IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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Canendaqua Feby. 6 1797—

Sir

Capt. Brant from Grand River in Upper Canada, and Capt. Abeel a Seneka Chief from Alleghana left this place this morning on their way to Philadelphia.

Capt. Brant is desirous to obtain an annuity from the U States for that part of his Nation who reside about him, The Commiſsioners from Connecticutt in going forward last ſummer to establish their settlt. on Lake Erie held a conference with the Six Nations at Buffalo Creek and to reconcile the Inds. to the settlement paid them a certain ſum in goods and agreed to pay them a further ſum in one year from that time — the ſum to be paid them next year I think is £1200 to be paid to the Inds. who reside about Grand River, to procure an annuity for them of 500 Drs annually, this you will undoubtedly be advised of after his arrival. Capt. Abeel has sundry matters to state to you, the importance of which, you will be able to determine after he explains them, ~~to you~~.

It may not be improper to acquaint you that they have not gone forward by any direction my own, but by an invitation

of Mr. T. Morris who lives in this Country
asides has provided for their expenditures.

Owing to some miss conduct among the Senekas, Capt. Abeel has not come forward to me to receive the money to satisfy the murder of one of his Indns. at Venango two years ago — they did not inform him agreeable to their promise to me, and have reflected on Abeel and said his intention was to keep it himself: but these things I can better inform you of as I shall see you soon in Phila.

Nothing new from the posts — Capt. Morris left here this morning on his way to Philada., who undoubtedly has letters — the letters sent me from the War Office addrs'd to Capt. Bruff have been duly recd. by him

Sir, I am with much
respect your
Obt. Servt.
Jno. Chapin

Copy of a Letter to
Jas. McHenry Esqr.
Feby. 6. 1797

Speech of the Cornplanter to General Washington Philadelphia 28th Feby 1797

"Father:

I thank the great spirit for protecting us through the various paths which we have trod since I was last at this place —— As I am told you are about to retire from public business, I have come to pay my last address to you as the great chief of the fifteen fires, and am happy to find that I have arriv'd here in time to address you once more as Father, and to advise you with you on the business of our Nation. — you have always told us that the land which we live upon is our own, and that we may make such use of it as we think most

conducive to our own comfort and the
happiness & prosperity —

"Father:

I wish whilst I am able to
do business to provide for the rising
generation — Our Forefathers thought
that their posterity would pursue their
tracks, and support themselves by their
hunts, as they did, in the extensive
Forests given them by the Great
Spirit, and by them transmitted to
us. — But the great revolution amongst
the White people in this country has
extended its influence to the people
of my Colour: — turn our faces which
way we will, we find the White people
cultivating the ground which our fore-
fathers hunted over, and the forests
which furnish'd them with plenty
now afford but a scanty subsistance
for us, and our Young men are not safe

in pursuing it - If a few Years have made such a Change, what will be the situation of our Children when those Calamities increase?—

"Father To these points I wish to draw your attention, and once more to have your Candid and friendly Advice, on what will be best for the present race, and how we can best provide for posterity.— Your people have a different mode of living from ours; they have Trades, and they have education which enables them to take different pursuits - by which means they maintain themselves, provide for their Childrens, and help each other —

"Father I am also told that your people have a strong plan for their many where it's not only safe, but that it produces them each and every year an increase without lessening the stock; If we should dispose of part of our Country and put our money with yours in that strong place, will it be safe? Will it yield to our Children the same advantages after our heads are laid down as it will at present produce to us? Will it be out of the reach of our foolish young men so that they cannot drink it out to the prejudice of our Children?——

"Father:

You know that some of our people are too fond of strong drink and I am sorry to observe that your people are too apt to lay that temptation before them ——

"Father: the last time I was here I mentioned to you that my mind was

8. In the year 1789, North Carolina made a cession of Western lands to Congress, for the use of the United States, under certain express conditions, and subject thereto, ascertained in the act of cession for that purpose; and the contract was solemnly executed by deed, on the part of North Carolina, and accepted on the part of Congress, in behalf of the United States. Part of the conditions of said contract are reported by a committee at the last session of Congress, and the said act provides, that the Governor, for the time being, shall be and is required to perfect such titles, in such manner as if the act had never been passed.

9th. The constitution of the United States confirms all engagements and contracts, entered into by the United States, before the adoption thereof, under existing laws: the enterers and grantees of land, lying within the said original limits of Washington County, expected they were secure, as to the right in fee, and right of possessing the lands by them purchased, and honestly paid for.

10. In the year 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was made with the Cherokee Indians, by the United States; but the agent of North Carolina protested against the same: in the year of 1791, the treaty of Holston was made between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, describing a line as therein mentioned; and, by an act of Congress, passed at the last session, fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment, are enacted against claimants and grantees of land, lying beyond said line, for doing things in said act mentioned.

11. This General Assembly believe, that the enterers and grantees of lands, lying over the said line, are much injured by the operation of the said last mentioned treaty; and are, in possibility, liable to be much more oppressed by the operation of the said last mentioned act of Congress; being thereby altogether prohibited from doing any act of ownership on lands, by them, long time past, bona fide contracted for and paid, for which, in part, grants have issued under the faith of North Carolina and the United States.

12. It is believed that the Indians have no fee simple in the lands alluded to; otherwise the very deeds, made by North Carolina to the United States, would be void. If the Indians have any kind of claim to the land in question, it is believed to be of the lowest kind of tenancy, namely, that of tenants at will.

13. This Legislature, ever willing to support the constitution, and laws of the United States made pursuant thereto, being impressed with a sense of the injury and grievances sustained by the citizens, in consequence of the line of the said treaty of Holston, and the act before mentioned, do earnestly request that the prohibitions, preventing them to possess the lands before alluded to, may be removed; that provision, by law, be made for extinguishing the Indian claim to said lands; that the owners and grantees of said lands may enter upon, occupy, and possess, the same, in a full and ample manner, and have every right, privilege, and advantage, which they are entitled to by constitutional laws; which justice being done to the citizens of this State, the officers of Government will be enabled to execute the constitutional laws of the United States with ease and convenience.

JAMES WINCHESTER, *Speaker of the Senate.*
JAMES STUART, *Speaker of the House of Reps.*

Attest:
G. Roulstone, *Clerk of the Senate.*

4th Congress.] **No. 76.** [2d Session.

THE SENECA NATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 2, 1797.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Application having been made to me, to permit a treaty to be held with the Seneca nation of Indians, to effect the purchase of a parcel of their land, under a pre-emption right, derived from the State of Massachusetts, and situated within the State of New York, and it appearing to me reasonable that such opportunity should be afforded, provided the negotiation shall be conducted at the expense of the applicant, and at the desire and with the consent of the Indians, always considering these as pre-requisites, I now nominate Isaac Smith to be a commissioner, to hold a treaty with the Seneca nation, for the aforesaid purpose.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, *March 2d*, 1797.

5th Congress.] **No. 77.** [2d Session.

THE SENECA NATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 6, 1797.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Isaac Smith, Esq. who was appointed, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold a treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians, to superintend the purchase of a parcel of their land, under a right of pre-emption, derived from the State of Massachusetts, and situated within the State of New York, having declined that service, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq. was appointed, during your recess, to hold a treaty, which has terminated in a deed of bargain and sale, herewith submitted to your consideration.

It being represented to me that the immediate investment, in bank stock, of the moneys which are to be the consideration of this deed, might be attended with considerable loss to the Indians, by raising the market price of that article, it is suggested whether it would not be expedient that the ratification should be made conclusive and binding on the parties, only after the President shall be satisfied that the investment of the moneys has been made conformably to the intention of the treaty.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, *December* 6, 1797.

New Haven, *October* 28, 1797.

Sir:

It was my intention to deliver the Indian deed into your hands, myself; but, finding it impossible, I sent it by the post, with my journal, by which you will see the Indians expected me to hold the deed until the money was paid. In your hands it will remain, for that purpose. My ill health put it out of my power to keep a very correct journal, but nothing important is omitted. The speeches of the Indians are correct, and may, perhaps, require your early notice.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

JEREMIAH WADSWORTH.

The Hon. James McHenry.

Contract entered into, under the sanction of the United States of America, between Robert Morris and the Seneca nation of Indians.

This indenture, made the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Seneca nation of Indians, of the first part, and Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, Esquire, of the second part:

Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have granted, bargained, and sold, unto the said Robert Morris, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the pre-emptive right, and all other the right, title, and interest, which the said Commonwealth had to all that tract of land hereinafter particularly mentioned, being part of a tract of land lying within the State of New York, the right of pre-emption of the soil whereof, from the native Indians, was ceded and granted by the said State of New York, to the said Commonwealth: and whereas, at a treaty, held under the authority of the United States, with the said Seneca nation of Indians, at Genesee, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the day of the date of these presents, and on sundry days immediately prior thereto, by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the constitution, and of the act of the Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, it was agreed, in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, by the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the said nation of Indians, for themselves, and in behalf of their nation, to sell to the said Robert Morris, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right to all that tract of land above recited, and hereinafter particularly specified, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris vested in the stock of the bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States, for the use and behoof of the said nation of Indians, the said agreement and sale being also made in the presence, and with the approbation of the Honorable William Shepard, Esquire, the superintendent appointed for such purpose, in pursuance of a resolve of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one:

Now this indenture witnesseth, That the said parties, of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises above recited, and for divers other good and valuable considerations them thereunto moving, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed; and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that certain tract of land, except as is hereinafter excepted, lying within the county of Ontario, and State of New York, being part of a tract of land, the right of pre-emption whereof was ceded by the State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by deed of cession, executed at Hartford, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, being all such part thereof as is not included in the Indian purchase made by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, and bounded as follows, to wit: easterly, by the land confirmed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act passed the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; southerly, by the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania; westerly, partly by a tract of land, part of the land ceded by the State of Massachusetts to the United States, and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right angled triangle, whose hypothenuse is in or along the shore of lake Erie; partly by lake Erie, from the northern point of that triangle to the southern bounds of a tract of land one mile in width, lying on and along the east side of the strait of Niagara, and partly by the said tract to lake Ontario; and on the north by the boundary line between the United States and the King of Great Britain: excepting, nevertheless, and always reserving out of this grant and conveyance, all such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid tract, and such privileges thereunto belonging, as are next hereinafter particularly mentioned; which said pieces or parcels of land, so excepted, are, by the parties to these presents, clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part, in as full and ample manner as if these presents had not been executed, that is to say: excepting and reserving to them, the said parties of the first part, and their nation, one piece or parcel of the aforesaid tract, at Canawagus, of two square miles, to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth one mile, along the river; one other piece or parcel at Big Tree, of two square miles, to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth along the river one mile; one other piece or parcel of two square miles at Little Beard's town, extending one mile along the river, to be laid off in such manner as to include the village; one other tract, of two square miles, at Squawky Hill, to be laid off as follows, to wit: one square mile to be laid off along the river, in such manner as to include the village, the other directly west thereof, and contiguous thereto; one other piece or parcel at Gardeau, beginning at the mouth of Steep Hill creek, thence due east, until it strikes the old path, thence south, until a due west line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the west side of Genesee river, then extending due west, due north, and due east, until it strikes the first mentioned bound, enclosing as much land on the west side as on the east side of the river. One other piece or parcel at Kaounadeau, extending in length eight miles along the river, and two miles in breadth. One other piece or parcel at Cataraugus, beginning at the mouth of the Eighteen-mile, or Koghquaugu creek, thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to lake Erie, at the distance of one mile from the lake, to the mouth of Cataraugus creek, thence a line or lines extending twelve miles up the north side of said creek, at the distance of one mile therefrom, thence a direct line to the said creek, thence down the said creek to lake Erie, thence along the lake to the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece at Cataraugus, beginning at the shore of lake Erie, on the south side of Cataraugus creek, at the distance of one mile from the mouth thereof, thence running one mile from the lake, thence on a line parallel thereto to a point within one mile from the Connondauweyea creek, thence up the said creek one mile, on a line parallel thereto, thence on a direct line to the said creek, thence down the same to lake Erie, thence along the lake to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of forty-two square miles, at or near the Alleghany river. Also, two hundred square miles, to be laid off partly at the Buffalo and partly at the Tannawanta creeks. Also, excepting and reserving to them, the said parties of the first part and their heirs, the privilege of fishing and hunting on the said tract of land hereby intended to be conveyed. And it is hereby understood by and between the parties to these presents, that all such pieces or parcels of land as are hereby reserved, and are not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner as shall be determined by the sachems and chiefs residing at or near the respective villages where such reservations are made, a particular note whereof to be endorsed on the back of this deed, and recorded therewith, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, and interest, whatsoever, of them the said parties of the first part, and their nation, of, in, and to, the said tract of land above described, except as is above excepted, to have and to hold all and singular the said granted premises, with the appurtenances, to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use, benefit, and behoof, for ever.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

ROBERT MORRIS, *by his attorney, Thomas Morris.*

[Signed, also, by fifty-two sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Seneca nation of Indians.]

Done at a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, held at Genesee, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, under the authority of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

JERE. WADSWORTH.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, I have attended a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, at Genesee, in the county of Ontario, when the within instrument was duly executed in my presence, by the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the said nation, being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction: I do, therefore, certify and approve of the same.

WM. SHEPARD.

Subscribed in presence of Nat. W. Howell.

5th Congress.] No. 78. [2d Session.

INDIAN LANDS IN TENNESSEE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 20, 1797.

Mr. Pinckney, from the committee to whom was referred the remonstrance and petition of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, reported:

That, on investigating the causes of complaint, therein contained, it appears that, according to the boundary line between the Cherokee tribe of Indians and the inhabitants of the said State, which was extended by the commissioners of the United States, pursuant to the treaty of Holston, in the course of the last summer, the settlements and habitations of a considerable number of the citizens of the said State, which, theretofore, were supposed to be on lands to which the Indian claim was, by that treaty, extinguished, appear to be within the Indian territory: that these inhabitants had been induced to believe that the lands which they occupied were not within the Indian boundary, in consequence of the late Governor of the Southwestern territory having, in pursuance of directions from the Executive of the United States, caused a temporary line to be extended, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, by which line the settlements, above mentioned, were included within the lands assigned to the territory Southwest of the Ohio, (now the State of Tennessee.)

The committee, likewise, find, that there are divers other citizens of the said State who occupy lands, unquestionably within the Indian territory, as designated by the said treaty, which lands they possess by virtue of titles derived from the State of North Carolina, previous to the cession of that territory, by the said State, to the General Government; one condition of which cession was, that "all entries made by, or grants to, all and every person or persons whatsoever, agreeable to law, and within the limits thereby intended to be ceded to the United States, should have the same force and effect as if such cession had not been made; and that all and every right of occupancy and pre-emption, and every other right reserved by any act or acts, to persons settled on and occupying lands within the limits of the lands thereby intended to be ceded, as aforesaid, should continue to be in full force, in the same manner as if the cession had not been made, and as conditions upon which the said lands are ceded to the United States."

The committee, also, are informed, that, by the operation of the law, passed on the 19th day of May, 1796, for regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes, which law has been carried into execution since the extension of the last line, these citizens, of the State of Tennessee, have been compelled to abandon their habitations; and, with their wives and their children, were, by the latest accounts from that country, encamped in the woods, within the Tennessee line.

The committee, therefore, in consideration of the premises, recommend, for the adoption of the House, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated for the relief of such citizens, of the State of Tennessee, as have rights to lands, within the said State, by virtue of the cession, out of the State of North Carolina, and have made actual settlements thereon, and who have been deprived of the possession of the said lands by the operation of the act for regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes. The said sum to be subject to the order of the President of the United States, to be expended under his direction, either in extinguishing the Indian claim to the above described lands, in case he shall deem it expedient to hold a treaty for that purpose, or to be disposed of, in such other manner as he shall deem best calculated to afford the persons, herein described, a temporary relief.

5th Congress.] No. 79. [2d Session.

THE CHEROKEE BOUNDARY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 5, 1798.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 28th of December, 1797, directing the Secretary of War to lay before them such information as he may be possessed of relative to the running of a line of experiment, from Clinch river to Chilhowee mountain, by order of the Governor of the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, the Secretary reports:

1. That William Blount, Governor of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated July 2d, 1791, informs that he had, with much difficulty, concluded a treaty, on the p of the United States, with the Cherokee Indians, which he should forward, in a few days, by express; that he h not been able to obtain a cession of as much land as his instructions allowed; but, that it included all the settle except those south of the ridge dividing the waters of Little river from those of Tennessee.

2. That Governor Blount, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated July 15, 1791, writes as follows: "In formi the treaty, the greatest difficulty was the agreeing on the boundary, and the one agreed to, I am sensible, will app

Department of State, March 11. 1797.

Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 1st instant, and laid the ſame before the President of the United States.

With a ſtrong desire to enable the State of New-York finally to extinguish the remaining claims of the Mohawks to lands within that State, a doubt exiſted of the President's power to appoint, in the receſs of the Senate, a Commiſsioner to hold a treaty for the purpose. Laſt year, Mr Robert Morris desired a ſimilar appointment might be made, to give him an opportunity to purchase lands of the Senekas. The opinion of the Attorney General was taken; which was againſt the appointment, without the advice & conſent of the Senate; and the measure was poſtponed until the late ſeſsion of Congreſs. For this reason I very much regretted that your letter did not arrive before the adjournment of the Senate. — But I mentioned to the President these facts. That when, in 1794, it was thought of much importance to quiet the claims

of

His Excellency Governor Jay.

[7-C 5473]

of the Six Nations and ſecure their friendſhip, I was myſelf appointed to hold a treaty with them, the only evidence of my appointment was a certificate under the hand & ſeal of the Secretary of State, that I was deſignated by the President of the U States for that ſervice. A regular commiſsion had indeed been made out, but was withheld on the principle, I preſume, that a formal commiſsion could not conſtitutionally be given by the President. The ſubsequent aſsent of the Senate & ratification of the treaty by the President, cured every defect in its formation. The like course was taken in the case of the treaty concluded by General Wayne with the Western Indians, in 1795; except that the certificate of his being designated for the object by the President, was given under the hand & ſeal of the Secretary of War.

With these precedents in view, and considering the inconvenience and expense to the State of New-York, and heavy disappointment to the Mohawk Chiefs now with the government at Albany, if an opportunity finally to adjust their claims were not now afforded,

I

I took the liberty to ſubmit to the President the expediency of an informal appointment; observing that as a gentleman had recently been appointed by the President and Senate to hold a treaty with the Senekas, to give Mr. Morris an opportunity of bargaining with them for their land, or a part of them; an informal designation of the ſame person to hold a treaty with the Mohawks, for a like purpose, would be liable to the leaſt poſsible objection; and that probably Judge Smith, the gentleman referred to, would readily engage in the miſsion. — The President approved of this idea; and I shall accordingly write by the this poſt to Mr. Smith, who lives at Trenton, and preſsing him to accept the appointment, desire him to proceed immediately to Albany, to prevent the inconveniences and injuries that may ariſe from any delay. Should he be unable to proceed, I shall request his answer by the next poſt; when I preſume the circumſtances of the case will induce the

President to make immediately ſome other appointment.

In aſsenting to the nomination of a Commiſsioner to hold the proposed treaty with the Senekas, the late President made it a condition that the State of New-York, within whose limits lay the lands in question, should have an opportunity of being present by its agent, to watch over the intereſts of the ſtate, which might be affected by the terms and manner in which the treaty should be conducted & concluded. And in draughting the Commiſsion for the gentleman who was to hold the treaty, a clause was introduced, by way of inſtruction, effectually to ſecure the payment of any annuity, should that be a part of the consideration of the ſale by the Indians; ſeeing the purchase was to be made by an individual. The eſsential defect in the terms of the purchase made of the Senekas by Meſsrs. Phelps and Gorham, concerning which I lately had the honor to write you, ſuggeſted this precaution. The intereſt your ſtate muſt neceſsarily take in this matter induces me to think that a copy of the commiſsion to Judge Smith will be acceptable to you: you will find it incloſed.

With the trueſt respect, I am ſir,
Your obt. ſervt. Timothy Pickering.

76

The Governor of New York

Department of State Mar. 14. 1797

Sir,

I have just received a letter from Judge Smith of Trenton dated the 12th. He accepts the appointment & was to set out yesterday for New York, on his way to hold a treaty with the Mohawks, agreeably to your request. If on arriving at New York he should find you & the Mohawk chiefs still at Albany, he was to proceed thither. I am happy to find Judge Smith able to proceed with such dispatch.

With great respect I am Sir &c

Timothy Pickering.

Albany 20 March 1797

Sir

Certain Chiefs deputed by the Indians dwelling on the Cayuga Reservation are now here, and have represented to me that they have not received from you any part whatever of the annual Sum stipulated by this State to be paid to that Tribe, and which was sent to you last Year for that purpose —.

Be pleased to inform me when and at what Place and to whom that Money was paid, and to -- transmit to me or the Treasurer of the State, the Receipts taken by you for the same, to the End that the proper Entries may be made in the Books of the Treasury —.

If it is true that the Indians living on the Reservation have received no part of the last Years Money, I hope the Payments to be made this Year, will be so managed as that perfect Justice may be done, by making up to them the last Years deficiency —. The Honor and Interest of the State require that these Payments be punctually made, according to the true Intent and meaning of the Treaty — and that such Returns and Receipts be regularly made and sent to the -- Treasury, as that the public accounts may be liquidated and closed in due Season —.

I cannot doubt but that the Business in Question has been so conducted by you as to admit of a Satisfactory Explanation, and I flatter myself with receiving it as soon after the receipt of this Letter as Circumstances may permit —.

I am Sir
your most obt. & humbe. Servt.
John Jay —

Israel Chapin Esquire
Superintendt. of Indian Affairs

Gov. Jays Letter
20 March
1797

No. 26

Treaty with the Mohawk at Albany for the relinquishment of their claims to all lands within the State of New York, March 29, 1797.

1797

#26

John Adams, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come — Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty was held on the twenty ninth day of March in the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven at the City of Albany in the State of New York, under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians, residing in the Province of Upper Canada, within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain, and at the said treaty, in the presence and with the approbation of Isaac Smith, the Commissioner appointed by the United States to hold the same, a Convention was entered into between the State of New York by Abraham Ten Broeck Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu Agents for the said State, and the Mohawk nation of Indians by Joseph Brandt and John Deserontyon, two of the said Indians and their Deputies for that purpose; in which the compensation for the extinguishment of the claim of the said Indians to all lands within the said State is adjusted: — which convention is in the words following: —

At a Treaty

held under the Authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians, residing in the Province of Upper Canada, within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain

Present

The Honorable Isaac Smith, Commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this Treaty.
Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu Agents for the State of New York
Captain Joseph Brandt, and Captain John Deserontyon two of the said Indians and Deputies to represent the said Nation at this Treaty.

The said Agents having in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner proposed to and adjusted with the said Deputies, the Compensation as herein after mentioned to be made to the said Nation for their Claim to be extinguished by this Treaty to all Lands within the said State. It is thereupon finally agreed and done, between the said Agents and the said Deputies as follows, that is to say. The said Agents do agree to pay to the said Deputies the Sum of One thousand Dollars for the use of the said Nation, to be by the said Deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and families of the said Nation, according to their usages. The Sum of Five hundred Dollars for the expenses of the said Deputies during the time they have attended this Treaty. And the Sum of One hundred Dollars for their expenses in returning, and for conveying the said sum of One thousand Dollars, to where the said Nation resides. And the said Agents do accordingly, for and in the Name of The People of the State of New York, pay the said three several Sums to the said Deputies, in the presence of the said Commissioner. And the said Deputies do agree to Cede and Release, and these presents Witness, that they accordingly do, for and in the Name of the said Nation, in consideration of the said Compensation, Cede and Release to the People of the State of New York, forever, all the Right or Title of the said Nation to Lands within the said State. And the Claim of the said Nation to Lands within the said State, is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioner, the said Agents and the said Deputies have hereunto, and to two other Acts of the same tenor and date, One to remain with the United States, One to remain with the said State, and One delivered to the said Deputies to remain with the said Nation, Set their hands and Seals. At the City of Albany, in the said State the Twenty ninth day of March in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety

Witnesses
Robert Yates
John Tayler
Chas. Williamson
Thomas Morris
The mark of + John Abeel alias the Cornplanter a Chief of the Senekas

Isaac Smith

Abm. Ten Broeck
Egbt. Benson
Ezra L'Hommedieu

Jos. Brant
John Deserontyon

Now be it Known, That I John Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Convention or Treaty, DO by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia the Twenty-seventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty second.

John Adams

By the President of the United States,

Timothy Pickering. Secretary of State.

Apr. 24. 1798

Treaty with Mohawk Ind.

Ratified

United States of America,

In Senate, April the 24th 1798.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of the 12th instant together with the Treaty accompanying the same.

Whereupon,

Resolved, two thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty made under the authority of the United States, between the State of New York and the Mohawk Nation of Indians, on the twenty ninth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

Attest

Sam. A. Otis Secretary

AT A TREATY

HELD under the Authority of the UNITED STATES with the MOHAWK NATION OF INDIANS, reſiding in the Province of Upper Canada, within the Dominions of the King of Great-Britain.

PRESENT,—

The Honorable ISAAC SMITH, Commiſſioner appointed by the United States to hold this Treaty.

ABRAHAM TEN BROECK, EGBERT BENSON and EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, Agents for the State of New-York.

Captain Joſeph Brandt, and Captain John Deſerentyon, two of the ſaid Indians, and Deputies to repreſent the ſaid Nation at this Treaty.

THE *ſaid Agents*, having in the preſence and with the approbation of the ſaid Commiſſioner, propoſed to and adjuſted with the ſaid Deputies, the compenſation as herein after mentioned to be made to the ſaid Nation, for their claim to be extinguiſhed by this Treaty to all LANDS within the ſaid State. *It is thereupon* finally *agreed* and *done*, between the ſaid Agents, and the ſaid Deputies, as follows, that is to ſay. *The ſaid Agents do agree* to pay to the ſaid Deputies, the ſum of one thouſand dollars for the uſe of the ſaid Nation, to be by the ſaid Deputies, paid over to, and diſtributed among the perſons and families of the ſaid Nation, according to their uſages; The ſum of five hundred dollars, for the expenſes of the ſaid Deputies, during the time they have attended this Treaty; And the ſum of one hundred dollars, for their expenſes in returning, and for conveying the ſaid ſum of one thouſand dollars, to where the ſaid Nation reſides; And the ſaid Agents do accordingly for and in the name of *The people of the State of New-York*, pay the ſaid three ſeveral ſums to the ſaid Deputies, in the preſence of the ſaid Commiſſioner; And the ſaid Deputies do agree to *cede and releaſe*, and theſe preſents witneſs, that they accordingly do, for and in the name of the ſaid nation, in conſideration of the ſaid compenſation, *Cede and Releaſe* to the *People of the State of New-York*, forever, *All the Right or Title* of the ſaid Nation to Lands within the ſaid State, and the Claim of the ſaid Nation to Lands within the ſaid State, is hereby wholly and finally extinguiſhed.

In Testimony whereof, the ſaid Commiſſioner, the ſaid Agents and the ſaid Deputies, have hereunto, and to two other Acts, of the ſame tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the ſaid State, and one delivered to the ſaid Deputies, to remain with the ſaid Nation, ſet their Hands and Seals, *At the City of Albany*, in the ſaid State, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

ISAAC SMITH (L. S.)
ABRAHAM TEN BROECK (L. S.)
EGBERT BENSON (L. S.)
EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU (L. S.)
JOSEPH BRANDT (L. S.)
JOHN DESERENTYON (L. S.)

WITNESSES.

Robert Yates
John Taylor
Charles Williamson
Thomas Morris
× The mark of John Abeel, alias the Cornplanter, a Chief of the Seneckas.

To all whom it may concern.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That John Vaughan, by himſelf, and by the agency of the Bank of the United States, did, between the 1ſt of January, 1795, and 21ſt November of the ſame year, incluſive, lodge in the Mint of the United States, for coinage, bullion which contained two hundred and thirty thouſand, eight hundred eighty-eight ounces, ten pennyweights, of ſtandard ſilver, agreeably to the ſtatement by him annexed to his petition to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, which, by examination, has been found to agree with the books of the Mint; the whole of which ſilver was aſſayed by the late Albion Cox, Aſſayer to the Mint.

NATH. THOMAS,
Clerk to the Treaſurer.

Mint of the United States,
Treaſurer's Office, July 12, 1798.

Std. Silver, 230,888 oz. 10 dwts.

Mint of the United States,
Treaſurer's Office, 9th July, 1795.

Silver Bullion.
No. 16.

I ACKNOWLEDGE to have received from John Vaughan, of Philadelphia, merchant, ſilver bullion, weighing eleven thouſand, ſeven hundred nineteen ounces, and five pennyweights, to be aſſayed and coined, and for which, according to the value of ſtandard ſilver therein contained, ſilver coins of the

United States are to be delivered to the ſaid John Vaughan, agreeably to law and the uſage of the Mint.

NICHOLAS WAY, *Treaſurer.*

Groſs weight 11,719 *oz.* 5 *dwts.*

Treaſurer's Office, 11*th July,* 1795.

BY the Aſſayer's return, the above mentioned depoſit is found to contain twelve thouſand ſixty ounces, and ſix pennyweights of ſtandard ſilver, and is therefore, equal in value, to thirteen thouſand nine hundred fifteen dollars, ſeventy-three cents.

NICHOLAS WAY, *Treaſurer.*

Standard weight 12,060 *oz.* 6 *dwts.*
Value 13,915 *dols.* 73 *cts.*

The ſtandard weight was 10 . 16 as formerly uſed in the Mint, which is at the rate of 9 parts fine, to 1 part alloy.

Since the preſent Director's adminiſtration, the legal ſtandard has been adopted, 1,485 fine to 179 alloy.

On aſſaying the pieces that were reſerved out of the coinages, made from the bullion depoſited by Mr. Vaughan, and others, it was found that they were rather above the ſtandard of 10 . 16 which Mr. Cox had in uſe.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
Aſſayer of the Mint.

Philadelphia,
July 11*th,* 1798.

Canandaigua 29th May 1797

My dear Sir

I returned yesterday from my Jaunt to the Westward. I performed the whole of the Journey from my own house to Buffaloe Creek and from there to Niagara and from Niagara back again to Buffaloe and thence here about 270 Miles on foot. previous to my leaving home I assured myself of the fidelity of Jones, and sent him on to Buffaloe to inform the Indians that as I was would shortly be on my Way to Niagara and should be glad to see them as I went on. The Message was delivered to them by Jones who also told them that I would probably from Niagara proceed on as far as Detroit finding that the latter information I gave had created some jealousy among them for fear of my stopping at Brandts. I then renounced altogether the Visit which I intended paying him at the Grand River. On my reaching Buffaloe I stopped at a Tavern adjoining Johnsons house and sent about three

Miles from the Indian Villages. from there I sent Word to them that I had arrived and should be glad to see the Chiefs accompanied by as many of their Warriors as thought proper to attend them. the next day they came down to Johnsons about Sixty in number. I informed them that I had left home on a Jaunt of pleasure, that my first Intention was to have gone as far as Detroit but that the badness of the Weather and the fatigue of the Journey had induced me to curtail my Journey that I should content myself with Visiting my friends both on the British side of the River and those on the American side and then return home. I told them that last Winter when I was in Philadelphia that the President had communicated to you a Speech made by Red Jacket to Capt. Brant that from the Complexion of this Speech it appeared that they were unwilling that you should visit them and make proposals to them about their lands, that I was astonished to find that they had discovered an unwillingness to meet you as in their Country as no Evil could result from such an Interview, that I was the more astonished at it as they always to me had expressed a friendship for you & desire to see you and that your Conduct towards them instead of begetting Suspicion entitled you to their Confidence. that from these Circumstances I apprehended that they must have been misunderstood by our Commanding officer and that my object in then meeting them was to know whether that was the case or not. I further told them that you had opposed their wishes heretofore in none Instance and in the present that unless they were desirous of holding a Conference with you that you would remain at home, that if on the other hand they were desirous desirous of meeting you and hearing your proposals that it was your desire that that wish should be signified to Capt. Braff Capt. Chapins and to myself. to Captts Braff and Chapin because as your intentions were fair and upright you wished thro' them that the ministers who was a friend to Justice should know that a treaty was to be held and that the whole transaction should be carried on openly and fairly. I also mentioned to them that whenever if you did come to treat with them that you would Wish the whole to be heard by them that you were not inclined to treat with a part of them and that it would be necessary for them to heal the divisions which I was sorry to find began to take place among them and unite and transact their business as one. I likewise told them that a great Man a Member of

Congreſs was appointed by the President to attend the treaty and see that they were not wronged. I then told them that I would leave the Room where they met and give them an opportunity of Councilling among themselves and whenever they were ready to give me an Answer I would return. In about a Couple of hours they sent for me. Red Jacket then thanked me for the Speech which I had made, he said that they were all very glad to see me at the place of their abode and particularly so at the present time, that the Interpreters who had interpreted his Speech to Capt. Bruff were both present and would know that he was either misrepresented or misunderstood, that whatever was said with regard to you was said in jest and that it was never intended by him that a Syllable of it should go to the President's Ears. he said that he had never expreſsed an Aversion to your holding a Conference with them but that as Genl. Cleaveland (the Agent of the Connecticut Company) had some time before their meeting Capt Bruff told them on his Way to New Connecticut (to a part of which the Six Nations made some Claim) that he had made a purchase from one of the States and had none to make of them, that they were afraid that the

Kaneghsate his X mark (L.S.) Kontarugage his X mark (L.S.) Ayarawaks his X mark (L.S.) Sagoyenawashon his X mark (L.S.)

Sealed & Delivered in presence of the word, after, between the twelfth & thirteenth lines the word (one) between the thirteenth & fourteenth lines the word said between the eighteenth & nine~~teenth lines the word~~ take between the thirty second & thirty third lines ~~and the word (said~~) between the thirty third & thirty fourth lines having been first interlined, Altho it is stipulated in the above instrument that the Annuity of two thousand Dollars to the Onondagoes is to be paid at Canadaghque it is before sealing and delivery agreed by the parties that one half of that annuity is to be paid at Canadaghque and the other half at Onondaga by Comfort Tyler Esquire or by such person as the Governor shall appoint and it is also further agreed that Catuchtoton and Sholonghyowa and Oniatajewact shall have one mile square of their present reservation as Tenants in common in severalty at such place as they shall designate to a Surveyor who shall be sent to run out and mark the same Israel Chapin James Dean Interpreter, Jasper Parrish Interpreter, Henry Aaron Hill, Aaron Hill Junr, Jno B Schuyler, William Weston, Aghneasyewas his X mark, Sagoyeghwatha his X mark, State of New York ss Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State Israel Chapin one of the Witnesses to the within Articles of Agreement who being duly sworn deposed that he saw Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks & John Richardson the Agents therein named and the Seventeen Indians whose names are subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that he the Deponent subscribed his name as a Witness thereto and also that he saw the other eight persons subscribe as witnesses and I having inspected it and finding therein no erasures or interlineations other than such as are noted to have been made before execution do allow it to be recorded. Egbt. Benson

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the Original Compared therewith this 31st March 1796 by me

Lewis A. Scott Secy

At a Treaty held under the Authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians in the province of Upper Canada within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain Present the Honorable Isaac Smith Commissioner Appointed by the United States to hold this Treaty Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu Agents for the State of New York, Captain Joseph Brandt and Captain John Deserontyon two of the said Indians and Deputies to represent the said Nation at this Treaty.

The said Agents having in the presence and with the Approbation of the said Commissioner proposed to and adjusted with the said Deputies the Compensation as hereinafter mentioned to be made to the said Nation for their Claim to be extinguished by this Treaty to all Lands within the said State. It is thereupon finally agreed and done between the said Agents and the said Deputies as follows that is to say. the said Agents do agree to pay to the said Deputies the Sum of One thousand Dollars for the use of the said Nation to be by the said Deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and Families of the said Nation according to their usages, the Sum of Five hundred Dollars for the expenses of the said Deputies during the time they have attended this Treaty and the Sum of One hundred Dollars for their expenses returning and for conveying the said Sum of One thousand Dollars to where the said Nation resides And the said Agents do accordingly for and in the Name of The People of the State of New York pay the said three Several Sums to the said Deputies in the presence of the said Commissioner, And the said Deputies do agree to Cede and Release and these presents Witness that they accordingly do for and in the Name of the said Nation in consideration of the said Compensation Cede and Release to the People of the State of New York forever All the Right or Title of the said Nation to Lands within the said State and the Claim of the said Nation to Lands within said State is hereby wholly and finally extinguished Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said nts and the said Deputies have hereunto and to two o Acts of the same tenor and date One to remain the United States, One to remain with the said

State and one delivered to the said Deputies to remain with the said Nation Set their Hands and Seals At the City of Albany in the said State the twenty ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety sev Isaac Smith (LS) Abm. Ten Broeck (LS) Egbt. Benson (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Jos. Brant (LS) John Deserontyon (LS) Witnesses Robert Yates, John Tayler, Chas. Williamson Thomas Morris, The Mark of + John Abeel alias the Corn-planter a Chief of the Senekas. State of New York ss Be it Remembred that on the day of the date of the within Contained Instrument Isaac Smith the Commissioner Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu the Agents and Capt. Joseph Brandt and Capt. John Deserontyon the deputies therein mentioned personally appeared before me Robert Yates Chief Justice of the said State and severally acknowledged that they had respectively Sealed and Delivered the same as their Voluntary Act and Deed and I having inspected it and not finding therein any razures or interlineations do allow the same to be Recorded Robert Yates —

The preceding Agreement is a true Copy of the Original. Compared therewith this 7th day of June 1797 By Me Jasper Hopper D Secy

At a Treaty held at the City of New York with the Nations or Tribes of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada, Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty Ohnawio alias Good Stream, Teharagwanegen alias Thomas Williams two Chiefs of the Caughnawagas — Atiatoharongwan alias Colonel Lewis Cook a Chief of the St. Regis Indians and William Gray Deputies Authorized to represent these seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the Treaty and Mr. Gray serving also as Interpreter Egbert Benson, Richard Varick and James Watson Agents for the State of New York, William Constable and D [illegible] Mc Cormick purchasers under Alexander Macomb. Th [illegible] for the State having in the presence and with the app [illegible] of the Commissioner proposed to the Deputies for [illegible] the Compensation herein after mentioned for [illegible] quishment of their Claim to all Lands within

Canandaigua June 20 1797

Sir

The intention of this is to make known to you Mr. Jasper Parrish Interpreter for the Six Nations, and to deliver a speech communicated to me by the principal Chiefs of the Seneka Nation of Indians.

Mr. Parrish has lately returned from their Country — I sent him out to inform the Inds. that their annuity of goods from the United States had arrived for this year, which were ready for them when they would wish to receive them.

Among other business they informed me they were willing to meet Mr. Robt. Morris for the purpose of conversing with him on the subject of their lands with an intention that they may become more productive to them & requested me to inform the Secy. at War immediately as their Warriors were all returned from their hunting and a more favorable opportunity could not offer than the ensuing summer. From the tenor of their speech they appeared willing to hold a treaty with Mr. Morris and to sell to him a part of their Country, especially that part which affords them but very little support either from cultivation or hunting and which in reality is of little or no use to them in their present situation.

It is probable Capt. Bruff may not give you this information agreeable to the direction in your speech delivered to Abeel last winter — as the Indians have since declared that the speech they delivered to Capt. Bruff last fall respecting Mr. Morris coming forward to take their whole Country &c was a mere jest & was delivered in a jesting manner after ~~their~~ the form of their speech was ended. I am however told the Farmers Brother a principal Chief is going to see Capt. Bruff to inform him of their meaning at the time they had the talk, and prehaps he will forward you the same information. ~~and if~~ I believe Sir you may rely on Mr Parrish for any information you will be pleased to acquaint your self from him, and for the purpose of giving you a better oppertunity to inquire respecting ~~the~~ the busineſs I have agreed to spare him to be the bearer of this.

Nothing for news, all is perfect quiet between the White people & six Nations.

I am Sir with every
Respect &c
&c

(a Copy)

Copy of a letter to Jas.
Mc Henry June 20
1797

War-Office, July 3d 1797.

Sir.

I have received your letter of the 20th June, ultimo—

You will be pleaſed to inform the Senekas, that as ſoon as I shall receive from Captain Bruff, or officer commanding at Niagara, their communications, expreſſing a deſire to ſell a part of their land (and which I ſtated, particularly, in a ſpeech to Cornplanter, when in Philadelphia, on the 5 of March ult.o to be the mode of application) that their father the President will permit a treaty to be held, and ſend a proper perſon to attend it, to ſee that no advantage be taken of his children in the tranſaction.

Agreeably to your request; Mr. Parish has received one hundred and twenty five dollars, due you for your last quarter's ſalary— He has alſo received his pay as Indian interpreter.

Have you received my letter of the 8th of June ult.o?

It was ſent per post.

I am Sir,
respectfully,
Your obed.t Serv.t
James McHenry

Capt. Israel Chapin—

My Dear Son — Philada July 22th 1797.

We do not hear any thing from Capt Bruff yet. The Secy at War is waiting for his information and he is surprized at the delay, so long after the advice from Mr Chapin and it seems the more extraordinary as Mr Parish says the Indian Chiefs had actually gone to inform Capt Bruff of their desire to see me. I wish you would write if you have an Opportunity and inform him of these things, urging that he send forward his dispatches to the Secy at War. Judge Smith resigned his Commission and the President has Nominated Col. Wadsworth. The Secy at War has written to know if he will accept and this day I write to request if he does Accept that he will be at the Conewagues Village on the Genesee River by the 20 of August when Genl Shepherd & Mr Bayard will make a point to be there.

I have employed Smith (Jones's partner) to Escort Your Wines &c but he delays so long that I begin to think it will be neceſsary to hire some other in his stead as I want the stores to be with you in good time. I have written to Capt Williamson that if I do not appear at the Treaty in Person, I shall entrust the busineſs to you & have in full confidence that your Prudence & good Sense will produce as good Consequences as if I were present I have engaged Mr. Adam Hoops to go and attend & Superintend the Surveys on my behalf I can rely on his integrity and you know how eſsential it is that I should not loose an Acre of the Land contained within the Area of the whole Tract. I am most truly & affectionately

Yours

Robt Morris

Thos Morris Esqr
Canandaigua
Ontario County, State of New York

25

Thomas Morris Esqr
Canandaigua
Ontario County
State of New York

Letter from R. Morris
July 20th – 1797 –

"Rough Memoranda"
# of the
Treaty of Genesee, in Aug. & Sept. 1797:

By this Treaty, the Seneca Branch of the Iroquois or "Six Nations" sold to Robt. Morris their Territory, lying between the Genesee River and Lake Erie, & between the Pennsylvania Line and Lake Ontario — with a few "Reservations"; of which reserves, a Memorandum in the writing of the celebrated Joseph Ellicott will be found at the conclusion of this Volume. Robt. Morris, it will be remembered, had, several years previously, purchased from the State of Massachusetts the Pre-emption right to that territory — the Right of Sovereignty remaining in the State of New York.

This Treaty of Genesee was one of the most important transactions in the history of our Indian Relations — as may be inferred from the letters of Robt. Morris to Prest. Washington, (one of which was suppressed, dated in August & December, 1796.) The suppression of the last of these two letters was occasioned by matters which occurred at an Indian Council at Fort Niagara — when "an American flag and a barrel of Rum," "sent to the Indians by the President, through the War Office", were presented to the Indians "with assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States towards them." Vide letter of Capt. Bruff, commander of Fort Niagara, dated Sept. 25. 1796. See also, pages 30 to 44 of the "Memoir,"

(See next page, et seq.)

Henry O'Rielly

1

"Rough memoranda"
of the Treaty of Genesee.
(vide preceding page.)

1)

on the 22d. august Mr. M. went to the Genesee River. he found that the Indians were all collected and had been waiting two days for him. on the 23d. he called them together, & addressed them ~~and~~ after bidding them Welcome to the place where he had kindled the Council fire, apologizing for the delay ~~of th~~ occasioned by the Commissioners not arriving which he imputed to the badness of the Weather, & warning them against the attempts of some White ~~people~~ men whom he said he supposed were present while he spoke & who only attended the treaty for the purpose of leading astray & deceiving the Indians. that such Conduct in these people was in contempt of the laws of their Country & that if they did not desist that he would see ~~the~~ those laws put into Execution

immediately after his sitting down the Cornplanter rose & recapitulated the heads of his Speech to the Indians & expressed his satisfaction at being informed that mischief makers would be prosecuted

1

A

Big Tree
Saturday 26. Aug.t 1797

Arrived here this day late in the afternoon and found the Indians receiving their annual presents from the United States under the direction of Mr Chapin.

Sunday 27.th —

This day the Indians held a council for condolence with Mr Chapin on the death of his daughter to which they invited the Commissioners & all the Gentlemen from a distance

Monday 28.th ~~97~~

Met the Indians in Council at one Clock. Corn Planter rose and addressing himself to Mr M. acknowledged the receipt of his speech of invitation by Jones & Parish — that they on their part had punctually ~~being~~ attended & was sorry the Gentlemen ~~from~~ who came to meet them in Council had met with delays on the road ~~but thanked the first speech~~ that the string of wampum he then handed him was the same delivered him by the Interpreter

2 after which Mr. M went thro' the usual Ceremony of Condolence with them for their losses & misfortunes that had befallen them ~~since they were last together~~ concluding with thanks to the Great Spirit for permitting them once more to meet in Council — wiped ~~down~~ [illegible] their throats full of sticks & the tears from their eyes their throats cleared & their ears opened to hear what ~~[illegible]~~ he had to say to them.

Col.o Wadsworth Comm.r on the part of the U S. then rose and addressed them as follows —

Col. Wadsworth then delivered the Speech No 1 — (appended to this brief Report

Gen.l Shepheard then rose & made them the ~~following~~ Speech No 2

Mr Morris in ~~[illegible]~~ short address informed them that as the Great Spirit had prevented the attendance of his Father ~~[illegible]~~ at this treaty he had appointed him & C. Williamson Esq.r agents to treat with them as he himself as would appear by the ~~[illegible]~~ Power he then handed to them and had ~~[illegible]~~ directed ~~the~~ delivery of the following speech which he had written to them from Philad.a — See No. 3

The ~~several~~ speeches of the Commissioners, which were in writing ~~[illegible]~~ and a string of wampum were then laid on the table & Mr Morris informed them that they had nothing further ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for that day~~ to say to them for the present, & covered ~~[illegible]~~ the Council fire ~~was covered over~~. for that day

29th

This day the Indians were ~~in~~ counciling amongst themselves on the speeches delivered to them untill late in the afternoon ~~untill the evening~~ when we were summoned to their public Council at which Red Jacket noticed the speeches delivered yesterday thanked the Great ~~[illegible]~~ Spirit for his care of the Commrs. ~~and~~ confessed themselves satisfied with the appointments made by the President ~~and~~ Governor of Massachusetts and their friend who called for this Council fire, but turning to Mr T M. observed that from the speeches delivered to them by him it ~~[illegible]~~ appeared something was kept back & from the candor & sincerity promised by him they hoped all would be laid before them fairly.— On which he rose & informed them that it was ~~[illegible]~~ his intention to act with ~~[illegible]~~ sincerity ~~[illegible]~~ & fairness towards them, and was then ready to lay before them ~~[illegible]~~ more particularly the business for wh. they were assembled if they were then disposed to hear him. Red Jacket then observed that as the Sun was nearly down it would perhaps be well to leave it untill to morrow to which he consented & the Council was covered over.

30th

Conformably to the promise of yesterday Mr Morris went to the Council House this morning and made to the Seneca Nation the following address—

No 4

And then sat down and after a few minutes silence ~~[illegible]~~ one of the chiefs rose & informed ~~them~~ that if ~~[illegible]~~ he had nothing further to say to them for the present they would wish to be left to their private consultations on wh. he ~~rose~~ & informed them he had said all that was necessary for him to say ~~for~~ at this time & ~~[illegible]~~ accordingly covered over the Council fire.—

27th

This day the Indians were councilling on the above speech but came to no conclusion. –

Sept 1.

~~[illegible]~~ Early this morning Farmers Brother a very sober & respectable chief called on Mr M. with information that a Person in the neighborhood of the camp had last night been selling whiskey to the Indians many of whom were drunk and amongst the number Red Jacket ~~[illegible]~~ and wished to know what was to be done in this affair as the man was still selling out whiskey. after some consultation he ~~[illegible]~~ was encouraged ~~[illegible]~~ to go & seize the Barrell of whiskey & knock the head in which he immediately executed. this greatly irritated Red Jacket & many of the Indians who from intoxication fell to fighting in groups, pulling Hair biting like dogs where ever they could get hold, & of course no business was done ~~[illegible]~~ Mr M & Captn Chapin both of ~~[illegible]~~ forbid all the People residing near the Indians selling whiskey.

2d

In the afternoon of this day the Sachems sent for the Comms & Mr M. &c to their Council fire. The Farmers Brother rose and addressed the nation mentioning their intention and to Mr M.'s speech

Red Jacket then rose ~~[illegible]~~ recapitulating the heads of Mr M's speech and stated that previous to the War between America & England the five nations were a great People; ~~[illegible]~~ that since the conclusion of the War the State of N. York had purchased from the Oneidas all their Lands & altho they had become rich in Money by the sale ~~[illegible]~~ they had lost their consequence that they had also become some of the [illegible] and weakened as a Nation ~~[illegible]~~ their Councils ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~have become an~~ insignificant nation – therefore they were obliged to find ~~they~~ that it was intended to purchase all their lands – experience had shewn that when the Indians had sold all their lands except small reservations they had ~~hardly room~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ been surrounded by the Whites they became no People hardly Room to sit down", that ~~they were forced to speak in~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~People after the whites~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that they had not more lands than they wanted to sit down upon that they had been told a great deal of Money ~~[illegible]~~ would be offered them for their Lands, they could not learn how much Mr M had not yet told them — they supposed he would now bring forward a great deal of Money to shew them but requested would hold his fists ~~fast~~ close as they would rather have their Lands than Money ~~[illegible] that they had sold a good~~ ~~deal of Lands to the White People but as they had cheated them out of the money afterwards they themselves were now no richer by it at this day And so they supposed the White People would now treat them if they sold their lands. This Reply seemed very pleasing to the surrounding Indians.—~~

~~Mr M then [illegible] in ans. to Red Jacket [illegible] explained the true state of the Oneida business and with regard to their Lands he did not wish them to part with their Lands but for a valuable consideration and [illegible] and gave as a reason for not offering a price for their lands that they had not yet [illegible] mentioned to him what part of their lands they were disposed to sell [illegible] and until he knew what part of it they would sell he could not offer a price but [illegible] covering the Council fire [illegible] & nothing further was done [illegible]~~ ~~Council~~ fire.— In the evening a private Conference was had with the principal Sachems at which Mr M. offered 100000 Drs for the whole of their lands, which might be invested in Bank Stock of the U. S. ~~[illegible]~~ and would bring them at least 6000 Drs annually forever ~~with~~ this offer. ~~they were much pleased and~~ they requested he would state ~~& enforce this offer~~ in public Council ~~to which they would be~~ ~~favorably~~ disposed ~~but~~ was ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — on this the conference concluded:

Sept 3d

This day Red Jacket sent a private message to Mr M stating that the speech he delivered yesterday was not his own sentiments, but made to please some of their People — the next speech would not be quite so ~~[illegible]~~ harsh & that he would finally ans.r his purpose if he persevered in the business. In the afternoon a public Council was called at 10h Red Jacket rose and said Brothers we yesterday made you a speech & you immediately ans.d it — we told you then & now tell

you now that our seat is not too large for all to set down
upon comfortably— once the 6 nations were a great People
& had a large Council fire which was held at Onondaga
but now at Buffaloe & soon must ~~[illegible]~~ be obliged to move again ~~[illegible]~~ Now ~~[illegible] you nobody they have no lands of~~
~~their own~~ the Onondagas are nobody & have no lands of
their own, but we are hospitable to our Brethren let them
sit down on our Lands— We are still a great People and
much respected by all the western Indians which is all owing
to ~~[illegible]~~ having lands of our own— you wish to buy all our
~~[illegible]~~ Reservations as you might make for us to raise
corn on, it will ~~[illegible]~~ make ~~[illegible]~~ us nobody to accept such reservations
& where you may think proper ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~, if this should be the case we could not say we
were a free People— Brothers we mentioned before that
our forefathers had sold their lands & had eat up ~~[illegible]~~ all the
Money they got for them. Brothers we wish to reason
on this business coolly & calmly— it is of great magnitude and
we thank you for putting us in mind of this and hope you
will stick to the same advice you give us. Brothers we
wish you to put your speech in writing so that we can read
them when we are old, there is a great many of our People that
cannot remember long, but if they are wrote down they can
be read to them when they are old ~~[illegible]~~ we shall know what
has been ~~[illegible]~~ said to us. after this he sat down & Mr. M
rose and addressed them nearly as follows

Brothers agreable to your request I shall hereafter hand
you my speeches in writing & will attend you for that purpose
next ~~[illegible]~~ morning as you please. Brothers you
asked yesterday to know what price I would give you for
your lands, I will tell you, but first I ~~[illegible]~~ have [illegible] to say to you wish you
to give serious ~~[illegible]~~ attention to me that you may understand ~~[illegible] what I may~~
~~[illegible] [illegible] deep impression~~ well and interest what I have to say
on your minds. Brothers ~~I wish you know that~~ to [illegible] if you
~~should~~ do not sell ~~your~~ lands, at this Treaty ~~you [illegible]~~ never will have
have another opportunity of making a bargain in the [illegible] of the whole Nation because ~~I never will [illegible] you again~~ will never either in person or by [illegible] myself
~~personally nor will~~ my father. Brothers I will now give +
~~you our~~ you some offer, which is more than you have ever been offered
or ever will be again, ~~which is [illegible] for all your land~~ offered

therefore to ~~[illegible]~~ return you to make ~~small~~ reservations ~~[illegible]~~ round your Town and the right to hunt & fish on the lands sold, but your reservations must ~~[illegible]~~ not be large. This sum is greater than was ever offered to ~~[illegible]~~ you for Lands, it would require at least ~~[illegible]~~ horses to bring it to you from Philada ~~[illegible]~~ way it will fill several barrells but I would advise you to ~~place~~ invest this money in Bank Stock of the United States where it will be safe & forever bring you ~~[illegible]~~ an annual income of at least 6000 Drs. which will be sufficient to cloath you every year ~~[illegible]~~ which the game taken ~~[illegible]~~ in your lands will not be ~~[illegible]~~ if sold, but if you ~~[illegible]~~ sell your lands you will not only have all the game you now have but a very hansome sum of Money ~~[illegible]~~ annually. This speech seemed to be extremely well received & closed the business of the day.

4th

This afternoon in Council Mr M delivered the Speech in writing delivered yesterday. The Cornplanter then made them a short address to the Indians in which he informed them that the Sachems had taken the whole business on themselves and had shut the Warriors out and that they had never made them an answer to ~~his~~ a speech made by him to them as a Chief Warrior ~~[illegible]~~ at Buffaloe Creek, he hoped they would not longer ~~[illegible]~~ trifle away their time & finally ~~[illegible]~~ give their friend Mr Morris no more satisfaction ~~[illegible]~~ than they had already given him. As for himself ~~[illegible]~~ he should start for ~~[illegible]~~ off tomorrow and whatever was done be it on themselves. He was extremely glad the President had sent on a Person to see that business was fairly transacted, ~~and thanking~~ concluded by thanking him for his care & friendship to them.

Coll. Wadsworth the Commissioner of the U. S. ~~said~~ expressed his sorrow that a division in their Councils had taken place, it was no uncommon thing among the White People and ~~[illegible]~~ that divisions arose ~~[illegible]~~ their difficulties, but when national matters was before them ~~[illegible]~~ the Interest of the nation ~~[illegible]~~ concerned they ought to unite their endeavours to effect that which would be for the ~~Interest~~ Public Good. He was sent there by the President of the U States to see that Justice was done them. that he ~~[illegible]~~ did not want any of their lands himself ~~that~~ he had

Mr. Morris

had

enough & wanted for nothing. He did not ~~want them to~~ ask he should not ask for a foot, he did not want them to sell ~~their lands~~ them to sell their lands, ~~he did not want them to sell their Lands~~ but he hoped they would unite in their Councils and do that which would be for the Interests of their Nation with some other general observations relative to a speedy conclusion of the Business. after ~~he~~ had sat down the Farmers Brother rose and expressed himself nearly to this effect. That it was the first he had heard of a division in their Councils and that if it was so ~~here~~ it ought not to have been mentioned here the White People ought not to have known it – the business should have been settled among ourselves. Captn O'Beal it is true mentioned to us at Buffaloe Creek he was for selling some Land along Lake Ontario, and swapping some for Lands adjoining his Town in Pensylvania, but we could not give him an ansr untill we knew what Mr Morris would ask ~~[illegible]~~ or what Lands he wanted of us – ~~that~~ we proceed in this business according to the custom of our fore Fathers – the Sachems first Council among themselves and then called on the Warriors which was the plan now pursuing and then sat down – Colo Wadsworth again rose and repeated his Recommendation of Unanimity – that many Words would only widen the breach and make it more difficult ~~[illegible]~~ of cure – that great and brave men always in cases of this kind forgave each other and advised them like good friends to sat down & counciled together for the general good and he hoped they would now do so – He repeated that he did not come here to buy their lands but to be their friend – the President knew he was rich and wanted for nothing & ~~this~~ was the ~~a~~ reason he was sent here. He hoped they would soon make up their Minds on this business and let him go Home, he was old and had the Gout, he had not long to live & wished to spend the remainder of his days with his family & friends. – after this the Council fire was closed.

5th

No Council this day the Indians appear to be taken up with troublesome ~~men who are~~ inimical to the business & to establish ~~th~~ an influence ply them well with whiskey which renders them unfit for ~~b~~ serious business

6th

This day the Chief Warrior Little ~~[illegible]~~ Beard addressed their People and observing ~~[illegible]~~ that it was always ~~a~~ Custom among their forefathers, that all business relative ~~to the affairs~~ of the Nation except War should be referred to the Sachems – therefore the belt delivered me by the Corn Planter I shall return him ~~the belt delivered~~ again and let the whole business be transacted by the ~~[illegible]~~ Sachems and whatever they determine on, all the Warriors will ~~agree~~ agree to. After which he sat down ~~and~~ Red Jacket rose and addressing himself to the Commrs ~~and~~ ~~Capt~~ Mr Morris & Captn Williamson – observed that with respect to our nation not ~~[illegible]~~ buyers of consequence amongst the ~~[illegible]~~ Western Indians from the Lands we possess as stated by Mr Morris in a former speech on this subject if they were not respected the true reason ~~was~~ they were too much in Company with ~~the~~ U S Commissioners; but as this subject had nothing to do with the present business ~~he~~ should be buried that the Business might go on. Brothers now I wish your attention to what I shall say. We have made up our minds to answer your proposals to buy our Lands. We are all agreed to try the value of ~~all~~ our Lands. ~~We~~ will let you have a tract of 6 miles square beginning ~~at~~ the corner of Gorham & Phelps purchase & the Pennsyla line ~~at~~ at one Dollr ℘ acre this is our price therefore you need not offer us half that price nor ~~ask~~ expect more land. and our friend Colo Wadsworth will see that this bargain is just & will confirm it that the writings may be drawn. Brother Mr Morris you know the value of land round a Town that you settle & hope you will deal honorably with us – you will get 6 Dolls ℘ acre & we offer to sell at one therefore you ought to make your mind easy – ~~that~~ tomorrow would be time enough to give an answer or he might give it now as his friend Captn Williamson was present with ~~whom~~ he could consult him & perhaps give his ansr immediately – that

(

h had spoken his mind in a few words - very short. Mr Morris
hen rose that he should speak is mind as short. He had stated
them at different Councils ~~the~~ true state of this business and
lieved it was understood by them - that the offer now made did
t require any consideration it could not be accepted and that
as had been said ~~[illegible]~~ it was their fixed determination &
thing further we to be expected they might as well cover
t if you are again desirous of considering on the Proposals I have made I shall wait you thro
he Council fire," and the moment he had sat down
Red Jacket ~~in great passion~~ rose and in great passion
said agreed let us cover over the fire ~~[illegible]~~ and
furiously stretched his hand across the table let us ~~to~~ shake hands
nd part friends and they the business ~~[illegible]~~ was considered ~~[illegible]~~
finally closed.

ff 7th

This ~~day~~ afternoon the Warriors sent over for the Comm.rs & Mr Morris &
Capt Williamson to a Council called by them at which
they attended and Cornplanter rose and addressing
himself to the Warriors informed them that the business of
this meeting was to smooth the business of yesterday & that the
their minds would be expressed by his Cousin.

Little Billy then rose and said Brothers you will
consider this ~~[illegible]~~ Council fire as kindled by the
Warriors and we thank the Great Spirit for his care of
the past night ~~[illegible]~~ and that he has again permitted
to meet side by side. Brothers The reason that we
ve ~~again~~ kindled the fire is that our voices as Warriors
ould be heard by you - yesterday you heard what our
achem said to you he spoke very short as from the whole
tion & on their part the business was closed. Brothers
must expect our ears was open as well as yours - the speech
delivered we heard as well as you and which you answered
ther too hastily. We ~~are~~ are sorry for that speech ~~[illegible]~~ & for the conduct
one of our Warriors - it was improper. We wish to unite
more as friends ~~[illegible]~~ if we cannot do business let us at
st part friends. If we leave it on the present footing
would give us great uneasiness & to many not here.

Brothers let us suppose ~~that~~ you have a voluable ~~valuable~~ property that another wished to purchase should you not treat calmly with each other – why get displeased if you could ~~did~~ not agree – it will answer no good end – let us therefore treat friendly with each other on this business which was there with. Mr Morris in answer said that he thanked the warriors for their friendly interferrence to remove the misunderstandings that had taken place, business of importance he agreed with them should not be conducted with heated minds and was willing to acknowledge that too much warmth of expressions was used by both parties yesterday – with him it was deserable that all misunderstanding should be buried in oblivion and chearfully united with them in again opening a friendly fire and hoped it would burn bright as ever. that if it was their intention to Renew the business that had been before the Sachems he would meet them with calmness. – Farmers Brother then rose and asked the attention of all present. We are assembled here in great numbers, of different nations & now called the six Nations all of us listened with grief to what passed yesterday and we thank the warriors for taking an early moment to ease the minds of the nation – the Commissioners Mr Morris & Captn Williamson. It is an antient custom that when a difference arises among us that it should be referred to the Warriors as being the greatest number we the sachems have therefore referred this business to the Warriors & headwomen and hope they will give an answer that will be satisfactory to all parties – repeated his thanks that the business was brought on a friendly footing again & that the dispute was buried. The Warriors & head women would he said answer the propositions that had been made to them. Colo Wadsworth then rose and expressed his satisfaction & congratulation that the warriors had taken the business into consideration and he hoped they would study and act for the true interests of their Nation and that they might soon be able to make up their minds that he might return to his home. Genl. Shepherd addressed them to the same effect and the business closed for the day by a few observations from little Billy to the nation recommending that the warriors would whilst this business was under consideration ~~keep~~ abstain from drinking & attend only to the Interest of the Nation

7th
In the Morning Mr. M. desired the Interpreters to bring all the Chief
Women to Mr. W— after they were assembled. ~~he told them taking a string~~
~~of Wampum and made them a speech~~. he told them that the business upon which
he had convened the Nation was then at an End, that their Sachems had [illegible]
covered the Council fire and that he expected soon to go home. that as the
business had been transacted only with the Sachems that perhaps the
Women were ignorant of what offers he had made, that as those offers were
particularly calculated to alleviate the distresses of the Women
& Children of their Nation they ought not to be concealed from them
that therefore he would repeat them which he did. he then told them
~~that their Sachems~~ made light of these offers because they by presents
which they received when abroad could always provide for themselves
but the Women who ~~[illegible]~~ after mentioning all the Advantages which
the Women would reap from the distribution of Cows &c. among them
such as hiring people to plough their Land providing themselves their still
drink so on with cloths &c — he further told them that he had brought
up from Phila — some presents intended for them, that as they were
not accessory to the ill treatment he had met with from the Chiefs
he would at all events give them these things, that he had contempla-
ted — and still would in case of success give them a number of
Cows but that if he failed in the purchase the Expence he already
had been at was so great as to prevent his fulfilling the latter inten-
tion. he ~~again by [illegible]~~ begged them ~~to consider~~ to contrast their
present Situation with the one in which they would be placed if
furnished with Money enough to provide the Comforts of Life. he
finished by delivering his string of Wampum & told them that whene-
ver hereafter they experienced the hardships of poverty to shew it to
of their Chiefs and tell them that with that Belt they had been
offered Wealth which the Chiefs rejected — this had an excellent
effect the Women at once declared themselves for selling &
the business began to wear ~~wore~~ a better Aspect

+ meet you on this business.

+ he then told them that as they were but little habituated to the use of Money he did not suppose that they could form a just Idea of the greatness of the Sum offered that there were but very few White Men who could had ever seen so much together, that it was ten times more than was to be found in all the Gorham & Phelps purchase that altho' they appeared to be rich to them that all of them together could not raise one tenth of that money. that altho' he himself had been in the habit of seeing a great deal Money that he never had seen a sum together amounting to any thing like $1000. that wishing to give them as just accurate an Idea as he could of the Quantity he had estimated its Weight to be such as if it was brought from Albany by horses it would take at least 35 to bring it. that Six large Bls would hardly hold it all &c. he then advised &ca—

7th

After the proceedings of this Afternoon were all concluded the business was considered as ended. Mr. Morris however was not asked by the Farmers Br. whether he was a going home early in the Morning. he said that he should prepare to go but that he had so many things there that it would take him 2 or three days to pack them up. he also said that as he was obliged on this Acct. to stay that he notwithstanding the business was ended yet that he did not want to leave his brothers in haste out of temper. he told them that he had kindled the Council fire & therefore that it was Red Jackets might not business to put it out. that as things were so situated they might again meet for the purpose of parting friends. being reconciled to each other

& parting friends

15th the day Morning after Young King arrived his friend & Cousin died. on Acct of this Misfortune he refused attending to business until the day after his burial. the business was then explained to him. he expressed his dissatisfaction at all that had taken place he said that he had long ago determined never to sell that the Nation might do as it thought fit but that his Voice was agt. it. this created much Confusion, the most zealous of the Chiefs talked then of going home said that if the Successor of Old Smoke opposed the Sale that it must not be made. It took a or two or three days, to persuade his Majesty to be in readily yielded

8th

No public Council was called by the Warriors this day but we observed that they were councilling in small parties both Men and Women, and as the business seemed to be progressing to something definitive it was desirable that they should be undisturbed by Persons we were told had heretofore procrastinated the business by a liberal use of whisky and insinuating that it was intended to cheat them a writ was therefore issued for apprehending Alexr Ewing who was accordingly taken into custody but not being able to procure bail he was conducted to Canandaigua Prison, which gave extreme alarm to intermedlers.

9th

In council this day Little Billy informed us that previous to entering on business a few words was to be addressed to the Seneca Nation by one of their Cayouga ~~Brothers~~ which was as follows

Brothers of the Seneca Nation

We observe with pain that in the business before you there is some difference between you – be united as one in this business between you and the white people it is of the highest importance to you your Women & Children therefore be united and consider well what you are going to do – we your Brothers of the Tuscaroras, Cayougas, and Oneidas have no interest in the bargain you are about to make but desire your happiness and therefore recommend to you and to your Women to attend well to this important business.

Little Billy then rose & made the following address ~~to~~.

Brothers Mr Morris & Lieutt Williamson

We sincerely hope you will make your mind easy on the business before us – it has long been under consideration & an answer was given by our Sachems which not being agreable, the business was referred to us the Warriors – yesterday we were councilling on it but the day being very uncomfortable & rainy nothing was concluded on but to day we are united as one and as you requested we now deliver our mind in writing and request the person who wrote it for us will read it publickly as there is no secrets in it and was as follows.—

See Cornplanters address 9 Sept. No 5

Colo Wadsworth then addressed the Seneca nation as follows

Brothers ~~father~~

On any other occasion than the present I should deliberate before I answered your speech but in the present case as I find you in error which is the more surprizing as I delivered you my sentiments in writing, it is my duty to put you right. In your address I find these words "~~[illegible]~~" one thing we are sorry to find that the President has consented to the sale of all our Lands at this Council fire - if he had left the matter entirely to our -selves it would have been more satisfactory, as we wish to act as we please in the business". He has left it entirely to yourselves I have never asked you to sell them nor will he ever ask you to sell them, they are yours - the Treaty with the U S laid on your table the other day by Red Jacket secures them to you - it would be cruel to take these lands from you - they have no right to them. I now beg you to remember what I have said to you that we may no longer be groping in the dark I again repeat the lands are yours. - There are several allusions in your speech to other things. All that we can do is to see that in the present business no injustice is done you we have nothing to do with any business past - we are only sent here on this business - one word more and I have done. you charge your Sachems & Mr Morris with being proud, perhaps we do not perfectly understand your meaning but if these Gentn (Mr Morris & Capt. Williamson) are proud I will answer for their laying it aside. I will only repeat to you to attend to your interests I despair of asking you to let me go home I must patiently wait your time.

Mr Morris

Brothers The Commissioner of the U S has answered that part of your speech relative to the President ~~[illegible]~~ it will therefore be unnecessary for me to say any thing on that point

Brothers

The other day you told me the business was referred to you & your women as ~~from the~~ first, I thought it wise & prudent in your Sachems to so do ~~refer it to you~~ as being the most numerous ~~body~~ part of the Nation But Brothers as the business was referred to you and as you have been Councilling among yourselves I expected now [illegible] a more explicit answer. I was in hopes to be informed by you & your women whether you intended to sell the whole lands or if not the whole what part, but if you have not had time to consult on the several points referred to you, you can yet have it and make your answer when you please. You advise me Brothers to consult the Book of the Great Spirit & see whether there is any thing therein which authorizes the cheating or intruding on Indians ~~without [illegible]~~ turning to that Book I will tell you there is not ~~nor is there any thing in~~ but I can with a clear Conscience lay my hand on that Book ~~which tells me this~~ & say that I consider the offer I now make you for your lands ~~is not~~ to be strictly honorable & generous & calculated for your real benefit.

Brothers I beg you well consider what I have said to you before on this business. ~~[illegible]~~ in the speeches propositions delivered you all which I expect the Sachems referred to you. —

Corn Planter. Brothers we now understand you [illegible] perfectly well, the business is referred to the Warriors & Women. [illegible] The Commissioner tells us we are mistaken in our idea of the President we heartily thank him for [illegible] removing the mistake from our minds

with regard to the business before us, we shall take it again into Consideration and give an answer soon as possible. We beg our Brother Mr Morris will lend us the large Map of ~~the~~ our Country which shall be carefully returned. —

10th

Genl Shepherd informed the Indians at the opening of the Council for this day that [illegible] Colo Wadsworth was rather unwell & could not attend but that it was his wish business should go on as he should see all that was done. — Little Billy then rose & addressing himself to the Nation informed them that they were now prepared to answer Mr M's propositions and would be made known by Corn planter. —

Corn planter — Brothers

The purpose for which this Council fire was lighted up we have had long under our consideration and you may now expect our answer to your propositions. The time being appointed for this meeting the ~~[illegible]~~ Governm^t of the U S. appointed a Comm^r. to ~~[illegible]~~ superintend the business who informed us that it was old Mr Morris who desired this Council Fire & that he only ~~[illegible]~~ had the right to purchase our Lands. and as we are now assembled on this business We consider it as if referred to us at the seat of Government. Brothers The business now about to take place we consider as satisfactory to the Great Spirit as we shall make reserves & not sell the whole of the lands he gave us. Brothers we recollect that your proposal was to buy all our Lands, except reserves to be agreed on, for which you would give us a sum that would be useful to our Childrens Children. The sum offered we consider as small but as we are to make such reserves as will suit our purpose we request you to make your mind easy on this business – the reserves we think of making you may consider as too large, but the mode in which this Country will be settled will give you great advantages and therefore it would be but generous to add to the annuity. Our seats we wish to be so large as that we can give our Indian brethren Room in case they are hereafter crowded, by white People – Now Brothers after these reserves are made we are prepared to close the bargain, and these reserves we wish it well understood are to be our own forever

Mr Morris — Brothers

I have listened attentively to the speech on behalf of the warriors & women which I consider as the voice of the whole Seneca Nation. I am happy to find by it that you have determined on a sale of your Lands because if this Treaty had failed it would have been impossible for my Father to have collected ~~[illegible]~~ the chiefs & warriors again on this business and therefore ~~when you were disposed to sell~~ you never would have had another opportunity of making a Sale in the presence of the whole Nation it would have been necessary hereafter for some of your Sachems to have gone to Philad^a. ~~to make a Sale~~ which never would not have been a Negotiation as ~~[illegible]~~ fair as this as satisfactory as ~~now that~~ at which every man woman or child capable of thinking can know what is passing & it is on this acc^t. that I am pleased as all of you will return home satisfied & every Member of your Nation will have acceded to this bargain. Brothers. As you have not described your reservations you can ~~do~~ not expect ~~that I am to~~ my consent untill informed of their extent. I am not unreasonable – nor do ~~not~~ I wish you to be tight on the ~~[illegible]~~ up – but as the sum I offer is very large ~~& therefore~~ the Reservations ought to be small ~~as possible~~. That this business of reserves may be well understood I would wish you to appoint chiefs to describe the Reservations necessary for each tribe.

Little Billy then addressed the Nation — mentioning that by the speech they had just heard they would see the necessity of appointing suitable Persons to make reserves and therefore proposed [illegible] each village should immediately make their appointments that they might be ready to meet on this business tomorrow — for the present we will close the council fire

11th

No council this day but had several conferences relative to Reservations. In the course of the day the young King who is successor of Old Smoke arrived attended by a young War Chief who desired to be informed of all that had passed that he might be prepared to meet in council and therefore I Rees read to him this Journal & all the Speeches with which he expressed himself satisfied

12th

13th 14th 15th & 16th. [illegible] These four days [illegible] were devoted to the business of making Reservations in which there was much difficulty to bring them within reasonable bounds as some tribes were extremely extravagant — the Buffaloes in particular ~~who~~ wanted about 900,000 acres & the Cataraugas about 650,000. [illegible]
~~Council~~ [illegible] for the Genesee Indians 2 Miles along the River so as to take the Flatts. 2 Mile Square at Canawagas 6 at Big
Tree 6 at Beards Town [illegible] } but on the [illegible] 16th all was concluded and
50 by 6 at Carriendere } in the evening the Deed was signed [illegible]
about Reservations

At these private Councils, only Mr. M. & Mr. Elliott were present. the Indians were very tenacious. the only way of settling was to council with each Party separately. the Buffaloes were the most difficult to bring over Red Jacket insisted upon a Reservation which would have taken in 900,000 Acres for the Buffaloes only. he contended with extreme Violence that their national Pride & Character would be lost unless they retained that. he urged with great Animation a Settlement on these terms. Mr. M on the other insisted upon the unreasonableness of their demand. that he had offered them what the whole of their country was worth that he generously gave them what Land they might in reason wish to retain but that they abusing of his Goodness after being paid for the under the Name of Reservations wanted to take half back. Red Jacket resented & Mr. M. told him that he would not acquiesce that his father would suppose him unfaithful in his duty

would upbraid him with folly &c— after several days conference on
this Subject Mr. M offered for the Buffaloe & Tanawantas 100 Square Miles
they rejected it & finally told him that they would reserve What they
had mentioned that they were the Sellers they were not to be told what
they would part with but that they would sell only what they
pleased. Mr. M. then said that he was the payer and that he would
only pay what he pleased. they asked him how much he proposed
deducting from the 100000 as they would not lessen their reservation
he told them 25000 they consented to this & begged that the wri
ting would be redrawn. ~~Mr~~ after his leaving them it appears
that many of the Chiefs present restrained by the forward & quarrel
of Red Jacket in ~~the~~ Mr. M's presence, insisted upon the payt. of the
whole 100000 & the curtailing of their Reservation. In consequence
of a Conversation among themselves the farmers Brother
& ~~the~~ Young King ~~be~~ came to Mr. M. & Mr. W. took
them aside mentioned many inconveniencies which would
attend a deduction from the 100000 & also the retaining so large
a Reservation & finally asked for 200 Square Miles these
Gentlemen retired apart and after some hesitation agreed to it.

a

Red Jacket then rose & after recapitulating Mr. Morris's Speech of the day before observed in Answer to it that many disadvantages would attend a Sale of their lands, that Experience had proved that ~~every Nation that~~ ~~ha~~ whenever they parted with their territory they also parted with their consequence. in order to elucidate this he instanced the Situation of the Oneidas formerly he said that they were a great people & formed a ~~very~~ ~~respectable~~ part of the Six Nations, that they were useful to ~~us~~ them in ~~our~~ their Councils, that they had remained connected with them until the State of New York had purchased from them their lands. that since that period their importance had diminished & that altho' they were more wealthy than before yet that their National Weight was less and it caused them to disunite from the remainder of the Six Nations. that all other Nations that had sold had become quite contemptible, that the Senekas ~~their land was not ... mo~~ they had not more land than they wanted ~~that~~ a great deal of what they formerly owned had been sold & that the Money recieved for it had been spent & that they were now no richer than if none had been sold. that they had been told &c" ~~that Mr. M. had talked of giving them a large Sum of Money but had not mentioned how much they expected that~~

Mr. M. immediately rose and began his reply by pointing out the benefit which would accrue to them from selling in the Manner in which he proposed. he adverted to the Arguments which he had made use of in his Speech of the 30th. and impressed upon them the advantages of their recieving an annuity ~~tha~~ he told them that if their forefathers had disposed of the Purchase Money ~~in the manner~~ that he proposed which they at various times recieved for their Lands, that the complaints of fraud & of their nations being now no richer than before those Sales would not have been made". ~~[illegible]~~

~~nothing useful to them when they sold their Lands, that their Game their fisheries & every ... use to which rendered their ... valuable to them would still remain theirs, that granting to the white people the right of settling on their territory was no greater interest than their retaining the right of hunting & fishing on the Land sold~~

& Mr. Phelps

he then expressed his Astonishment at hearing them impute the dis-
cation between the Oneidas & them to the purchasers from N York. He
asked them whether the impression made on them by the last War was
so slight as to be suddenly forgotten. It was that Event he said that
many Years before any purchase by ~~[illegible]~~
disunited your Councils, ~~[illegible]~~ N York ~~[illegible]~~ a
~~State~~ you had taken up the tomahawk against each other. -
you never met but in the field of battle. but as the Oneidas had been
mentioned he contended that they were happier since than before their
sales, their reservations were more than sufficient for them, & their Annu-
ities made them easy and wealthy. as to other Indians surrounded by the
whites he admitted most of them to be poor & unhappy ~~but~~ but ascribed it
not to their selling their Lands but to their improvidence in spending
their Money, this he contended was a strong reason why the present rulers
of their Nation should avail themselves of the present opportunity for
securing the happiness of ~~fut~~ future generations. ~~the Council fire was~~
after an Address from Red Jacket to the Indians recapitulating this
Speech to them Mr. M. that their request covered the Council fire.
~~[illegible]~~
~~whether they determined it advisable or not to make a Sale.~~
~~Red Jacket then addressed Mr. M. and repeated the Substance of some of his~~
~~former Speeches again mentioning that they would lose their importance~~
~~& become contemptible by selling; that their Wealth would increase &~~
~~their importance diminish; that it this was the case with others resi-~~
~~ding on Reservations. that they had already been driven from their former~~
~~possessions that formerly their great Council fire burnt there, and~~
~~that now it would be difficult to find any thing trace of its having been~~
~~theirs. that they were afraid of its being the same with Buffalo Creek & i~~
~~as [illegible] mentioned in Mr. M's Answer, and that they would become~~
~~contemptible that the U. S. would no longer give them an Agent & that~~
~~our friend Capt. Chapin would be thrown on his back (want of an Ag-~~
~~ency). [illegible] that they wished for as their future Gener-~~
~~ations were frequently mentioned he wished my Mr. M. Answer to be in wri-~~
~~ting that it might hereafter be seen by them whether his proposals were~~

Previous to signing the Deed it was distinctly read & its import clearly ~~&~~ explained to the Indians after which Col.o Wadsworth asked them whether they understood it perfectly if not it should be ~~[illegible]~~ explained to them again — they replied it was unnecessary as they understood it well & was in every respect agreable, on which he asked them to sign ~~[illegible]~~ after ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Red Jacket then rose & handed forward E. Allens daughter Polly & ~~they~~ desired to be informed of ~~[illegible]~~ the situation of the land the Nation had given to Allen & his children, Mr M ~~he~~ told them that his father had bo.t & paid ~~[illegible]~~ Allen for it & that now he was paying the nation for it also — he was here interrupted by the young women in this manner — no Mr M. it was only the improvem.ts he sold — to this he replied his Papers would prove the contrary — she then turned to Col.o Wadsworth & said I forbid the Commiss.r from buying any of the lands given to ~~them~~ us by the Ind.ns — He told her she had bad advisers he had nothing to do with this business but that for her satisfaction he would examine into ~~[illegible]~~ her claim & give any certificate ~~[illegible]~~ thereof that was proper ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] for the [illegible]~~ if she would call on him in the morning. He then gave notice he would take his leave of them early in the morning, as he was anxious to get home.

17 —

Amount of acct.	Drs	893. 98
		500
Cash on acct	Drs	393. 98
		21. 32
		415. 30

Brothers of the Seneca Nation

I am the Commiſsioner of the United States appointed by the President for the purpose of holding a treaty with you. In his name I bid you welcome

Brothers

For the safety & welfare of all the Indian nations in friendship with the United States Congreſs have paſsed a Law regulating our Intercourse with you among other things it is enacted "That no purchase &c." see the 12th Section of Law —

Brothers I recite this 12th Section of the act at large that you may be on your guard & not listen to any proposals that may be made you by Men who mistaking their own interests and regardleſs of yours may mislead you without any poſsible advantage to them, but may expose them to the penalties of the Law which will be fully inflicted if incurred.

Brothers This Treaty is held agreably to the Law I have mentioned on the Petition of Robt Morris Esq its object is to effect a purchase if agreable to you of a parcel of your Lands.

Brothers This is Genl. Shepherd who is appointed by the Governor of the State of Maſsachusetts to Superintend any purchase that may be made of you by Mr Morris at this Treaty and to approve thereof.

Brothers Mr Morris & Captn Williamson the Son and friend of Mr Morris you all know, they are Mr Morris's Representatives and have full power to act for him in treating with you for the purchase of the Lands in question, I have entire confidence in their Candor & fairneſs but it is my duty to regard with attention all their negotiations with you & to see that they are so conducted as to preclude all reasonable ground of complaint on your part hereafter

Brothers

I rejoice with you that the Great Spirit has brought us together & let us so conduct as not to offend him least he withdraw his protection from us

Jeremiah Wadsworth
Commiſsioner for the
United States

Brothers. Your ~~father~~ Brother the Governor & the Executive Council of the State of Massachusetts ~~and the Executive Council of the [illegible] State~~ always desirous that justice should be done to people of every colour and particularly to their Brothers of the Seneka Nation have sent me with power to superintend this treaty in their behalf. Brothers it is their wish that you should be happy, and if my presence can ~~tend to further that desire~~, it will be useful to you it will amply compensate for the fatigue & trouble of my journey to this place

Brothers. previous to my leaving my home I was ascertained by the public documents of the State of Massachusetts. the Originals of which are deposited among the Records of that State that Mr. R Morris ~~is the only person~~ has a right to bargain with you for your Lands and that he alone has on this subject Brothers I can speak with Confidence because his right was acquired from the State by which I am sent here

Brother Mr. Morris has appointed his Son & his friend Capt. Williamson to ~~bee~~ attend to his business with you Brothers I have perfect Confidence in the Integrity of both these Gentlemen, but ~~as [illegible]~~ ~~duty [illegible] and Inclination~~ I shall nevertheless make it my business to see that the Negotiation

between you
~~[illegible]~~ is carried on, upon principles ~~of Justice and~~
~~Just and fair~~ of Justice and fairness.

Brothers. I am an old Man and much accustomed to do public Business
for the State to which I belong. I have always observed
~~that harmony amon~~ when thus employed that a spirit
of harmony & Conciliation was attended with a happy eff.
among us therefore Brothers I recommend it to you &
hope that all your Minds will be united and that the
Voice of one will express the Sentiments of you all

Brothers. I have now said all that I have to say to you at presen
May the Great Spirit take you under his protection
& give Wisdom & unanimity to your Councils

Genl Shepherds speech
No 2

Brothers of the Seneca Nation

It was my wish and my intention to have come into your Country and to have met you at this Treaty but the Great Spirit has ordained otherwise and I cannot go. I grow old, am corpulent, and not very well, and am fearfull of travelling so far during the hot Weather in the Month of August.

Brothers: As I cannot be with you at the Treaty I have deputed and appointed my Son Thomas Morris Esqr. and my friend Charles Williamson Esqr. to appear for me and on my behalf to speak to and treat with you in the same manner and to the same effect as I might or could do were I present at this Treaty with you, and it is my Request that you will listen to them with the same attention that you would to me.

Brothers I have the greatest Love and esteem for my Son and my Friend they poſseſs my entire confidence and whatever they engage for on my behalf you may depend that I will perform the same as exactly as if I was there and made the engagements with you myself, therefore I pray you to listen to them and believe in what they say.

Brothers It is now six years since I have been invested with the exclusive right to acquire your Lands, during the whole of this time you have quietly poſseſsed them without being importuned by me to sell them, but I now think that it is time for them to be productive to you, it is with a view to render them so that I have acquiesed in your desire to meet you at the Genesee River. — I shall take care immediately to deposit in the Bank of the United States whatever my Son and my friend may agree to pay to you in my behalf.

Brothers From the Personal acquaintance which I have with your chiefs and head men I am aſsured that their wisdom and integrity will direct the object of the Treaty to the happineſs of yourselves and your Posterity. It is a pleasing circumstance to me that my buſineſs is to be transacted with such Men because while on the one hand they will take care of your interests, on the other whatever is done between them and me will be strong and binding. — I hope that wise men will always be at the head of your Councils but for fear that those who succeed your present leading Men should not deserve and poſseſs your confidence as fully as these do you had better have your buſineſs so fixed now as not to leave it in the power of wrongheaded Men in future to waste the property given to you by the Great Spirit for the use of yourselves and your posterity.

Brothers — I have now opened my mind to you, and as I depend on my Son and my friend to carry on and conclude the buſineſs with you I shall only add that the President of the United States approving of this Treaty and being your Father and friend he has appointed an honorable and worthy Gentleman formerly a member of Congreſs The honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth Esq. to be a Commiſsioner in behalf of the United States to attend and superintend at the Treaty, and the Governor of the State of Maſsachusetts also appointed an honorable and worthy Gentleman formerly a General in the American army and now a Member of Congreſs The honorable William Shephard Esqr to be a Commiſsioner to attend this Treaty on behalf of the State of Maſsachusetts. These Gentlemen will attend to what is said and done on both sides, in order to see that mutual fair dealings and Justice shall take place, their office and duty will be rendered agreable so far as depends on me because I desire nothing but fair open and honest Transactions.

Brothers I bid you farewell - May the Great Spirit ever spread and protect you. -

Robt Morris

Philada Augt 1st 1797.

Copy of
Speech from Robt Morris
Esqr to Seneka Indians

No 3

No. 3.

No. 4

Brothers of the Seneca Nation

I now come forward to open my mind fully to you relative to the business which has occasioned this Council fire. You Brothers are in possession of a large tract of Land which has been valuable to you only for the Game which it contained that Game Brothers is fast diminishing and must soon cease to afford the same quantity of skins and food that you hitherto have derived from ~~them~~ it, it therefore becomes necessary that you should provide yourselves with some more permanent mode of acquiring your subsistance and Clothing. there is Brothers but one method ~~of your~~ [illegible] accomplishing this object so desirable to you; ~~that~~ of parting with your Lands for an ~~[illegible]~~ adequate compensation. Brothers do not suffer yourselves to be agitated by this proposal. In pointing out to you the advantages of relinquishing your Lands We do not mean that you should all rise from your seats and abandon your Villages but that you should relinquish that part which is totally unproductive to you, reserving to yourselves in and about your different Settlements fully as much as is necessary for your actual occupation. Brothers. When the white People are about taking a step as important to them as the present one is to you, they always compare with each other the advantages and disadvantages of the bargain they are to make ~~attending~~ it adopting therefore this Rule which is founded in reason let us examine the advantages which you derive from the Lands which you own, ~~That~~ the part of ~~it on~~ them from which you women raise your Corn ~~[illegible]~~ is small altho' in reality it

the only part of it which is productive to you
is ~~enough for you~~. from the remainder you get nothing, it cannot feed you when you are hungary, nor Cloath you when
it does not furnish you your Women & Children with food or Cloathing [illegible] with any of the
" things that are necessary for them
you are Naked," and when the little Game left to you is gone you will be destitute of every thing you stand in need of. Brothers if you were proprietors of all the land on this Continent, you still under these circumstances would be poor, your Old Men, your Women & your Children ~~&~~ would feel all the hardships of want, they would have nothing to protect them from the Winter's frost nor the calls of hunger. What then Brothers you may ask ~~will in the next place enquire~~ will be the advantages ~~in~~ of your selling - I will tell you Brothers - ~~You will~~ receive a larger sum of mony than has ever yet been paid to you for your Lands, this Mony can be so disposed of that not only you but your Children and your Childrens Children can derive from it a lasting benefit, it can be placed in the Bank of the United States from whence ~~it~~ a sufficient income can annually be drawn by the President your Father to make you and your Posterity happy forever, then the wants of your old and poor can be supplied and in times of scarcity, the Women & Children " your nation can be fed and you will no longer experience the miseries resulting from Nakedness and want.

Brothers The white People do not want your Lands for the purpose of hunting but for that of cultivation, - the Great Spirit has implanted in you a desire to pursue the beasts of the forest and in us to cultivate the soil, this Cultivation, Brothers does ~~not~~ neither diminish nor destroy the Game, your hunting grounds will be of as much advantage to you in the hands of the White People as in your own, for you can reserve to yourselves the full and ample right of hunting on them forever, Brothers, that the Game is not destroyed by the White People you well know, you kill more Game upon the Land upon which we are now Counciling than upon that which I now propose purchasing.

What great advantage then do you derive from the Land ~~over~~ ~~[illegible]~~ yonder, pointing to the Westside of [illegible] River which is yours above that which is furnished by the Tract which ~~[illegible]~~ you have sold. The principal part of your subsistence is derived from ~~our~~ this Tract, and from the other you have only the satisfaction of knowing that you own it. By selling your Lands therefore Brothers and reserving to yourselves the perpetual right of hunting on ~~it~~ them you retain every solid advantage which ~~it~~ they can afford you and you yield ~~[illegible]~~ only in exchange for ~~the comforts of~~ the comforts of life that which at present produces you nothing - Brothers - the chain of friendship ~~[illegible]~~ is at present ~~a~~ perfectly bright between the White People and you, that chain which unites us together ought to induce us mutually to accomodate each others want, your white Brethren are willing to provide you ~~with the comforts~~ those things which they enjoy provided you ~~provide~~ furnish them with the room which they want and of which you have too much. Brothers you may perhaps suppose that by selling your Lands that you will do an injury to your posterity - this Brothers is not the case, by disposing of the Money which you will receive for them in the manner which I have mentioned your Children will always hereafter be as rich as you are now. Brothers, there are other reasons why you should part with your Lands - your Sachems and Chiefs are Men on whose wisdom you can rely and you are sure that they will do you justice - ungrateful men when they are dead and gone may succeed them and the Property given to you by the Great Spirit may be parted with, without the true Interests of your Nation being consulted. Brothers you must be persuaded yourselves that if you do not sell that your Children in future will. Why then should you forego your Share of the Satisfaction which the ease and prosperity of your Women and of the growing Generation will afford you. ~~It would be wrong for you to part with all your L~~ Are not they as dear to you as the Women and Children of a future Generation will be to them. Brothers by the plan which I have proposed you ~~consult make you~~ can make yourselves and your families happy and at the same time take sufficient care of those who are to follow you

your posterity forever money enough to satisfy your Wants and make
you rich and happy as a Nation. I have also observed to you that
your Game is fast diminishing that it will eventually cease to
yield to you the Skins & food with which you heretofore have
been supplied. with ~~that~~ the ease and happiness of your Women &
Children, that the relief due to your old & poor, all call upon ~~will [illegible]~~
you most powerfully to comply with my proposals. You will also
remember ~~that notwithstanding~~ in the offer you there ~~the Sum~~ of Money ~~to be given to you~~
you get for all the Game of [illegible] Rifle get what you are
~~is now~~ then, ~~sufficient to keep you forget the Game that you~~ Young
Warriors with the ~~rifle~~ ~~[illegible]~~ fall
~~Warring Bills~~, get ~~that the hunting~~ privilege of hunting &
fishing forever ~~will be secured by you~~. to them; neither will you forget that
~~that~~ this Game is ~~neither~~ not destroyed nor diminished by the ~~only thing~~
~~for which the white people want your lands. that of [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ white people
You will also bear in Mind that you now have a better opportunity
by ~~of doing~~ Justice to your Nation than ever your Children
will have, that there is a larger Sum of Money offered to
you than ever before has been given to Indians for their lands. that
if under all these Circumstances so favorable to yourselves you
are unwilling to make the best provision for your Nation that
by neglecting this offer
~~ever will~~ can be offered ~~to it~~, that the whole blame will lie
you will remember hereafter
upon your Shoulders only. that I can boldly now tell you that
neither my father nor any person in his behalf will ever again
come forward ~~on the [illegible]~~ and treat with you on the
that the probability is that he never again will have the same Sum of Money ready for you
"generous terms now proposed." that if he should ever be in-
duced again ~~to listen to a request~~ at all from your Nation to pur-
chase, he would ~~never~~ not think of ~~meeting you in life~~..

~~he should it was to be~~ of offering to you a second time a Sum near as great as the one which I have made mention of. if therefore your Children should part with your Lands hereafter for as small a Consideration as they have recieved from Mr. Phelps for the Tract which we are upon, they will have no reason to complain of the deception of the white people but the whole of the blame will be laid upon you

Corn Planter to his

Brothers the Commissioners, Mr Morris & other Gentlemen attending

We have kindled this Council fire at the request of Mr Morris we have heard what has taken place in your conversations with our Sachems day after day, our ~~[illegible]~~ Sachems covered the Council fire but Mr Morris told us it was not entirely covered ~~and~~ that he meant to lay the business before the Warriors & headwomen and now as the business is referred to the Warriors & women I will now remind you of a few promises made us by the U. S at the close of the War. Their Commissioners told us at that time they had got strong & that if we would listen to the voice of Peace they would take us under their protection - further they told us that if ~~they~~ we would comply with this request that they would make ~~their~~ our seats firm & permanent to ~~[illegible]~~ that even if they were surrounded by white People, ~~that~~ at that time & forever individuals should be undisturbed - they also told us that if ~~they~~ we would only exert ourselves to make Peace with the hostile Indians towards the setting of the Sun that ~~we~~ they should always keep us in remembrance. As for my part, since the conclusion of the war I have always exerted myself to preserve Peace & have always told my People ~~that~~ that we would look up to Gen. Washington as our Father as he was the Governor of the 13 fires we have always accepted ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ his advice & am happy to find that ~~you~~ they have grown a great People and are now 15 fires. The U S has always told us that the little land marked out to us will be very valuable to us & to our Childrens Children if ~~they~~ we would listen to the voice of Peace now we Warriors are going to see what that value is by the Council fire now lighted up here. One thing we are sorry to find that the President has consented to the sale of all ~~their~~ our lands at this Council fire. if he had left the matter to ourselves it would have been more satisfactory, as we wish to act as we please in that business, under this situation we hope that the President

~~[illegible]~~ Captn Chapin, & all the ~~[illegible]~~ Gentn interested will take pitty on us, as there are many of our Brethren of other Nations residing by our consent on these lands & that in every Town there is the bones of our ancestors which makes us very stingy of ~~their~~ our lands, but if you all will consent to leave the matter entirely to us, we will then conclude a bargain with Mr Morris. We Warriors are very much dissatisfied with the pride & ambition of our Sachems, it appears to us that Mr M in consequence, is also getting proud & obstinate; but now as the business is referred to the Warriors & Women we hope he will lay all obstinacy & pride ~~to~~ aside. Now ~~if~~ we wish Mr Morris will only consent to ~~lay~~ leave the Matter entirely to us, to point out the advantages of this Bargain. We hope Mr M will take this matter into his serious consideration & consult the Book of the Great Spirit if he can find any thing therein that directs the imposing on Indians then we will submit to it. In examining this Book if he should find any thing directing White People to intrude on Indians we wish he would tell us of it. —

Big Tree Septr 9th 1797

Cornplanters Speech

No. 4

Brothers of the Seneca Nation

We ~~I~~ have listened attentively to your Speech and We ~~I~~ request the same attention from you while I am delivering ~~my~~ our Answer to it

You say Brothers that when you become surrounded by the White people that altho' your Wealth will increase your importance will diminish, and to prove this assertion you desire me to look at the situations of those Indians who have sold their lands and who live on Reservations surrounded by the White people – You also say that you are ~~now~~ respected by the Western Indians that they look up to you as ~~ye~~ their elder Brothers and that you have obtained this Consequence by the land which you own. you further ~~mention~~ that you have not only your own importance as a people to preserve, but that other Nations seated on your lands look up to you as their elder Brothers for protection, that they are dependent on you and that it would be unjust in you to desert them – You desire ~~me~~ us to look back, and discover if we can near the old Onondaga any Vestige of the place where your great Council fire was formerly ~~even having~~ been held ~~there~~. You ~~also suppose~~ say that you are afraid that that that Council fire being ~~"of its"~~ will being also extinguished at Buffalo Creek if you sell your lands – You also say that altho' by the Sale of your lands you will ~~might~~ become possessed of a great deal of Money, yet that you understand ~~as~~ but ~~little of~~ little about the Value of Money and ~~that~~ your Speaker declares that if he had his house full of it that his Arms would never be tired in handing to Store keepers for the fine things which they expose for Sale in their Stores you also remind ~~me~~ us that ~~I~~ we have called upon you to deliberate coolly and dispassionately upon the proposals which ~~I~~ we have made to you

Brothers ~~I am~~ We are happy to find that you have attended to ~~my~~ our Advice and that you are convinced of the ~~[illegible]~~ propriety of our doing our business in a ~~cool~~ calm and temperate manner. ~~I~~ We recommended it to you because ~~I~~ we thought that it would be of service, and ~~I~~ we sincerely rejoice that you agree with ~~me~~ us in Sentiment on this particular.

Brothers ~~I was~~ We were astonished to hear you speak of your Apprehensions of being surrounded by the white people, and of the disadvantages which you would experience when so situated. ~~[illegible]~~ you are already surrounded by the white people, as there is not a single direction by which you can leave your Country without coming to our settlements and if you have been ~~and [illegible]~~ until now without experiencing inconveniences from being so situated, you ~~ha~~ will have none to expect hereafter. As to the Indians who have sold their Lands and now reside among the white people some of them to be sure are poor and miserable others are better off than they would be ~~with~~ if they still retained their Lands. but what has occasioned the poverty and misery of those whose situations you lament ~~not their~~ it has not been occasioned by their selling ~~the whole of~~ their Lands but by their spending all the Money which they got for them

If when they sold they had done what ~~I~~ we now
wish you to do. if they had reserved to them
selves an annual payment forever, they would
~~[illegible]~~ still have maintained their Consequence
and their Wealth .

Brothers We were also surprized at your mentioning the
importance which your lands give you among
your younger brothers the Western Indians.
let us look back together and recollect what
happened only a few Years ago. Motives of friend
ship both for the United States and for them
them induced you to accompany our Commissioners
into the Country of the hostile your Western
brothers. did they then listen to the wholesome
advice which you gave them, no they shut
their Ears against your Admonitions, and your
situation among them became dangerous. I mention
this to shew to you that your lands do not give you
that Consequence among your Western brethren
that you may imagine

Brothers the protection which you have given to other
Nations by seating them upon your lands
will not be withdrawn if you sell. ~~I~~ We agree
with you that it would be improper to remove
them and we shall be ready to confirm to them
the privilege of which they heretofore have had
of living on and cultivating the ground which they

occupy. You certainly have no reason to fear that
your Council fire at Buffaloe Creek will be extinguished
by a Sale of your Lands. Your principal reservation will
undoubtedly ~~ben~~ be at Buffaloe Creek and your Council
fire will burn there as well after the Sale of ~~a part of~~
~~your~~ the Lands adjoining that place as before. Union
and harmony will be promoted by your drawing near
to each other and your business will be better conducted
and your Councils attended by all of you with more
ease than when you were scattered all over your Coun
try. your former Council fire was not destroyed by
any Sale of your Lands, but by that unfortunate
misunderstanding between us ~~that~~ which gives us all pain to
think of ~~and that~~ which you properly observed the other
day ought always to be kept out of sight. Neither
Brothers can the Situation of our friend Capt. Chapin
be affected by your determination at present, if you
are assembled in a few places he will meet you with
less trouble than he heretofore has had in counselling
with you, and his Advice ~~to you~~ will be as important
to you as ever it has been. besides Brothers he is so
disinterested a friend of yours that even if his be Office
was affected by it, which it will not be I am persuaded
that he would wish you to attend to the good of your
Nation ~~even at his own harm~~.

Brothers — You suppose that Money is not as valuable to you as to the White people because you do not use it with the same Economy why do you not, because you never yet have recieved ~~enough of it~~ annually a Sum adequate to your Wants. When heretofore you have sold Land your necessities have been so many that your Money has been instantly swallowed up by them you have recieved so little of it at a time that you after spending it all you were yet unfurnished with many things useful to yourselves and families. but if you were enabled every Year by the receipt of a Sum of Money to provide yourselves with Cloathing and other Necessaries you would soon become as well acquainted with the Use and Value of Money as the White people are. you would find so many advantages arising from a proper Economy ~~to you~~ that you would soon become more anxious to ~~say~~ save your Money ~~than you now are~~ and my friend himself would ~~as soon think of throwing it away as~~ after a little while be quite as unwilling to throw it away upon the fine things ~~in~~ of a Store as at present he would be to dispose of his Land for the same purpose.

Brothers. I think it necessary to repeat to you again the proposals which I have made to you. I have offerred you one hundred thousand dollars for all your lands excepting such Reservations as it may be necessary for you to make. if these reservations are small I shall make no deduction from the Sum Just mentiond if on the contrary you make them large the quantity of Money which you recieve will lessen in ~~the same~~ proportion to the land reserved. the Sum of Money which I have offerred to you is very considerable, so considerable Brothers that you ought to have the best Security that our Country can afford. I therefore proposed that it should be vested in the ~~funds &~~ the Stock of the Bank of the United States in the Name of the President your Father. being thus ~~deposited~~ invested it will not only be always safe but it will annually furnish you and your Children after you with Money enough to make you rich happy as a Nation.

Brothers. the diminution of your Game annually decreasing the Wants of your old and poor people the ease and happiness of your Women and Children and the many Comforts with which

this Money will furnish your Nation for
ever are strong reasons why you should accept
of my offer

Brothers you will never again
have as good an Opportunity of doing compleat
Justice to your Nation my father alone
can buy your Lands, and if after making
you the greatest offer that ever yet has
been made to Indians for Lands you
reject it he will never again treat with
you on the same favourable terms. If
he should ~~[illegible]~~ ever be induced again to
meet you after this for a similar purpose
he will not be able to come forwarded so full
handed as he at present is. he cannot keep
so much Money long together, he will apply
it to other Uses and you must expect if
you sell in future to get no more than you have
got for the Land upon which we now are

Brothers I have now opened my
Mind to you fully, I have nothing more to
say, I have made you all the offers that
I can make and I expect that your
next Answer will explicitly mention
whether you will sell or not and at what
if you do sell what reservations you will
make

they are afraid that when confined to Reservations & surrounded by the White people that altho their Wealth will increase that their consequence will diminish. instance the Indians who have sold & made small Reservations.

2d that they are respectable as a Nation & not only so but have under their care other Nations. that these Nations of or among them will increase their respectability becoming among them. look up to them as a [illegible]

look back
3d their Council fire formerly at old Onondaga that the Senekas have and now kindled the Council fire at Buffaloe Creek & if that is in the granted their Land is sold that also will be extinguished

4th that the Sale of their Lands would bring them a great deal of Money — but that even if it did as they were not in the habit of making the same prudent use of Money that the white people it will be but of small use to them

the Western Indians now look upon them and their Brothers that would lose respectability among them

ect coolly —

a fondest of it.

This leaf is a part of some rough notes of remarks made by some of the Indians at the Treaty of Geneseo — but the language is given more fully in another part of these minutes.

This Geneseo Treaty cancelled all the Indians' title except to their "reservations";

Rough draft of
Big Tree Indian Treaty
with Seneca Nation
for purchase of land
1797

This leaf is superfluous — the matter being elsewhere referred more fully. M.O.R.

Important Instructions from Robt Morris concerning his great Treaty with the Seneca Indians respecting Lands in Western New York.

Thomas Morris
Charles Williamson } Esqrs

Philada. 1st August 1797

Gentn

I send herewith my Power of Attorney constituting you my Attornies, and as such authorizing you to hold a Treaty with the Seneca Nation of Indians and such other Nations Tribes or Chiefs as may be necessary, and to purchase of them for my Account all that Tract of Country, the preemptive right of which I bought of the State of Massachusetts, being bounded n the East by the Genesee River and certain boundary lines of Gorham & Phelps's Purchase, on the South by the North boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, n the West by Lake Erie and certain boundary lines f the Pennsylvania Triangle, and of a Small Tract n carrying place, reserved to the State of New York near the River Niagara, and on the North by Lake Ontario. — This Tract of Country you are too well acquainted with to render any other description necessary, and its importance to me you can properly estimate, altho' I have not that Interest in it at present which I aught to have retained, nevertheless there is a duty due from me to those to whom I have sold, which I am as solicitous to perform as if the whole benefit was for my self, but altho' I am not to reap all the benefit, I am to sustain all the Expence – this Circumstance does not induce a desire to starve the Cause or to be niggardly, at the same time it is natural to desire a consistent Oeconomy to be observed both as to the Expence of the Treaty and the price to be ~~[illegible]~~ paid for the lands –

In order to be as clear and distinct as possible I will put each Article of these Instructions numerically as they occur to me. –

1st I send herewith a written Speech with which I propose that my Son shall open the Treaty by delivering the same to the Indians in my name and on my behalf –

2d In addition to this Speech, you can each make such additional introductory Speeches as you may

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Important Instructions from Robt Morris concerning his great Treaty with the Seneca Indians respecting Lands in Western NewYork.

ink proper and neceſsary.—

The busineſs of the Treaty may be greatly propelled probably by witholding Liquor from Indians untill the busineſs is finished, shewing and promising it to them when the Treaty is over.—

I propose that an Annuity of four thousand or four thousand five hundred dollars for ever shall be the price of purchase for the whole Tract of Country to the Preemption of which I have the Right—

If they should want some Money down, say 5000 to 10,000 Dollars, the annuity to decrease proportionally

Annuities of 20 to 60 Dollars ꝑ Annum may be given to influential Chiefs to the Extent of 250 or 300 Dollars ꝑ Annum—

Some dollars may be promised before the Treaty and paid when finished to the amount of 500 or 600, or if neceſsary 1000 Dollars to the Chiefs.—

Captn Brandt, altho' not belonging to the Seneca Nation, yet being an influential Character, he must be satisfied for his Services on as reasonable terms as poſsible, after the Purchase is made.—

9th Jones and Smith as Interpreters are to do their duty fully and faithfully or I will not convey the Lands contracted for with them, but if they do their duty, the Deed for those Lands shall be delivered upon receipt of the Money they are in that Case to pay —

10th Mr Johnston of Niagara is to be employed as an Interpreter and compensated with reasonable liberality —

11th. Mr Dean and Mr Parish may also be employed on similar Terms —

12th. Mr Chapin will render any Services that consist with the duties of his station, and must have a proper Compliment or Compensation —

13th. If there be others whom I omit or do not know whom it may be proper to employ, you will exercise your discretion in regard to them. —

14th The whole Cost and Charges of this Treaty being at my Expence you will direct every thing upon the Principles of a liberal Oeconomy; the Indians must have plenty of Food, and also of Liquor when you see proper to order it to them. — The Commissioners their Secretaries Interpreters and all who are officially employed at or about this Treaty must be provided at my Cost— You will of course keep a Table for yourselves and such of them as ought to be admitted to it_ such Gentlemen Strangers as visit there with friendly Intentions or from Curiosity, you will of course entertain as often as you think proper.—

15th. The Liquors and Stores I sent up will be used and if not sufficient more must be got.—

16th. The Articles sent up for presents to the Indian Chiefs their Wives and Children, you will distribute as you see proper, and you may tell them I did not send any Goods for Presents to the Nation because I thought they could with the Money they will receive half yearly buy what may suit them best.—

17th. If you think twenty to thirty Cows given to the Women would have a good Effect, this might be done in such way as to please them best—

18th The price or Annuity offered for the whole Tract of Country if they do not incline to give up the whole, may be put upon this footing, that the whole ſum shall now be placed in the Bank, and if they deliver me poſseſsion of only one half the Lands they shall draw only half the Annuity and I will draw the other half, and so in proportion to what they give up, and at any time hereafter when they agree to give up more Land, they shall then draw more of the Annuity in proportion, and when they surrender the whole of the Land, they shall draw the whole of the Annuity :—

19th They may signify at any time their intention of making a farther Surrender of Lands (beyond what may now be agreed for) to the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and I or my Succeſsors will immediately appoint proper Persons to receive and survey the Lands and aſsign to them or their Agent or Agents the Securities for the proportion of the Annuity equivalent to the Lands ſo surrendered.—

20th. It will be most agreeable if they will deliver the whole Lands now, and receive the whole of the Annuity, but if they should only consent to deliver a part, let that part be as large a proportion as you can possibly obtain; And in this case it may be best perhaps to ask for it in the following manner.—

Miles on the Pennsylvania Line beginning at the Point on that line which bounds Gorham & Phelps's Purchase, and running West miles, and from the terminating point on the Pennsylvania line to run due North to Lake Ontario, then East, along the Borders of said Lake to the point of division on the North boundary of Gorham & Phelps's Purchase & thence South along the West Boundary lines of said Gorham & Phelps's Purchase and the Genesee River to the Place of beginning; And in addition to this another quantity either on the Northern or Southern side of the tract as may be most palatable to the Indians — If on the Southern Side it will commence at the Western Point on the Pennsylvania Line where the above Tract stopped, and run as far on the Pennsylvan Line as they will agree, and also to go as far North on the West Side of the above Tract as they will agree, thence due West, untill a South line will strike the point where they stop on the Pennsylvania Line unless they agree to go all the length of it to the Corner of the Pennsylvania Triangle, and in that case, the other line will run West to Lake Erie or the boundary of that Triangle, which boundary would in that case also be the West boundary of the Tract I contemplate — Should they prefer to cede a Tract bounded by Lake Ontario, the East South & West Boundaries will be fixed in a Similar Manner to what I have proposed for the other —

21st. If the Indians will not Sell and deliver the whole Tract, you must stipulate and obtain Liberty for the Surveyors to traverse the Borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, & measure all the Boundary Lines of the whole Tract.

22d. Mr William Bayard will attend the Treaty on behalf of the Holland Company to whom I have sold a great part of these Lands and perhaps Mr. Linklaen and Mr Garret Boon may also be there.— I would wish you to communicate freely & confidentially with these Gentn or with such of them as do attend, and particularly as to what part of the Tract shall be taken into the Purchase (in case the whole is not bought) after the Tract No1 is secured — This Tract No1 is bounded on the East by the Genesee River, and the Boundary Line of Gorham & Phelps's Purchase, on the South by the Pennsylvania north boundary line running 12 Miles west on that line, thence on the West by a Line to be run from the point of 12 Miles due North to Lake Ontario, and thence bounded on the North by the Lake Ontario to the North point of said Gorham & Phelps's Purchase.— This tract must be included in the Purchase at all Events and the rest may be made agreeable to the Holland Company & the Indians, but I hope & expect that the whole will be purchased.—

23d. In case the whole of the Land is agreed for, but the Indians choose to retain some part for their Occupation, they will choose I presume Buffaloe Creek, Tanewanta and Lands bordering on Lake Erie — In fixing this you will consult as much as you can be, the Interest and Inclination of the Holland Company, conjointly with the pleasure of the Indians —

24th. Altho I have proposed an Annuity to the Indians as the price of their Lands, yet if they prefer to be paid in Money, I do not object — In that case I suppose 75,000 Dollars may be set down as the price of the whole and in proportion for any part less than the whole, the Money to be paid to them or their Agent or Agents within 60 to 90 days either at Philada, New York or Canandaqua as may be agreed on between you and them, consulting Mr Bayard as to the time and place of Payment.

Should any other matter occur that I shall think necessary to be intimated to you, I shall if there be time write to you again as often as may appear useful – You are however to consider what I have already written, rather as Outlines for your Conduct in this Business, than as positive Orders not to be departed from – I have perfect Confidence in your Friendship, and also in your Integrity good Sense and discretion, and therefore I confide to your Management the whole of this business without limitation or Restriction except that if you make a Purchase, the Tract No.1. must be a part of it – If you can make the Purchase on better Terms than I have proposed I am sure you will do it on the Contrary should you be obliged to give more I shall acquiesce – You know it is high time this Purchase should be made, and it is of vast Importance to all concerned to have it accomplished, therefore you must effect it at all events, and I can only repeat that altho' I wish to buy as reasonably as may be, yet I do not mean to Starve this Sale for I must have it.—

With Sincere Regard & Affection

I am Gentn

Your Friend & Servt

Robt Morris

Thos Morris

&

Charles Williamson

Esqrs

Ontario County

State of New york

Sir

Canandg Augt. 9 1797

You was pleased to direct me when I was at Philadelphia to advertise in the Neighborhood of the Oneida Indians, for any person wishing to contract to build the grist Mill and meeting house for the Oneida Indians, to send forward to the War Office their proposals for the price they would undertake to do it for, and to annex a plan of the buildings. When I returned I mentioned to Mr. Dean who built their Saw Mill and to several others who I thought would bee accomplish the business if they undertook to do it, and inform'd them they must forward to you the sum they would do each building for and forward an exact plan of each building that you might be able to determine in some measure the value of the same.

I suppose before this time you have had several proposals and I hope the business may commence so as to have their mill this winter for use — Mr. Dean told me it was likely he would undertake to do it.

A proposal forwarded by Mr Van Eps ~~has been forwarded~~ directed to me, for building ~~the~~ Grist Mill is inclosed, I have but just recd it & take the first opportunity to forward the same. I have lately heard from Detroit, that the Spaniards are taking every measure to court the friendship of the Inds.

have made them

large preseants especially in Arms and amunition ~~and prepared~~ The Indians who reside west of the Six Nations have proposed a large meeting, the story says, in consequence of the Spanish influence

From all accounts the Spaniards have been fearful of an invasion from Upper Cannada and have endeavored to prevail on the Indians to join them.

I have not as yet seen Capt. Brant, but expect to very soon.

I am Sir with every
respect your.

Copy

Copy of a letter to
Jas McHenry Esq
Augt. 9 1797

No. 27.

Agreement with the Seneca at Genesee,
September 15, 1797

Recorded in the Secretary's Office of the State of New York in Book of Deeds indorsed $\frac{\text{MR}}{\text{I}}$ page 334 &c this 7th day of June 1798 –

Daniel Hale Secy

[illegible]

John Adams, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come — Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty was held on the fifteenth day of September last at Genesee, in the County of Ontario in the State of New York [illegible] the authority of the United States with the Seneka Nation of Indians, and at the said treaty, in the presence and with the approbation of Jeremiah Wadsworth, the Commissioner of the United States, appointed to hold the same, a Convention was entered into between the said Seneka Nation of Indians [illegible] the claimant of the pre-emption right to the land which is the subject of the said Convention, in which the compensation for the extinguishment [illegible] claims of the said Indians to that land is adjusted: Which Convention is in the words following

— — — — — — —

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven Between the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneka nation of Indians of the first part and Robert Morris of the City of Philadelphia Esquire of the second part. **Whereas** the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hath granted bargained and sold unto the said Robert Morris his heirs and assigns forever the preemptive right and all other the right [illegible] which the said Commonwealth had to all that tract of land hereinafter particularly mentioned, being part of a tract of land lying within the State of New York, the right of preemption of the soil whereof from the native Indians was ceded and granted by the said State of New York [illegible] **And Whereas** at a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the said Seneka Nation of Indians at Genesee in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the day of the date of these Presents and on sundry days immediately prior thereto by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth Esquire a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the Constitution and of the Act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, it was agreed in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner by the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation of Indians for themselves and in behalf of their nation to sell to the said Robert Morris and to his heirs and assigns forever all their right to all that tract of land above recited and hereinafter particularly described for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be by the said Robert Morris vested in the Stock of the Bank of the United States and held in the name of the President of the United States for the use and behoof of the said Nation of Indians, the said agreement and sale being also made in the presence and with the approbation of the Honorable William Shepard Esquire the superintendant appointed for such purpose in pursuance of a resolve of the general court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed the eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one. **Now this Indenture Witnesseth** that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the premises above recited and for divers other good and valuable considerations them thereunto moving, **Have** granted bargained sold aliened released enfeoffed and confirmed, **And** by these Presents **Do** grant bargain sell alien release enfeoff and confirm unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever **All** that certain tract of land except as hereinafter excepted [illegible] being part of a tract of land the right of preemption whereof was ceded by the State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by deed of cession executed at Hartford on the sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six [illegible] being the same lands [illegible] **Easterly** by the lands [illegible] Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham [illegible] Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by an act passed the twenty first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight. **Southerly** by the North boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania. **Westerly** partly by a tract of land part of the land ceded by the State of Massachusetts to the United States and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right angled triangle whose hypotenuse is in or along the shore of Lake Erie, partly by Lake Erie from the northern point of that triangle to the southern point of a tract of land one mile in width lying on and along the east side of the Strait of Niagara, and partly by the said tract to Lake Ontario. And on the **North** by the boundary line between the United States and the King of Great Britain. **Excepting nevertheless and always reserving** out of this grant and conveyance all such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid tract and such privileges thereunto belonging as are next hereinafter particularly mentioned, which said pieces or parcels of land so excepted are by the parties to these presents clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part in as full and ample manner as if these presents had not been executed, that is to say, excepting and reserving to them the said parties of the first part and their nation one piece or parcel of the aforesaid tract at Canawaugus of two square miles to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth one mile along the river. One other piece or parcel at Big Tree of two square miles, to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth along the river one mile. One other piece or parcel at Little Beard's town extending one mile along the river of two square miles to be laid off in such manner as to include the village. One other tract of two square miles at Squawky Hill to be laid off as follows, to wit: one square mile to be laid off along the river in such manner as to include the village, the other directly west thereof and contiguous thereto. One other piece or parcel at Gardeau beginning at the mouth of Steep hill creek, thence due east until it strikes the old path, thence south until a due west line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the west side of Genesee river, then extending due west, due north and due east until it strikes the first mentioned bound, enclosing as much land on the west side as on the east side of the river. One other piece or parcel at Kaounadeau extending in length eight

[illegible] of two square [illegible] [illegible] village extending in breadth one mile along [illegible]
[illegible] in such manner as to [illegible] village [illegible] the river [illegible]
[illegible] extending one mile along the river [illegible] in such manner as to [illegible] the village [illegible] the other [illegible]
[illegible] in such manner as to [illegible] the village [illegible] the other [illegible]
[illegible] at the mouth [illegible] creek thence [illegible] East [illegible]
a line first line will intersect with [illegible] creek [illegible] line [illegible] thence [illegible]
the first mentioned bounds [illegible] as much land on the [illegible] side as on the East side of the river [illegible] other piece or parcel at [illegible]
in length eight [illegible]
thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie at the distance of one mile from the Lake to the mouth of [illegible] creek thence a line or lines extending [illegible]
[illegible] the North side of [illegible] creek at the distance of one mile [illegible] from thence a direct line to the said creek thence down the said [illegible]
[illegible] the river to the first mentioned [illegible] and [illegible] to the place of beginning [illegible] one other piece at [illegible]
the distance of one mile from the mouth [illegible] thence running one mile from the Lake thence [illegible]
[illegible] thence on a direct line to the said creek thence down the same to Lake Erie thence along the Lake to the
place of beginning. Also one other piece or parcel of forty two square miles at or near the Allegany river. Also two hundred square miles to be laid off [illegible]
[illegible] Cannawaugus [illegible] reserving to them the said parties of the first part and their [illegible] the privilege of fishing and hunting [illegible]
the said tract of land hereby intended to be conveyed. And it is hereby understood by and between the parties to these presents that all such pieces or parcels [illegible]
[illegible] and are not [illegible] to the [illegible] in which the same are to be laid off [illegible] in such manner as shall be [illegible]
by the [illegible] at or near the respective villages where the said reservations are made, a particular note [illegible] to be [illegible] on the back of
this deed and [illegible] to wit. Together with all and singular the rights [illegible] hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto [illegible]
[illegible] And all the estate right title and interest [illegible] of them the said parties of the first part and their nation [illegible] and to the said [illegible]
land above described [illegible] To have and to hold all and singular the said granted premises with the appurtenances to the said [illegible]
[illegible] and assigns to his and their proper use benefit and behoof for ever. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their
hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Robert Morris
by his Attorney
Thomas Morris

Jere Wadsworth

State of New York [illegible] I Thomas [illegible] that on the third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety [illegible] before me Jere Wadsworth known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing writing who acknowledged that he [illegible] the same [illegible] interlineations therein [illegible]

Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

Wm Shepard

[illegible] Thomas Morris, Master in Chancery do certify that on the twenty first day of [illegible] one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight came before me [illegible] the subscribing witness of that name to the within instrument of writing who [illegible] say that he saw the several Persons whose Names are subscribed affixed to the said instrument of writing and who are described in the said instrument as the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians respectively [illegible] instrument of writing that he the deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto [illegible] Israel Chapin James [illegible] [illegible] and Henry [illegible] together with [illegible] Jones the said [illegible] and Jones being Interpreters subscribe their Names as witnesses thereto that he knew the said several Persons who executed the said instrument of writing and that they were the same Persons who are described in the said instrument of writing as the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians [illegible] [illegible] that the deponent knew the said several persons who executed the within instrument of writing and that they are the same persons described as the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians in the said Instrument of Writing [illegible] executed the same and there being therein none but the noted alterations [illegible] as the voluntary Deed of the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation [illegible] respectively

Thomas Morris

Now Be it Known, That I John Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Convention or Treaty, and being satisfied that the Investment of the Money therein mentioned has been made conformably to the intention of the said Convention or Treaty do by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate accept ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Eleventh day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty second.

John Adams

By the President of the United States

Timothy Pickering

Secy of

State of New Jersey ss. I Thomas Cooper, Master in Chancery, certify that on the twenty first Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight came before me Joseph Nicoll known to me to be the subscribing witness of that Name to the within Instrument of Writing who being duly sworn doth on his Oath say that he saw Thomas Morris as the attorney of and for Robert Morris in the within Instrument of Writing mentioned execute the said Instruments of Writing for the said Robert Morris that the Deponent subscribed his Name as a witness thereto and that he saw Nat. W. Howell, Israel Chapin, James Rees, Henry Aaron Hills and Henry Abeel together with Jasper Parish and Horatio Jones, the said Parish and Jones being Interpreters sign their Names as Witnesses thereto and having satisfactory Evidence that the Deponent knew the said Thomas Morris and that he is the same Person described by that Name in the said Instrument of Writing and who has executed the same and there being therein none but the noted alterations, I do allow it to be recorded as the Deed of the said within mentioned Robert Morris

Thomas Cooper

Geneseo River 16 Sept 97 —

Dear Sir

I have this moment recd. a letter from Capt. Bruff with one enclosed to you which I forward by Col. Wadsworth who will forward it immediately.

The subject of Capt. Bruffs letter to me has for sometime been familiar to me and of which I mentioned to you in my last. The Seneka Nation have just concluded a sale of most of their Country, and appear satisfied. all is harmony among the six Nations and altho some speeches from the westward have circulated among them they appear undisturbed which leads me to believe they have no important news from the Western Indians.

Capt. Brant made an appointment to meet me at this treaty but has written me he was hindered by business, he mentioned no news. I shall endeavor to finde from the Senekas if they have any news of consequence to communicate, and if so shall transmit it immediately to you.

Copy of letter from Capt. I. Chapin, Dep. Supt. Indian Affairs, to Sec. of War:
See annexed letter of Capt
Bruff, Commander Fort
Niagara —

Copy of a letter to
Jas. McHenry Esqr
Septr. 16 1797

x

Reservations.

No. 1 At Kannawaugus Jenesco River 2 Square Miles

No. 2 At Big Tree, Jenesco River 2 Square Miles

No. 3 At Little Beards Town Jenesco River 2 Square Miles

No. 4 At Squawkie Hill Jenesco River 2 Square Miles

No. 5 At Gardeau Jenesco River 2 Square Miles [The White Woman's tract]

No. 6 At Ka.oun.de.ow* Jenesco River 16 Square Miles [*Caneadea]

No. 7 At Allegenny River 42 Square Miles

No. 8 At Kattaraugus about 42 Square Miles

No. 9 & 10 At Buffalo & Tannawanta Creeks 200 Square Miles

The whole containing about Two hundred thousand Acres

Jos: Ellicott*
Sept. 16th 1797

(These are the "Reservations" made by the Seneca Indians when quitclaiming their lands to Robert Morris at the treaty of Geneseo, in 1796. I lived for a while beside the Gardeau tract near my old friend "The White Woman" (Mary Jemison) & also beside the "Caneadea Tract"
H. O'Rielly.

(See next page.)

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* Mr. Ellicott was one of the most sagacious & energetic men connected with the Settlement of Western New York. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Erie Canal, sustaining the practicability & value of the project (as Jesse Hawley & Micah Brooks & Judge Forman, & some other Western New Yorkers, did) before DeWitt Clinton looked upon the matter with a favoring eye. It is to the high credit of Gov. Clinton that he boldly rendered honor to the early efforts of those men.

JOSEPH BRANT (THAYENDANEGEA)

1743-1807

A letter to Thomas Morris, Canada'que, congratulating him upon a treaty recently concluded. Niagara, Oct. 3, 1797.

Joseph Brant was a noted Mohawk chief who took a very active part in the New York border warfare of the Revolution. He was a man of ability, of some cultivation, and a member of the Episcopalian church. He was educated at Dr. Wheelock's Indian charity school at Lebanon, Conn., and in later years translated the Gospel of St. Mark, etc., into the Mohawk language. His first experience in warfare was at the battle of Lake George, when he was thirteen years old. He was also with Sir William Johnson in the Niagara expedition in 1759; took part in Pontiac's war (1763) fighting with the English. In the Revolution he received a colonel's commission from Gen. Carleton, and took part in the massacre at Cherry Valley, in the battle of Oriskany, etc., but was not present at the Wyoming massacre. After the war he was granted a tract of land six miles wide, on each side of the Grand river, Ontario, on which he settled with his Mohawk followers, and where he lived and ruled until his death.

Niagara, October 3, 1797

Dr. Sir

I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 17th ult. two days ago; by which I find the treaty has ended entirely to your wishes, I congratulate you on your success in making so good a bargain, as I did not expect they would have sold above the half of the country — I am happy to find that Aaron my son in law, behaved himself with propriety during the treaty. If I had known the treaty would have lasted so long I certainly should have attended as it was only my friends who had then paid me a visit, that detained me; but I think it has turned out in such a manner that there is no reason to regret my not being present — You inform me of having sent by Mr Street, thirty guineas for a remembrance of my improvement at the Landing — which gives me satisfaction on that head — however in a Short time I intend to pay you a visit at Canadaigue, as I have still a little business with you. I expect Mr Wm Johnston from Buffaloe Creek will accompany me

I remain your friend
And Humb. Servt.
Jos. Brant

Thomas Morris, Esqr.

Thomas Morris, Esqr.

Canada'gue

by favor
of Dr Coffin}

Joseph Brants
Letter 3d Octr
1797

Sir   Canandg 18 Oct 1797

By our last mail I expect you recd letters from the Fort Niagara by which I suppose they informed you something of their apprehensions from some danger that might arise from the Indians.

During the summer past I have been watching their movements and have detected several speeches that originated from the Caughnawagas in lower Cannada, being sent by them to the Oneidas, & by the Oneidas to the Onondagoes who live a little west of them to forward to the Senekas who live west of them. The runners gave me to understand something of their business which was enough to learn from them that the Cannada Indians were not well disposed.

I suppose the French at the Northward & the Spaniards at the Southward have endeavored to disturb the minds of the Indians and to prevail on them to be hostile towards the United States, and I believe have had some success untill late. I not long since had an interview with some of the Seneka Chiefs who lately returned from Montreall who had a talk with Sir John Johnson — Sr John told the Senekas that their Indians had been something uneasy owing to wrong stories which had been circulated among them ~~but they had of late become more reconciled~~. I have taken pains to inform the Six Nations that nothing more could contribute to their happyness than to attend to the voice of peace, that the United States would save them harmless from War if they would remain quiet

and

not to listen to the wrong Stories which were spread by wicked and designing Men. I cannot discover nothing among the Six Nations but a peaceable disposition and believe the American Posts have had nothing to fear from them. The Six Nations have sold the most of their land (except those who remain at Grand River) which has united their interest with the United States, which we conceive a circumstance will render us more secure from difficulties that might arise from them.

I am Sir with respect
Your Obed^t Serv^t
I Chapin

Copy of a letter to the
Secy of War
Oct. 18 1797

Extract of a letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Whitehall 4th November 1797 to Mr President Russell.

"I have laid before the King your letters numbered from 12 to 16 both inclusive.

"The circumstances you have stated "in Nos. 12 and 15 explanatory of the situation in "which you found yourself placed with the Six "Nations and Captain Brant are much to be lament-"ed, not merely in regard to the step which they "obliged you to take, but because the suffering "Captain Brant or any other Chief or Body of "Indians to interfere with the plan or system "adopted for the Government of his Majesty's "Province is of a most dangerous tendency, and "the necessity of giving way to it, allowing such "necessity to have existed can only have arisen from "not pursuing a proper line of conduct towards "the Indians, who in consequence of the assistance "they derive, and can only derive from the Kings "Bounty, should be given explicitly to understand "that they owe every return which can be "expected from the warmest gratitude and most "unshaken fidelity.

I am glad to find, that it is clearly "understood, that the same question in regard to "any part of the remainder of the Lands is not to be "brought forward, without previously obtaining "His Majesty's sanction for that purpose."

Truly extracted
signed)
John Beikie
Clerk Executive Council.

State and one delivered to the said Deputies to remain with the said Nation Set their Hands and Seals At the City of Albany in the said State the twenty ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven Isaac Smith {L S} Abm Ten Broeck {L S} Egbt Benson {L S} Ezra L'Hommedieu {L S} Jos. Brant {L S} John Deserontyon {L S} Witnesses Robert Yates, John Tayler, Chas Williamson Thomas Morris, The Mark of + John Abeel alias the Cornplanter a Chief of the Senekas. State of New York ss Be it Rembred that on the day of the date of the within Contained Instrument Isaac Smith the Commissioner Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu the Agents and Capt Joseph Brandt and Capt John Deserontyon the deputies therein mentioned personally appeared before me Robert Yates Chief Justice of the said State and severally acknowledged that they had respectively Sealed and Delivered the same as their Voluntary Act and Deed and I having inspected it and not finding therein any razures or interlineations do allow the same to be Recorded Robert Yates

The preceding Agreement is a true Copy of the Original. Compared therewith this 7th day of June 1797 By Me Jasper Hopper D Secy

At a Treaty held at the City of New York with the Nations or Tribes of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty Ohnaweio alias Good Stream, Teharagwanegen alias Thomas Williams two Chiefs of the Caghnawagas — Atiatoharongwan alias Colonel Louis Cook a Chief of the St Regis Indians and William Gray Deputies Authorized to represent these seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the Treaty and Mr Gray serving also as Interpreter Egbert Benson, Richard Varick and James Watson Agents for the State of New York, William Constable and D[illegible] Mc Cormick purchasers under Alexander Macomb. Th[illegible] for the State having in the presence and with the ap[illegible] of the Commissioner proposed to the Deputies for [illegible] the Compensation herein after mentioned fo[illegible] quishment of their Claim to all Lands within and the said Deputies being willing to accept the same It is thereupon granted agreed and concluded between the said Deputies and the said Agents as follows, The said Deputies do for and in the Name of the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians cede release and quit claim to the People of the State of New York forever All the Claim Right or Title of them the said seven Nations or Tribes of Indians to Lands within the said State Provided nevertheleſs that the Tract equal to six miles Square reserved in the Sale made by the Commiſsioners of the Land Office of the said State to Alexander Macomb to be applied to the use of the Indians of the Village of St Regis shall still remain so reserved, The said Agents do for and in the name of the People of the State of New York grant to the said seven Nations or Tribes of Indians that the People of the State of New York shall pay to them at the Mouth of the River Chazy on Lake Champlain on the third Monday in August next the Sum of One thousand two hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence and the further Sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence lawful Money of the said State And on the third Monday in August yearly forever thereafter the like Sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence Provided nevertheleſs that the people of the State of New York shall not be held to pay the said Sums unleſs in respect to the two Sums to be paid on the third Monday in August next at least twenty and in respect to the said yearly Sum to be paid thereafter at least five of the principal Men of the said seven Nations or Tribes of Indians shall attend as Deputies to receive and to give receipts for the same the said Deputies having suggested that the Indians of the Village of St Regis have Built a Mill on Salmon River and another on Graſs River and that the Meadows on Graſs River are neceſsary to them for Hay in order therefore to secure to the I[illegible] of the said Village the use of the said Mills and Me[illegible]s in case they should hereafter appear not to be i[illegible] within the above Tract so to remain reserved It i[illegible]fore also agreed and concluded between the said [illegible]s the said Agents and the said William Constable [illegible] Daniel McCormick for themselves and their Aſsociates [illegible]sers under the said Alexander Macomb of the adjacent

(landing

Lands that there shall be reserved to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said Village of St. Regis in like manner as the said Tract is to remain reserved a Tract of One Mile Square at each of the said Mills and the Meadows on both sides of the said Grass River from the said Mill thereon to its Confluence with the River St. Lawrence: In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Deputies the said Agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick have hereunto and to two other Acts of the same tenor and date one to remain with the United States another to remain with the State of New York and another to remain with the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians set their Hands and Seals in the City of New York the thirty first day of May in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States one thousand seven hundred and ninety six Abrm Ogden (L.S.)
Ohnaweio alias his + mark Good Stream (L.S.) Otiatoharonquan his + mark alias
Colonel Lewis Cook (L.S.) William Gray (L.S.) Teharagwanegen
alias his X mark Thomas Williams (L.S.) Egbt. Benson (L.S.) Richd. Varick
(L.S.) James Watson (L.S.) Wm. Constable (L.S.) Daniel McCormick
(L.S.) Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Samuel Jones Recorder of the City of New York, John Tayler Recorder of the City of Albany, Jos: Ogden Hoffman Attorney General of the State of New York. (Be it Remembered that on the thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven personally appeared before me John Sloss Hobart one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature in and for the State of New York Josiah Ogden Hoffman one of the Subscribing Witnesses to the within Treaty or Instrument of writing who being duly Sworn doth depose and say that he saw the Several parties to the said Treaty or Instrument of writing and whose names or marks are Signed or made thereto Seal and Deliver the same as their and each of their Act and Deed for the uses and purposes therein Mentioned and that he this Deponent together with John Tayler Recorder of the City of Albany and Samuel Jones Recorder of the City of New York the [illegible] Subscribing Witnesses thereto signed their names as [illegible] thereof. And there not appearing any material E[illegible]s or Interlineations in the same Instrument of writ[illegible] the same to be Recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart. I am [illegible] that the foregoing proof is Sufficient for the purp

Authorising the Secretary to Record the within Instrument of Writing Nov: 29. 1797. Jos: Ogden Hoffman Atty. Genl —

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the Original (word "next" at 25th line page 189 interlined) Compared therewith this 1st day of December 1797. By Me

Lewis A. Scott Secretary

This Indenture made the twenty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five Between Cornelius Dockstader Henry Hatinea Kreins Shugoyentha Nikyes Shongwanen Rut Hatoni-kuragwasi Wirough thaqutentha qwitel Sara Sara'tsian Shenter Honrane Moses Shentasowane on the behalf of themselves and others part of the Oneida Nation of Indians distinguished by the name of Cornelius's (or the Pagan) party of the first part and Tsiun Skimonton Yiriores Kunentshontye Eliatenis Totshin Barthustrenkurorens Niknik Tehotskurawen Tomistighnighyo Jet Kuronyoutze Huyo Shoneukes in behalf of themselves and others of the same nation of Indians distinguished by the name of the Skanendo or Christian party) of the second part Whereas the said parties of the first and second parts are seized in fee as tenants in Common of the lands known and distinguished by the name of the Oneida Reservation and have mutually agreed to make a division and partition thereof in manner following that is to say that all that part of the said Reservation lying on the East side of the Oneida Creek and beginning

Canandª Jany 10 1798

Sir

Your letter of Decr 21st is recd in which you request of me such a return of the numbers of the Seneka Nation as will enable you to finde the proportion of the interest money due to Cornplanters people & those residing at Cataraugarus. I have enclosed the number of the Seneka Nation as collected by Col Pickering in which, much pains was taken to procure their numbers.

I have divided their goods agreable to the plan enclosed altho most of their villages are much lessened, but as the proportion to each, is much the same I have made their ~~[illegible]~~ Distributions according to it.

I have made one alteration at the late treaty by the request of the Indns in taking thirty two from the Cataraugarus Indns and placed them to Abeels numbers ~~as in the numbers of them sent to you~~ which is agreeable to the number enclosed and to be accounted in future.

I am Sir with every
Respect yr Obdt
Servt

James McHenry Esqr

Isrl Chapin

At a Cl. at BC 21 June 1798

Red Jacket spoke as follows pr Int.

Int. cal'd one his' freppen to stand, & something of the treaty with Mr Morris that the Chiefs at that treaty attended to the busns but now the matter of Cn, at this Cl. would be refered to the Warriors to act in place of the sachems.

Abeel Br. We met you here yesterday as the man who has the charge of our business to answer respecting our lands and you told us that the money for the sail of our Country to Mr Mr was duly deposited in the Bk of the US by reading certain papers to us which were sent by the Secy at War & we were also told that we might receive the Int. half yearly, or yearly as we pleased.

Br. We give the P great thanks for his care of our business in attending to our affrs.

We also understand that Gov M has interposed to our money being placed in the Bk of the US, for which we return him our thanks

Br. We have thought for the last winter that the Rich Man Mr Mr must be well pleased with the bargain he has made with the Ind. and suppose he would be disposed to do every thing in his power to fulfill agreements, and that his Father must be well pleased and would see that every thing that was promised should be strictly complied with.

Br. Elliot, I wish to ask you one question, whether you can comply with every article of the treaty made with the Rh Man and grant us answers to such questions and grant other things that we may ask of you relating to the bargain. Br. this Young Rich Man conducted irregular & we would wish to let his Father know of it and at the same time handed certain papers to Mr. Elliot & requested him to tell them whether he could ensure to them the Sums of mo ment, in them as long as the sun rools & water runs.

~~And there are~~ some other matters T Morris ~~often~~ referred to his Father which we wish to know whether they will be confirmed as we have not as yet learnt respecting them. (being a letter to Mr. R Morris from his Son T M)

Capt Allen

Peo of the US we have heard what you have sd to the paper I hold in my hand being Mr M notes — I formerly thought I should not have the diffy I now finde as I have been willg the wh Peo shd have privileges as well as our selves but I am not diffd but am engd that my peo shall have some advantage from the Country once ours. The land now in question fell in to Mr M hands & ~~have~~ has not seen us at the time of doing business (meaning R Mo) and wishes all io consider and have Mr Mo come forward tho we do not wish to have any compulsion for his immediate presence as he may come more conveniently next winter & the place where it would be proper to meet wd be at the place where we held our treaty last — Bigtree —

Red Jacket Peo of the US I wish you to listen you just heard what our Warr just sd. we finde we are of late less taken notice of we frequently hd the V of the US & then request we always complied with it it was to us by Col P his voice was good & smooth we told him we were afraid he did his wds from his lips he told us it was from the heart — the US made a request of us resp diffts towards the Setting of the Sun & did all in our power & now these diffts are settled we finde ourselves neglected. at the time of delivering this belt the US made proposals to be of use to us in sendg men to teach us husbandy &c but now all is peace & you set your eyes on our land — the sick & ill leaving pt. of Pho & after holding it a short

time he came forwd with his eyes wide open
for our lands and at the treaty last fall we attended
[illegible] the [illegible] from the place & there the wish
of the rest all was made known to us & after
holding a long talk we made a proposal to let
him have a tract of our land along Fishing
Bay - but they wd not comply with our request
but at last we sold the Cty as we did. Now we
~~thinking~~ the winter past coming the situation
of our reserves being such as to give us trouble
& to ease the mind of our Brs we would wish
~~the~~ first proposed line to take place, & wants
~~the~~ P of the US to use his influence to bring
the matter about. Mr E your em. just
forwd. to survey out our lands and we wish you
to rest & the money placed in the Bk to rem
:ain in the situation it is and also the land.
altho we do not expect the bargain to be broke
but to have the business remain as it is.

Farl Brs. Calld their attention &c ——

Red Jacket Brs. Capt Chapin & Mr Elicot attend
yesterday & made several replys to the speech
you made before & it seems by what you
say you think we cast some reflections on
Govt. you told us Congress were not consd in
any of our lands & that you judged by what
we s. Govt had forgot us but you told us it
was not the case you told us Govt still watches
and their Charity still to us — then you asked
us where Congress had recd any benefit from
you we wish to inquire what has become
of our lands —

This Isld. was given us by the Gt Spirit on which you live and receive every advantage from. You are a great people now on the isld. and have become rich & numerous —

Br. When we sent for you we looked to you for advice & expected we should have your assistance but you overset all our request. You told us the bargn respecting our land was made strong by Gadr & that we understood the whole bargain of our land & what was confirmed would not be altered & you refused to assist to alter the agreement. Br. I allways remind you were to listen to our request the other day we told you our wishes & we have found since we made our bargain we missed it, as we have made our seats so small we have ruined them, being many Ppl. shall soon overrun it & be obliged to move on acct. of having so many different Nations among us to occupy the ground. Since we returnd from the treaty we have found we have missed it very much & we now acknowledge we have injured our women & children in the sale of our country

Br. — We have determined Mr. Morris shall hear our distressed situation as we cannot be reconciled without — Br. It is necessary we shd have room to walk about & not be crowded by wh. Ppl. as the peace of both parties will be disturbed and we want a large seat here that all may have a privilege to set down on this ground.

Br. you Recolect we mentiond to you Respecting our meeting you at Council but for many Reasons viz on acct of Lameness which detained him from Coming to this Place

Br. the Council holden at Buffaloe Creek was of Consequence as it Respected business with Regard to promoting peace,–

at the same meeting a message came from the Govr. desiring us to Repair to Alby which made it Necessary for us to send to Grand R. for a Numb. of Chiefs from that place.

The Governor having sent for our Chiefs so that a proper understanding may take place, we have Come forward our selves together with our M H to se what will be done, what Contract will be Concluded on we do no not know but now are in pursuit ~~of it~~ to know

we Recd. the Govr. message and was glad to hear it we wish to se the Govr. and Reveal our minds to him as he has not pd. ~~that attention~~ to the principal Chiefs which he ought as he has been treating with but few of the Indians at Onadago &c which was not properly intitled to dispose of the Lands &c those few he has depended on and not on the Bargins made by the P. Chiefs –

2 Br. your Resolut at B.C L. fall we perceived the Gov.r
wished to purchase our Lands but we declined meet-
ing on the Business as the winter would not well
ad mit of our meeting, & wished to pospone it till Spr-
ing —— the Gov.r has wished to purchase from a
few Who Reside at Cayuga & Onadego with out our
Consulting the principal Chiefs or proper owners &
we Consider him Rather as a Land Stealer.

We Who are present are glad of this oppy. to go and
Express our minds to the Gov.r as He has always
heard his Children &c & Confirmed the Bergain
made with them, and disavoled every other
Bargain made by the Nations.

Br. I hope you have p.d attention to what we have
S.d the Council which must finaly terminate the
Business must be holden at B.C where the Chiefs
of the whole Six Nations may have a proper
hearing of the matter. & as this aforesaid place
is the place of holding Council Shall take the
Gov.r by the hand & invite Him there.

It is our Determination to presuade the Gov.r to
Rise from His Seat and Commits our Country

2 At B.C the place of our doing Business & time to Determine the Terms of your Bargain.

Former purchases made by the Govr. has much Disturbed our minds as He has treated with Boys &c in future we mean to have the Govr. Come forward and make his Bargains with us at B.C

The Reason why we go to Alby is not because we expect presents &c - former trades have made much difficulty and has broke the Nation apart we therefore wish that the Govr. would Come into our Country & make such a Bargan as will give Content to the whole. as we have never been to him to offer our lands to him.

Not thinking to persuade us at Albany to dispose of our Lands

Your Resident at B.C we mentioned to you to go to Alby with us as You being appointed to oversee Indian Affairs we Request you to go with us to Alb.y. and also your Interpreter, & as Dr. Carr is in Comp.y & is well knowing to the mode of Indian matters & will all see what takes place, we hope that Justice will be done and persuade the Govr. to Come into our Country to make a Final Council on further Terms.

The Reason why we wish the Govr. to meet us at B.C is to make a final Settlement with regard to our Lands

Br.s I am sorry the Fish C. Could not attend but am happy to se what are present.

Br.s You appear to be Displeasd to the Gov.r proceeding heretofore. I have not been acquainted to what he has done.

Br.s You informed me it was not agreeable to you minds for the Indians to make Sail of their Lands Last Summer to the Commiss.rs but notwithstanding they proceeded

I saw the Gov.r & informed Him it was not agreeable to your minds what had taken place He therefore sent to you to have a rite understanding

The few living at Cayuga have waited on the Gov.r at Alb.y in order to sell their Lands but the Gov.r would not proceed with them untill you Came

Br.s The Gov.r Considers you to be the proper owners of the Lands and altho He purchased of those at Cayuga He supposed He was doing Right.

You Cand dispose of your Lands where you please You may as well sell it at B C as well as in an other place but you are wise men, and you sell your Land and take your pay where you please

Shoud^d advise you to Reinvest your money in your own Country as it will answer better Purposes

Br.^s What I want of you is to be united and become as one Nation & be one & do every thing which will most Conduce to peace.

Br.^s if you Can make up your minds to sell your Lands among you who are present I believe it will be best however you must do as you please or as you think best.

Br.^s You mentioned to M^r. Wemple Respecting supplys what is necessary will be furnished you and if you proceed I have not a doubt but every matter be accomodated

Br.^s you Recollect at B C I mentioned to you I would proceed with you or my Son, I now Conclude to go my self (& Interpreter) as I ever mean to see that you are not Defrauded by White people in the trade of your Lands &c.

1

Capt. Abeel's speech

1 — Br: It is the wish of the Cattaraugus Ind. as they have made a great mistake in laying off their reservation being not compact enough, which is a reason we forbid the present survey being made and we want to know whether the Presdt. at Wash. or the President will confirm the reservation if it shall be altered more to their mind. I we wish the Presdt. at Wa to hear us and grant our request and the sooner it can be done the better we shall be pleased. —

Red Jackets Speech

Br The Above request made by Abeel is the wish of all the Council present to have the ~~Cat R~~ reservation laid off in a compact piece as we consider it more to their advantage

Speech. —

Br Listen in regard to the treaty at Geneseo last fall between the O. M. & the Inds we were surprised when we found what had taken place, at the treaty we had reasons to think too much use of liquor was made, & turned their minds.

I am surprised the treaty took place as it did, be warned, are the true owners we want it & it is ours & if it is the will of the gt Spi we may increase & now we are sorry our seats are so small as We women since the bargain it has given our minds much uneasiness to think our lands are so small you will remove these feelings from our breasts if these complaints can be removed & also of all those Men's are possessed of ~~thoughts~~ — Now you have heard ~~the~~ request of the women & by your ~~White Pes~~ complying with our request will ease our minds & when we find we have not got enough for a thing we go back into it & get another which satisfies our minds. Now we have made our request to you the line has been pointed out by our Sachems to which we agree & if the Secy. of War will agree to the same we will think he has regard for us — Our request is now free from liquor which ought not to be used to take advantage of Ind? we now speak soberly — Now you have heard the voice of the women & when you return the treaty ~~with the Commission from the~~ Secy of War the answer from the [illegible] when return from Treaty

[illegible]

Please to inform them that, the land Mr. Morris Purchased of them has now belongs to people &c in Amsterdam, and that Mr. Morris can not return them the land again, more than they cants any thing they had bought and sold

3

Brothers - You Observe that We have been at no ~~expence or pains in treating the Lands purchased of~~ You - I must beg leave to set you right in that Matter - The Holland Company to whom the lands You have Sold now belongs to are every day at a Great expence and have been there 2 Months - they have about 80 Men Near Chautauque Joining on High Ways and all to feed - they have 35,000 people the Genesee Waters and a Great Number of people in Other places; & I shall be right in Saying their Outgoings every day is at least $100. Hence all the Money that has been expended for this business Will be lost -

Capt Abeel

another we can say we have lived happy in this world in consequence of the bargain we made with Mr Ms & wish him to comply with our request & we shall be as happy as the White Pe. about Us

We now make a request that after we begin to receive ~~the~~ money that it may come in by Ft Pitt considering diffts arising from teams in different places & Agt of Indn Affrs living so far off we think it will save trouble to have it come that way not only the last bargain but all others - further it is the wish of the Allegy Indns that the whole of the Indns may be united & ~~that they~~ may receive their annuities without trouble

B. these papers have hindered the business going on being not confirmed (viz) Mr Morris letter & his note to Abeel.

—Capt. Alf

My Bro requested me when I left home
to consider coolly by & by towns would be
set up & a jail & if we injure our Bro.
it will be the place for us. We think of
many disadvantages will arise by & by disputing
for game which will get the most altho
we reserve it to ourselves. Rich men will
settle along our lines & look with anxious
eye to the Lord for a long continuance of
his life on the pleasant ground which was
once the Ind^s. My Bro told me when
I met the R M & finde he complied
with the agreement & they remain intentions
Doing to agreement that he should also try
to make the Ind^s happy. & if [illegible] fulfill
on his part that it would also make them
happy — then as they drop off one after

You have told us Mr E that the Hold Co have expended much mo in attempting to survey our cty we would not forbid your ~~survy~~ surveying the land east of the line we have mentioned to you — you may still go on and the interest of our money must still go on — when this is sent to Mr M & he said back to us that has granted our request then we will receive the interest of our money & we shall not meddle with it untill then.

Capt O'Beel When we were at P. we were fo'd with a mortgage, we had no idea we were to have a new council. we shall expect you will see the men you made the bargain with a speedy & good opp'y till time we were not present when the bargn was made

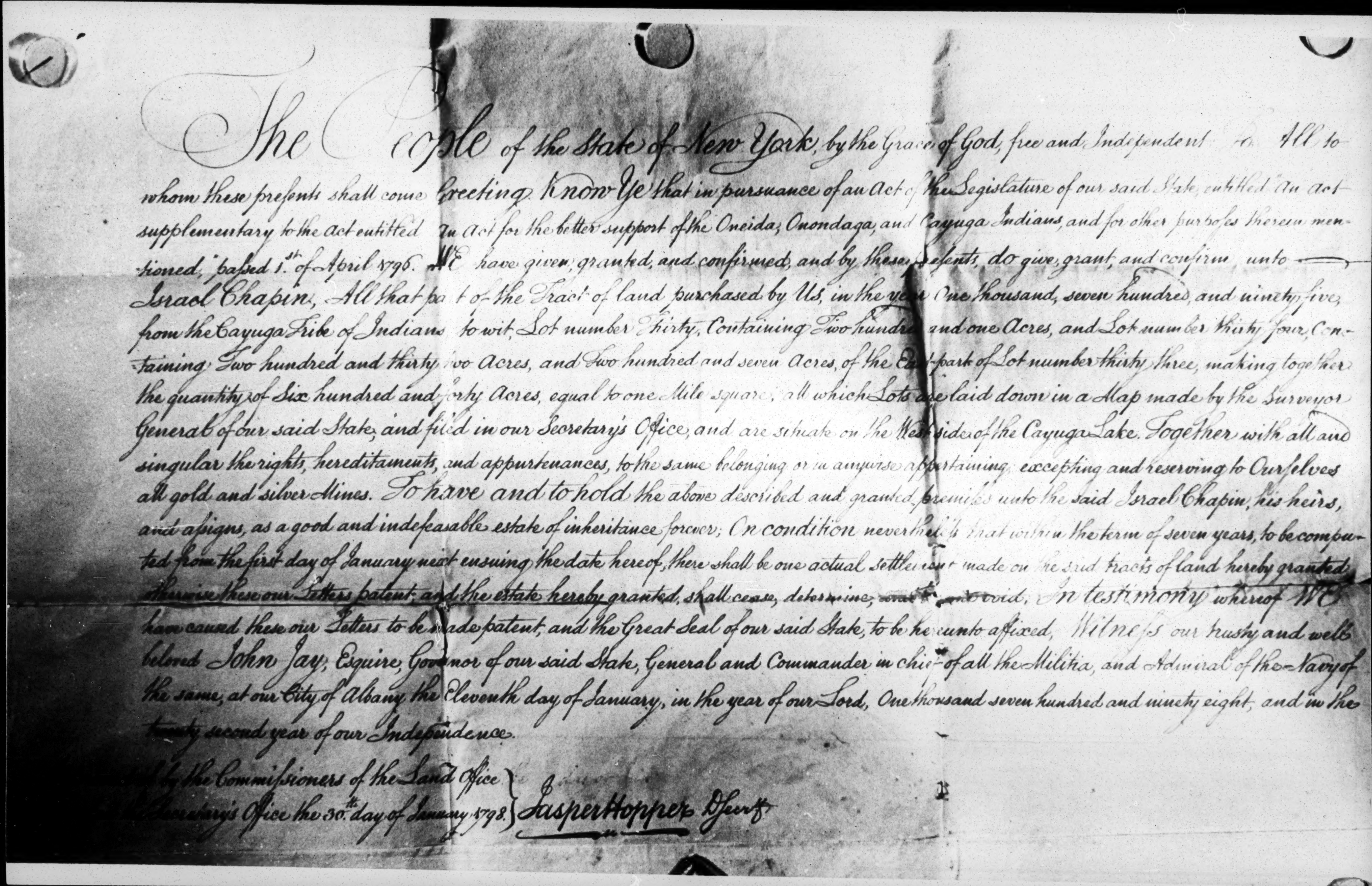
Jeff

When you meet the men & you see the whole bargain is compld with & nothing lacking on the part of the W. Peo. the side from you there is a fault the bargn is not compleated with agree to prom in especially that part which is given by Mr. Mord, For in regard to the private business I expect the fault is my own. why I think so the reason is this, because I meant to exchange some land in this state for land in Pensylva, In case this had come here compd & my Sons at Canawagus I should be ready to let the Surveyor lay out the lands.

You must wonder Mr. E why you are detained, because my reservation at Allegheny is not made

~~[illegible]~~

Brothers — It has been ~~a great while~~ many Months ſince the Treaty was concluded at Big tree — and you never untill yesterday thought proper to mention your dissatisfaction. ~~In the last Winter~~ ~~was~~. You ought to have ſpoke to Captain Chapin Early in the Winter about this buſineſs



The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and Independent: To All to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Know Ye that in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of our said State, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act entitled An Act for the better support of the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſsed 1st of April 1796. WE have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, and confirm unto Israel Chapin, All that part of the Tract of land purchased by Us, in the year One thousand, seven hundred, and ninety five from the Cayuga Tribe of Indians to wit, Lot number Thirty, Containing Two hundred and one Acres, and Lot number thirty four, Containing Two hundred and thirty two Acres, and Two hundred and seven Acres, of the East part of Lot number thirty three, making together the quantity of Six hundred and forty Acres, equal to one Mile square; all which Lots are laid down in a Map made by the Surveyor General of our said State, and filed in our Secretary's Office, and are situate on the West side of the Cayuga Lake. Together with all and singular the rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances, to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, excepting and reserving to Ourſelves all gold and silver Mines. To have and to hold the above described and granted premiſes unto the said Israel Chapin, his heirs, and aſsigns, as a good and indefeasable estate of inheritance forever; On condition nevertheleſs that within the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, there shall be one actual settlement made on the said tracts of land hereby granted, otherwise these our Letters patent, and the estate hereby granted, shall cease, determine, and be void. In testimony whereof WE have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said State, to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs our trusty and well beloved John Jay, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany the Eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and in the twenty second year of our Independence.

d by the Commiſsioners of the Land Office }
Secretary's Office the 30th day of January 1798. } Jasper Hopper D Secry

place of beginning] To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of Land, and all and singular other the Remises mentioned to be hereby granted, and released, as aforesaid with their and every of their Appurtenances unto His said Majesty His Heirs and Successors, to the uses of His said Majesty His Heirs and Successors for ever In Witness whereof the said Parties first above named have to these presents, set and put their hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Mesequescon (L.S.) Indanwaywey. (L.S.) Kaybeshkang (L.S.)

No. 9.

6

9

To His Honor Peter Russell
President and Administering The
Government of His Majesty's
Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

I Captain Joseph Brant Thayendaneyea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the Five Nations settled by His Majesty's Authority upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province, These my several requests to his Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's representative in the said Province Present

Whereas it pleased his said Majesty by a certain Instrument under the hand and seal at Arms of Sir Fredrick Haldimand some time since His Majesty Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories (now the Province of Upper and Lower Canada) dated at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October and in the twenty fifth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, to authorize and permit the Mohawk and other of the Six Nations as might desire so to do to take possession of and settle on the banks of the said River which said Instrument follows in these words To wit, "(L.S.) Fredrick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon &c. &c. &c. General and Commander in Chief of-

of His Majesty's Forces in said Province, and the Frontiers thereof: &c. &c. &c. Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct, that in consideration of the early Attachment to his cause, manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient Tract of Land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them, and others of the six Nations who have either lost their Settlements within the Territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British. I have at the earnest desire of many of them His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a Tract of Land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario and Erie and I do hereby in His Majesty's Name Authorize each and every of the said Mowhawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose Six miles deep from each side of the said River beginning at Lake Erie, and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River: which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the castle of St Louis this twenty fifth day of October One thousand seven hundred and eighty four and in the twenty fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth; (signed) "Fredk Haldimand" By His Excellency's Command (witnessed) R. Mathew". And Whereas by the sittling of the Lands near to and round about the said River by His Majesties Subjects the hunting grounds now scarcely afford the said Nations the means of support, and are likely to be more contracted by an increase of people: and Whereas the said Mowhawks And others of the Six Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intentions towards them and their posterity and having all opportunity of obtaining by way of Annuity a more certain and permanent means

Seal

means of support, by a sale of such parts of the said lands as are now as hunting Grounds entirely useless: And Whereas the Sachems and chief Warriors of the said Mohawk Oghquaga, Seneka, Onondaga and Cayuga Tribes being those only of the said Six Nations now residing on and claiming the said Lands on the said Grand River in virtue of the aforesaid Grant or Instrument; In full Council assembled at Barton, Burlington bay on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, for and in behalf of themselves, each and every of their several Nations and their posterity. Did Give and Grant full power and absolute authority to me the said Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea to relinquish, and Surrender to His said Majesty His Heirs and successors all and singular their and such of their Right Title Interest Property possession claim and demand whatsoever, which they, or either of them had, might or could have had either in Law or Equity; of, in and to certain Tracts peices or parcels of lands on the said Grand River for the express purpose of the same being regranted to such person or persons as I should for that purpose Nominate and likewise to appoint such Trustee or Trustees in whose names the Necessary Securities for securing the payment of the several Sums of money that may in future become due and owing for the purchase thereof: For this purpose therefore, and for carrying fully into effect the wishes and intentions of the said Nations I the said Joseph Brant Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the Five (formerly Six) Nations as their Attorney aforesaid duly Nominated constituted and appointed Do by these presents for and in behalf of the said Nations and their posterity fully freely and absolutely Surrender relinquish and quit claim to all and Singular the Right Title Property possession and Interest which the said Nations they or either of them now have might or Could have had to such parts of the said lands as are mentioned and contained in the ~~xx~~ His Schedule hereunto affixed containing by Estimation about three hundred and eighty one thousand, four hundred and eighty Acres which the said Nations now hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid: And I do hereby humbly beseech his said Majesty that the same may be granted in Fee Simple to the several persons in quantity as in the said Schedule mentioned; And I do farther beg leave to request That The Honorable David William Smith Esquire His Majesty's acting Surveyor General of this Province X Captain William Claus His said Majesty's Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Alexander Stewart Esquire may meet with your Honor's approbation, as the Trustees in whose names I wish the necessary securities to be taken for securing to the said Nations the monies due and arising upon the sale of the said lands they having been in virtue of the Authority me expressly nominated

In witness of which said request made for myself and in behalf of the said Nations and their Security. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal at Newark in the Province aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety eight and in the thirty eighth year of his said Majesty's Reign –

(signed)
Jos. Brant
Thayendanegea

Signed Sealed and Delivered
for the purpose aforesaid.
The words sign & witnessed in the
first page – The words humbly and in
in the second page interlined before
execution ——

(sig) J McDonell Lt Col
2nd Battn R.C Vols Comg in
Upper Canada

(sig) Andrew Cameron 2nd
Mr 2nd Batt R.C V
W Johnson Chew =

(sig) H McDonell Captain
2nd Royal Canadians

(sig) W. Claus Supt I. A.

(sig) James Davidson Surgeon 2nd Battn R.C.V.

✓

Schedule to No. 9.

No. 1. ——— Beginning at the South West Corner of Block No. two, thence running Sixteen degrees East Nine hundred and Ninety one chains seventy two Links. North Seventy seven degrees East Nine + hundred and Sixty chains, thence North sixteen degrees West nine hundred and ninety eight chains fifty one links to a Beech Tree, then South Seventy seven West Nine hundred and Sixty Chains to the place of beginning. Sold to Philip Stedman.

No. 2. ——— Beginning at the North West Corner of Block number One, thence running North Seventy seven degrees East nine hundred and Sixty Chains to a Beech Tree: thence North sixteen degrees West four hundred and forty two chains, thence North thirty eight degrees thirty minutes West four hundred and sixty One chains, thence North seven degrees, fifteen minutes East two hundred Chains thence South Sixty four degrees, thirty minutes, West eleven hundred and forty six Chains to a beech tree, thence + South thirty eight degrees thirty minutes East Six hundred and Ninety seven Chains, to a Sugar maple Tree thence South sixteen degrees, East One hundred and forty four chains to the place of beginning. sold to Richard Beasley Esquire, James Wilson and St John Baptiste Rousseau.

No. 3. ——— Beginning at a Beech tree on the north West Corner of Block Number Two, thence running North Sixty four degrees thirty minutes East Eleven hundred and forty six Chains, thence North Seven Degrees fifteen minutes East fifty Chains, thence North forty five degrees East two hundred and eight. + Chains and forty links, thence North forty five degrees West Nine hundred and sixty chains: thence South forty five degrees West five hundred and twenty three chains: thence South seven degrees fifteen minutes West One thousand chains, to a beech tree to the place of beginning. sold to William Wallace—

No. 4. Beginning

No. 4. ——— Beginning at the South east corner of Block Number three, thence running North forty five degrees East Two hundred and Ninety seven Chains, thence North forty five degrees West Nine hundred and sixty chains thence South Forty five degrees West Two hundred and ninety seven chains thence South Forty five degrees East Nine hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning.

No. 9. otherwise numbered 11. (Surrender No. 18)

See St 11 page 13 ⓒ

18

Extract of the Surrender made

Articles of Provisional Agreement, entered into on Saturday the Seventeenth day of October 1818. Between the Honorable William Claus Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in behalf of His Majesty of the one part; and Musquakie or Yellow Head Chief of the Rein Deer Tribe, Kaqueticum Chief of the Cat Fish Tribe Maskigonce of the Otter Tribe Manitouabe of the Pike Tribe. Principal men of the Chippawa Nation of Indians inhabiting the Northern parts of the unpurchased Lands within the Home District, of the other ~~other~~ part; Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of the Yearly sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds Province Currency in Goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid Yearly and every Year by His said Majesty to the said Chippawa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said Tract, which may be otherwise Known as follows. Bounded by the District of London on the West, by Lake Huron on the North by the X Penetanguishine purchase (made in 1815) on the East by the South shore of Kempenfelt Bay, The Western Shore of Lake Simcoe and Cooks Bay and the Holland River to the North West angle of the Township of King containing by computation, One Million Five hundred and Ninety Two Thousand

Acres; and the said Musquakie Kaqueticum Maskigonce and Manitonobi, as well for themselves as for the Chippawa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said Tract of Land as above described Do freely, fully, and voluntarily, Surrender and convey the same ~~unto~~ His Majesty without Reservation or limitation in Perpetuity. — And the said William Claus in Behalf of His Majesty does hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned Yearly and every year for ever the said sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds currency in Goods at the Montreal Price which Sum the said Chiefs and Principal People parties hereunto acknowledge as a full consideration for the Lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty —

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, on the day first above mentioned in the Township of King

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
In the presence of }

(signed) W. Claus (Seal)
Dy Supt General on behalf of the Crown

(Signed)
J Givins
Supt Indn Affrs
(signed) Alexr McDonell
Asst Secy I. A.
signed John Claus

Copy of a True Copy
(signed) W. Claus Dy Supt
Genl Indn Affrs.

Musquakie or Yellow Head ... (SL.)

Kaqueticum or Snake ... (Seal)

Maskigonce or Swamp ... (Seal)

Manitouwbe or Male Devil ... (Seal)

Manitobinince or Devils' Bird ... (Seal)

Howard Douglas, *Lt. R.A.*	**Wabanip** (totem) [L.S.]
John Bronhead, *Lieut. 24th Regt.*	**Quanjbbenon** (totem) [L.S.]
W. Johnson Chew, *Indn. Dept.*	**Potaquan** (totem) [L.S.]
J. B. Rousseaux, *D.R.*	**Okemabenasse** (totem) [L.S.]
	Wabanoseh (totem) [L.S.]
	Tabandon (totem) [L.S.]

We do hereby certify that the following goods were delivered in our presence to the Mississague Nation subscribers to the within Deed being the consideration therein mentioned, as sent from the General Indian Store by order of the Commander in Chief, viz.:

Blankets of 2 points, Thirty-two at 12s per pair.. ..	9	12	0
do 1½ do Twenty-two at 9s. 9d. per pair..	5	7	3
do 2½ do Thirty-six at 16s. 6d. do ..	14	17	0
Two Pieces Blue Strouds containing Forty-one and three quarter yards at 97s. 6d. per piece..	14	10	0
Two Pieces Black Strouds containing Forty and three quarter yards at 97s. 6d. per piece.... .			
Three Pieces Linen 25 yards each is seventy five yards at 53s. 4d. per piece..	8	0	0
Five Pieces Calico 18 yards each is ninety yards at 42s. per piece..	10	10	0
Nine dozen Butchers Knives at 4s. per dozen..	2	0	6
Forty seven pounds of Brass Kettles at 2s. 3d...	5	5	9
Quebec Currency..	£75	2	6

Amounting in the whole to seventy-five pounds two shillings and six pence Quebec Currency.

Robert Nelles, } *Commissioners on the part of the*
George Chisholm, } *Province of Upper Canada*
Howard Douglas, *Lt. R.A.*
John Bronhead, *Lt. 24th Regt.*

No. 9.

To His Honor Peter Russell, President and Administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

I, Captain Joseph Brant, Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the five Nations settled by His Majesty's authority upon the Ouse or Grand River, in the said Province. These my several requests to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's representative in the said Province present.

Whereas it pleased His said Majesty by a certain Instrument under the hand and seal at arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand some time since His Majesty's Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories (now the Province of Upper and Lower Canada), dated at Quebec, the twenty-fifth day of October, and in the twenty-fifth year of His said Majesty's Reign, to authorize and permit the Mohawk and other of the Six Nations as might desire so to do to take possession of and settle on the banks of the said River which said Instrument follows in these words. To wit, " [L.S] Frederick Haldimand Captain General and Governor " in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, &c., &c., &c. " General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province, and the " frontiers thereof, &c., &c., &c."

" Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct, that in consideration of " the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the " loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient Tract of " Land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for "them, and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within "the territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British."

"I have at the earnest desire of many of them His Majesty's faithful allies "purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario "and Erie and I do hereby in His Majesty's name authorize each and every of the "said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle "in that quarter, to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river com"monly called Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie allotting to them for "that purpose six miles deep from each side of the said river, beginning at Lake "Erie, and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river: which them and "their posterity are to enjoy for ever. Given under my hand and seal at arms at "the Castle of St. Louis, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand seven "hundred and eighty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of our Sov"ereign Lord, George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and "Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth; (signed) 'Frederick Haldimand.' "By His Excellency's [L.S.], command (witnessed) R. Mathew.'

And whereas, by the settling of the lands near to and round about the said river by His Majesty's subjects, the hunting grounds now scarcely afford the said Nations the means of support, and are likely to be more contracted by an increase of people; and whereas, the said Mohawks and others of the Six Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intentions towards them and their posterity, and having all opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said lands as are now as hunting grounds entirely useless. And whereas, the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the said Mohawk, Oghquaga, Seneka, Onandaga and Cayuga Tribes, being those only of the said Six Nations now residing on and claiming the said lands on the said Grand River in virtue of the aforesaid grant or instrument; in full Council assembled at Barton, Burlington Bay, on the second day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, for and in behalf of themselves, each and every of their several Nations and their posterity; did give and grant full power and absolute authority to me the said Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea to relinquish and surrender to His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors all and singular their and each of their right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, which they or either of them had, might or would have had either in law or equity; of, in, and to certain tracts, pieces or parcels of lands on the said Grand River for the express purpose of the same being regranted to such person or persons as I should for that purpose nominate and likewise to appoint such trustee or trustees in whose names the necessary securities for securing the payment of the several sums of money that may in future become due and owing for the purchase thereof. For this purpose therefore, and for carrying fully into effect the wishes and intentions of the said Nations, I the said Joseph Brant Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the Five (formerly Six) Nations as their Attorney aforesaid duly nominated, constituted and appointed, Do by these presents for and in behalf of the said Nations and their posterity, fully, freely and absolutely surrender, relinquish and quit claim to all and singular the right, title, property, possession and interest, which the said Nations, they or either of them now have, might or could have had to such parts of the said lands as are mentioned and contained in the Schedule hereunto affixed, containing by estimation about three hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and eighty acres, which the said Nations now hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid; and I do hereby humbly beseech His said Majesty, that the same may be granted in fee simple to the several persons in quantity as in the said Schedule mentioned.

And I do further beg leave to request that the Honorable David William Smith, Esquire, His Majesty's acting Surveyor-General of this Province, Captain William Claus His said Majesty's Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Alexander Stewart, Esquire, may meet with Your Honor's approbation as the Trustees in whose names I wish the necessary securities to be taken for securing to the said Nations, the monies due and arising upon the sale of the said lands they having been in virtue of the authority vested in me expressly nominated and appointed. In Testimony of which said request duly made for myself and in behalf of the said Nations and their posterity, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at Newark in the Province aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth year of his said Majesty's Reign.

Signed, sealed and delivered
for the purposes aforesaid
in presence of

Jos. Brant Thayendanegea. [L.S.]

J. McDonell, *Lt. Col. 2nd Batt. R. C. Vrs. Comg., in Upper Canada.*
H. McDonell, *Captain 2nd Royal Canadians.*
W. Claus, *Supt. I. A.*
James Davidson, *Surgeon 2nd Batt. R.C.V.*
Andrew Cameron *2nd M'r 2nd Batt. R. C. V.*
W. Johnson Chew.

Schedule to No. 9

No. 1.—Beginning at the south-west corner of block No. 2; thence running sixteen degrees east, nine hundred and ninety-one chains seventy-two links; north, seventy-seven degrees east, nine hundred and sixty chains; thence north sixteen degrees west, nine hundred and ninety-eight chains fifty-one links to a beech tree; then south seventy-seven west, nine hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning; sold to Philip Stedman.

No. 2.—Beginning at the north-west corner of block number one, thence running north seventy-seven degrees east nine hundred and sixty chains to a beech tree; thence north sixteen degrees west four hundred and forty-two chains; thence north thirty-eight degrees, thirty minutes west four hundred and sixty-one chains; thence north seven degrees fifteen minutes east two hundred chains; thence south sixty-four degrees thirty minutes west eleven hundred and forty-six chains to a beech tree; thence south thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes east six hundred and ninety-seven chains to a sugar maple tree; thence south sixteen degrees east one hundred and forty-four chains to the place of beginning; sold to Richard Beasely, Esquire, James Wilson and St. John Batiste Rousseau.

No. 3.—Beginning at beech tree on the north-west corner of block number two; thence running north sixty-four degrees thirty minutes east eleven hundred and forty-six chains; thence north seven degrees fifteen minutes east fifty chains; thence north forty-five degrees east two hundred and eight chains and sixty links; thence north forty-five degrees west nine hundred and sixty chains; thence south forty-five degrees west five hundred and twenty-three chains; thence south seven degrees fifteen minutes west one thousand chains to a beech tree to the place of beginning; sold to William Wallace.

No. 4.—Beginning at the south-east corner of block number three; thence running north forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-seven chains; thence north forty-five degrees west nine hundred and sixty chains; thence south forty-five degrees west two hundred and ninety-seven chains; thence south forty-five degrees east nine hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning; sold.

No. 10.

To His Honor Peter Russell. President and administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada:

We, the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations settled under His Majesty's authority upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province,

No 36539

To His Honor Peter Russell President [illegible] Administering
the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada

I Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea [illegible] and Chief Warrior of the Five Nations settled by His Majesty's Authority [illegible]
the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province, [illegible] to His Honor the said Peter Russell [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible]
in the said Province Present

Whereas it pleased his said Majesty by a certain Instrument [illegible] the hand and seal [illegible]
[illegible] His Majesty's Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, and Territories [illegible]
[illegible] Castle [illegible] dated at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October [illegible] the twenty fifth year of His said Majesty's [illegible]
[illegible] the Mohawk, and others of the Six Nations, as might [illegible] possession of and settle on the Banks of [illegible]
[illegible] Instrument follows in these words [illegible] Frederick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of the [illegible]
[illegible] General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province and the [illegible]
[illegible] in consideration of the early attachment to His Cause manifested by the [illegible]
Whereas His Majesty having [illegible] Sincerely continued [illegible] under His protection [illegible]
[illegible] of their Settlement [illegible] Territory of the [illegible]
[illegible] for them, and [illegible] His Majesty [illegible] Indian [illegible]
[illegible] His Majesty [illegible] authorize [illegible]
[illegible] of the River commencing [illegible]
[illegible] quarter [illegible] beginning [illegible]
[illegible] that purpose [illegible] from each side [illegible]
[illegible] which them and their posterity are [illegible] under my [illegible]
[illegible] seven hundred and eighty four and in the twenty fifth year of the Reign [illegible]
[illegible] Certain Lands, and [illegible] of the [illegible] said His said Majesty [illegible]
George the third by the grace of [illegible] And Whereas by the [illegible] of the [illegible] contracted by [illegible]
[illegible] Excellency's Command [illegible] means of support, and are likely [illegible] them and their [illegible]
[illegible] hunting grounds are nearly [illegible] Nations being [illegible] Lands of the [illegible]
[illegible] said Mohawks and others [illegible] and permanent means of support [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] And Whereas the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the [illegible] Oghquaga, Seneka, [illegible]
[illegible] grounds entirely [illegible] and [illegible] the said lands [illegible] said Grand River [illegible]
[illegible] the said [illegible] in the year of our Lord [illegible]
[illegible] full council assembled at [illegible] and their posterity [illegible]
[illegible] one hundred [illegible] for and in behalf of themselves [illegible] relinquish, and surrender [illegible]
[illegible] absolutely [illegible] to me the said Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea [illegible] and remaining [illegible]
[illegible] all and singular their and each of their Right Title Interest [illegible]
[illegible] had, might, or could have had, either in Law or Equity [illegible]

[illegible] for the [illegible] of the same being deposited to such person or persons as [illegible] for that purpose

[illegible] to appoint such Trustee or Trustees in whose names the necessary Securities for securing the payment of the

money that may [illegible] due and arising for the purchase thereof: For this purpose therefore, and

[illegible] the wishes and intentions of the said Nations I the said Joseph Brant, Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief

formerly Six Nations, as their Attorney aforesaid, duly Nominated constituted and appointed Do by these presents

behalf of the said Nations and their posterity fully freely and absolutely surrender relinquish and yield up

the Right Title, Property, possession and Interest which the said Nations, [illegible] of them [illegible]

[illegible] parts of the said lands are mentioned and contained in the schedule [illegible]

[illegible] about three hundred and eighty [illegible] hundred and eighty [illegible] which the said [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty [illegible] and I do hereby humbly [illegible] said Majesty that the same may be granted

[illegible] to several Persons in quantity as in the said schedule mentioned, and I do further beg leave to request

[illegible] the [illegible] His Majesty's acting [illegible] General of the Province [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty's Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs [illegible] may meet with [illegible]

[illegible] as the Trustees [illegible] names [illegible] with the necessary Securities [illegible] for securing to the said

[illegible] and arising [illegible] the sale of the said lands, they having [illegible]

[illegible] duly nominated [illegible]

said Nations and their [illegible] hand [illegible]

fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord [illegible]

sixth year of his said Majesty's Reign

Signed sealed and Delivered
for the purposes aforesaid
In Presence of
[illegible] signed and [illegible] in the first page
[illegible] the word [illegible] the second interlined
before execution

J. [illegible] Col.
[illegible] R. C. [illegible]
[illegible] Upper Canada
[illegible] Captain
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Chains [illegible] Philip Sheriman

[illegible] West Corner of Block Number One thence running North Twenty [illegible] degrees East Nine hundred and sixty Chains to a Beech Tree: thence North [illegible]
[illegible] and forty two Chains; thence North [illegible] eight degrees, thirty Minutes West, five hundred and sixty one chains, thence North seven degrees fifteen minutes East [illegible]
[illegible] forty four degrees, thirty minutes, [illegible] Eleven hundred and forty six chains to a [illegible] Tree; thence South thirty eight degrees [illegible] thirty minutes East six hundred and [illegible]
[illegible] thence South sixteen degrees East one hundred and forty four chains to the place of beginning sold to Richard Beasley Esquire, [illegible]

[illegible] Beech Tree on the North West Corner of [illegible] Number Two, thence running North [illegible] [illegible] degrees, thirty minutes East, Eleven hundred and forty [illegible] Chains, thence North [illegible]
[illegible] minutes East fifty Chains; thence North forty five degrees East Two hundred and eight chains and forty links; thence North forty five degrees West Nine hundred and sixty
[illegible] South forty five degrees West [illegible] hundred and twenty three Chains; thence South seven degrees fifteen minutes West One Thousand Chains to a Beech Tree, the place of
[illegible] to William Wallace

[illegible] at the South East corner of Block Number Three, thence running North [illegible] five degrees East Two hundred and Ninety [illegible] thence [illegible]
[illegible] hundred and forty Chains; thence South forty five degrees West [illegible] hundred and Ninety [illegible] Chains; thence North forty [illegible]
[illegible] to the place of beginning sold [illegible]

This is a Schedule of the names of Persons – the respective Sums of money paid by them – and of the number of acres Surrendered by us the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations, as expressed in the instrument hereunto annexed signed for Us and for himself by Our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant: To which Schedule as being made in Our names and for us the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations, and for Our Posterity: Our said Attorney has by Our direction and in Virtue of Our power hereunto affixed his hand and Seal. –

	Provincial Currency			acres
No. 1. Philip Stedman	£8841.0.0	on both sides of the River	Containing by Estimation	94,305
No. 2 Richard Beasley Esqr. Jas Wilson & St. John Baptiste Rousseau	sold for £8,887.0.0	on both sides of the River	Containing by Estimation	94,012
No. 3 Wm. Wallace	Sold for £16,364.0.0	on both sides the River	Containing by Estimation	86,078
No. 4.	Sold for ……… ……	on both sides the River	Containing by Estimation	28,512
[illegible] Wm. Jarvis Esqr. given originally to John Dockstader, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian Children to	Sold for £5,775.0.0	On the East side near the Mouth	Containing by Estimation	30.800
Benjamin Canby	£5900	On the East side and adjoining Wm. Jarvis Esqr.	Containing by Estimation	10.000

(Signed) Jos: Brant (L.S.)

Witness (Signed) John Small
Clerk of the Council

York 5th February 1798.
Signed in Council

352,707 acr

Copy.

To His Honor Peter
Ruſsell President and
administering the Government
of His Majestys Province of
Upper Canada.

I Captain Joseph Brant
Thayendanegea Sachem and
Chief Warrior of the Five Nati
settled by His Majestys authority
upon the Ouse or Grand Rive
in the said Province, These
my several requests to His
Honor the said Peter Ruſse
as His Majesty's Represent
in the said Province pre

Whereas it pleased His said Majesty by a certain Instrument under the hand and Seal at Arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand some time since His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories now the Province of Upper & Lower Canada dated at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October, and in the twenty fifth year of His said Majesty's Reign to authorise and permit the Mohawks and others of the Six

Nations as might desire so to do, to take possession of and settle on the Banks of the said River, which said Instrument follows in these words to wit

(L.S.) Frederick Haldimand
Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon &ca &ca &ca General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province and the Frontiers thereof &ca &ca

Whereas His [illegible] Majesty
having

having
been pleased to direct that in
consideration of the early
attachment to his Cause manifested
by the Mohawk Indians
and of the loss of their settlements
which they thereby sustained -
that a convenient Tract of land
under his protection should be
chosen as a safe and comfortable
retreat for them, and others
of the Six Nations who have
either lost their settlements within
the Territory of the American
States, or wish to retire from
them to the British. [illegible]
&c

I have at the earnest desire of many
of His Majesty's faithful allies
purchased a tract of land from
the Indians situated between
the Lakes Ontario and Erie, and
I do hereby in His Majesty's name
authorize and grant unto the
said Mohawk Nations, and
such other of the Six Nation Indians
as wish to settle in this Quarter to
take possession of and settle upon
the Banks of the River commonly
called Ouse or Grand River running
into Lake Erie allotting altogether to them
for that purpose, six Miles deep
from each side of the River
beginning at Lake Erie and extending
in that proportion to the head of

the said River which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever. Given under my hand and seal at Arms at the Castle of St Lewis this twenty fifth day of October One thousand seven hundred and eighty four, and in the twenty fifth of the y reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith ~~of the faith~~ and so forth – signed "Frederick Haldimand". By His Excellency's command. Countersigned R. Matthews. And whereas, by the settling ~~[illegible]~~ of the lands near and round ~~[illegible]~~ about the said river by

the

His Majesty's Subjects, The hunting
Grounds now scarcely afford the
said Nations the means of
Support, and are likely to be more
Contracted by
increase of people.

And Whereas the said Mohawks
and others of the Six Nations being
well assured of His Majesty's
benevolent intention towards
them and their posterity and
having an opportunity of obtaining by way of
annuity a more certain and
permanent means of support by a
sale of such parts of the said
lands as are now as hunting
grounds entirely useless. And
Whereas the Sachems and Chief
Warriors of the said Mohawk by
Seneka

Seneka, Onondaga and Cayuga tribes being those only of the said Six Nations now residing on and claiming the said lands on the said Grand River in virtue of the aforesaid Grant, or Instrument In full Council assembled at Barton, Burlington Bay, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred ~~[illegible]~~ and Ninety six for and in behalf of themselves each and every of their several Nations and their Posterity Did Give and Grant full power and absolute authority to me the said Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea

to relinquish and surrender to His
said Majesty His Heirs, and
Successors all and singular their
and each of their Right Title Interest
Property Possession, claim and
demand whatsoever which they or
either of them had, might, or would
have had either in Law or Equity of
in and to certain Tracts, pieces or parcels
of lands on the said Grand River
for the express purpose of the same
being regranted to such person or
persons as [illegible] should for that purpose
nominate: and likewise to appoint
such Trustee or Trustees in whose
names, the necessary Securities
for securing the payment of the
several sums of money that may in
future become due, and owing for
the

the purchase thereof. For this purpose therefore and for carrying fully into effect the wishes and intentions of the said Nations. I the said Joseph Brant Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the Five (formerly Six) Nations as their Attorney aforesaid duly nominated constituted and appointed Do by these Presents for and in behalf of the said Nations and their posterity fully freely and absolutely surrender, relinquish and quitclaim all and singular, the Right Title Property, Poſseſsion and Interest which the said Nations they or either of them now have might or could have had to such parts of the said lands as are mentioned and

contained

381480 acres

contained in the Schedule hereunto affixed containing by estimation about three hundred and Eighty one thousand, four hundred and Eighty eight acres which the said Nations now hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid; and I do hereby humbly beseech His said Majesty that the same May be granted in Fee simple to the several persons in quantity as in the said Schedule mentioned, and I do further beg leave to request that the Honorable David William Smith Esquire His Majestys Acting Surveyor General of this Province Captain William Claus His said Majesty's Deputy Superintend of Indian Affairs and Alexander

Esquire may meet with Your
Honor's approbation as the Trustees
in whose names I wish the
necessary Securities to be taken
for securing to the said Nations
the monies due and arising
upon the Sale of the said lands
they having received the authority
are expressly nominated for that purpose — In Testimony
of which said request being made
for myself and in behalf of the
said Nations, and their ~~security~~ posterity
I have hereunto set my hand and
affixed my Seal at Newark in
the Province aforesaid this fifteenth
day of January in the Year
of Our Lord One thousand Seven
Hundred and Ninety Eight and
in the thirty eighth Year of his

Said Majestys Reign.

Signed Jos. Brant
Thayendanegea

Signed sealed and delivered for the purposes aforesaid In presence of

(Signed)
Joseph Brant L.S.

The words sign- undersigned in the first Page and in in the second interlined before execution

Signed J. McDonell Lt. Col.
" J. Butler R. C. R.
Comg in Upper Canada.
" A. McDonell Captain
2nd Royal Canadians
" William Claus
Supt. I. A.
James Davidson Surgeon
2d B. R. C. Rifles
" Andrew [illegible]
2 Batt. [illegible]
" [illegible]

No 1

Beginning at the South West Corner of Block No two thence running South sixteen degrees East Nine hundred and ninety one chains, seventy links; thence North seventy seven degrees East, Nine Hundred sixty chains; thence North sixteen degrees West, Nine hundred and ninety eight chains, fifty one links; to a beech tree; thence South Seventy seven degrees West three hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning sold to Philip Stegman ~~[illegible]~~.

No 2

Beginning at the North West Corner of Block number ~~No~~ One, thence running North Seventy seven degrees East, nine hundred and Sixty chains to a Beech tree, thence North Sixteen degrees West four hundred and forty

two chains, thence North thirty eight
degrees thirty Minutes West four
hundred and sixty one chains, thence
North seven degrees, fifteen Minutes
East, two hundred chains; thence
South sixty four degrees, thirty Minutes
West, eleven hundred and forty six chains to
beech tree; thence south thirty eight
egrees thirty Minutes East six hundred
nd ninety seven chains to a Sugar
Maple tree, thence south sixteen degrees
East One hundred and forty four
chains to the place of beginning sold
Richard Beasley Esquire, James Wilson
St John Baptiste Rousseau.

9. Beginning at a Beech tree
on the North West Corner of Block
Number Two thence running North sixty
four degrees, thirty Minutes East,
Eleven

Eleven Hundred and forty six chains, thence North seven degrees fifteen Minutes East fifty chains thence North Forty five degrees East Two hundred and eight chains and sixty links, thence North forty five degrees West Nine hundred and sixty chains - thence South forty five degrees West five hundred and twenty three chains, thence South seven degrees fifteen Minutes West One thousand chains to a beech tree the place of beginning Sold to William Wallace

No 4 Beginning at the South East Corner of Block Number three, thence running North ~~West~~ Forty five degrees, East Two hundred and Ninety seven Chains thence North ~~Twenty~~ Forty five Degrees West Nine hundred and sixty chains thence

South

West
South Forty five degrees ~~East Nine~~
~~four hundred and sixty chains to the~~
~~place of beginning sold~~
Two hundred and ninety seven
Chains thence South forty five
degrees East ninehundred and
~~and~~ Sixty Chains to the place
of beginning sold

{Examined
L.P.K.}

WF Corner

At a Meeting of the Connecticut Land Company holden by adjournment at the State House in Hartford the 27th day of Jany 1798. Genl Wm Hart in the Chair

Whereas Moses Cleaveland Agent for the Connecticut Land Company at a Council of the Six Nations held at Buffaloe Creek on the 24th June 1796. Agreed on certain Conditions to make a Present of Fifteen hundred Dollars to the Mohawks residing in Upper Canada, and executed a Contract, which Contract is now held by Capt Joseph Brant & Farmers Brother & Red Jacket, Indian Sachems of the Seneca Nation, and in behalf of their Nation having been before the Proprietors of said Company and represented that there was a Misunderstanding between those of the Six Nations on this side Lake Erie and the Mohawks [illegible] to the aforesaid Sum of Money, and that if it was paid over to the Mohawks it would [illegible] make Difficulty betwn the two Nations, and requested that the money might be retained untill an Opportunity might be given to settle amongst themselves the Dispute & contending claim.

Therefore Voted that the Directors take Measures to place in the hands of Capt Israel Chapin Superintendant of Indian Affairs the aforesaid Sum as soon as may be, and that it be paid by him on the aforesaid Contract. — And that previous to sd Chapins paying over said Sum, he be requested to notify those of the Six Nations residing on this side of Lake Erie claiming a benefit of said Present, specified in said Contract, and also notify the Mohawks, so that the several claimants may have an

Opportunity to settle in a friendly manner among themselves their respective Claims to the aforesaid Sum of Fifteen hundred Dollars according to the true intent of the said Contract made by Genl. Cleaveland our Agent, and the understanding of the Parties, at the time of making the same, on their delivering up and cancelling said Contract.

A true Copy of the Vote

Ephm. Root Clerk

Genl. Cleaveland
Letter Respecting
money to be paid to
the Grand River Ind

In Council — 5th February 1798 —

Present

His Honor Peter Russell President —
&c &c. &c

Captain Joseph Brant appeared before the Board and declared that he came at the desire of the five Nations Settled on the Grand River to Surrender to the King in their name a certain portion of the lands they hold there under a Grant from the late Sir Fredrick Haldimand. He then produced the power under which he acted, which was ordered to be read and it appearing that this power dated the 2d November 1796 constituted Captain Joseph Brant their Agent and Attorney of the five Nations for the express purpose of Surrendering and giving them to His Majesty a certain portion of the Lands they hold on the Grand River for reasons and purposes which are therein fully set forth. —

The Board came to a Resolution that the Surrender should be accepted —

Upon which Captain Joseph Brant advanced to the President and in the presence of the Board Surrendered to him in the name of the Five Nations for His Majesty their Claim to a certain portion of their land on the Grand River amounting to three hundred and fifty two thousand seven hundred and seven acres which he prayed in their name that His Majesty might be graciously pleased to grant in certain portions to Philip Stedman, Richard Beasley Esqrs James Wilson, St. John Baptiste Rousseau William Wallace William Jarvis Esquire, and Benjamin Canby — leaving a blank for another portion which they are hereafter to recommend for — This Surrender was made by putting into the Presidents hands in name of the five Nations an Instrument of

Surrender
of which the following is a copy.

To His Honor Peter Russell President and administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada — We the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or five Nations settled under His Majesty's authority upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province these our several and respective requests to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's Representative in the said Province by and through our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant our brother duly Constituted and appointed in and by virtue of the annexed instrument or power of Attorney by us for this special purpose made;

Present —

Whereas it pleased His said Majesty by a certain Instrument under the hand and Seal at arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand Sometime His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories (now the the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada) dated at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October in the Year of Our Lord 1784 and in the twenty fifth year of His said Majesty's Reign, to authorize and permit us the said Mohawk Nation and others of the Six Nations of Indians as might so to do to take possession of and settle on the Banks of the said River; which said Instrument follows in these words to wit:

Frederick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of Quebec and Territories depending thereon &c. &c. General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontier thereof depending thereon &c &c &c

Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to his Cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their Settlement which they thereby sustained, that a Convenient Tract of land, under his protection should be Chosen as a safe and Comfortable, Retreat for them, and Others of the Six Nations who have either lost their Settlements within the Territory of the American States or wish to retire from them to the British; I have at the desire of Many of these His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a Tract of land from the Indians Situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, And I do hereby in His Majesty's name authorize and permit the Said Mohawk Nation and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to Settle in that Quarter to take possession of and Settle upon the Banks of the River Commonly Called Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose Six Miles deep from Each Side of the River, beginning at Lake Erie and Extending in that proportion to the head of the Said River which them and their posterity are to enjoy for Ever=

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St Louis at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October 1784 and in the 25th Year of His Majesty's Reign

(Signed) Frederick Haldimand
(Countersigned) by H.E. Command
R. Matthews.

And whereas by the Settling of the lands near & round about the Said River by His Majesty's Subjects our hunting grounds now scarcely afford us the means of support and are likely to be more and more contracted by an increase of people: And whereas we the said Chiefs, Warriors and people, of the Mohawk or five Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intention towards us and our posterity having now an Opportunity of obtaining by way of Annuity a more Certain and permanent means of Support by a Sale of such parts of the said lands as are now as hunting grounds Entirely useless to humbly beseech His said Majesty to permit us to dispose of the same. And for that purpose We the said Chiefs, Warriors and People, of the Mohawks or five Nations are solicitous and desirous of Surrendering Relinquishing and Quitting Claim and by this Instrument Signed and Sealed for himself and for us, by our said Attorney do hereby for ourselves and our posterity Surrender, Relinquish and Quit Claim to our possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in the Schedule to this Instrument Annexed which we hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid: And do beseech His said Majesty to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said Schedule mentioned for the several and respective Considerations to the said lands annexed which we are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same.

In Testimony of which said Request being made by us the said Chiefs, Warriors and People, of the Mohawk or five Nations for us and our posterity Our said Attorney Captain Joseph Brant for himself, as well as for us and our posterity hath hereunto affixed his hand and Seal in virtue of our power aforesaid this fifth day of February in the 38th Year of His Majesty's Reign at York in the Province of Upper Canada —

(Signed) Joseph Brant (L.S.)

Signed Sealed and delivered in the purposes therein mentioned in the presence of His Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada

Witness (signed) John Small — Clerk of the Council

This

5th February 1798.

This is a Schedule of the Names of persons — The respective sums of moneys paid by them and of the number of acres surrendered by us the Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations as expressed in the Instrument hereunto Annexed signed for us and for himself by our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant: to which Schedule as being made in our Names and for us the said Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations and for our Posterity Our said Attorney has by our direction and in virtue of Our power hereunto Affixed his hand and Seal.

		Provincial Currency —			
No. 1	Philip Stedman	Sold for £ 8,841. 0. 0	On both sides of the River	Containing by Estimation	94,305 acres
No. 2	Richard Beasley Esqre James Wilson & St John Baptiste Rousseau	Sold for £ 8,887. 0. 0	On both sides the River	Containing by Estimation	94,012 acres
No. 3	William Wallace	Sold for £ 16,364. 0. 0	On both sides the River	Containing by Estimation	86,078 acres
No. 4		Sold for See OC 2d [illegible] Pag 56	On both sides the River	Containing by Estimation	28,512 acres
No. 5	Wm Jarvis Esqre	Sold for £ 5,775. 0. 0	East side near the mouth	Containing by Estimation	30,800 acres
No. 6	Given Originally to John Dochsteder by him Sold for benefit of his Indian Children to Benj Canby	Sold for £ 5000. 0. 0	On the East Side and Adjoining	Containing by Estimation	19,000 acres

York 5 Feb. 1798
Signed in Council

Witness (signed) John Small
Clerk of the Council

(Signed) Joseph Brant

Which Instrument of Surrender the President accepted in His Majesty's name for His Majesty, and in His Majesty's name Consented to reconvey the land they had thus surrendered by patents under the great Seal of the Province to the persons whose names are mentioned in the surrender they being each of them subjects of His Majesty and Freeholders of land in this Province.

The Attorney General then produced the Deeds of Grant - five in number which the President signed in presence of the Board and Ordered that the Great Seal of the Province shall be affixed thereto and that the Secretary of the Province shall be instructed not to deliver the said deeds to any of the parties to whom the said lands are thereby conveyed unless they shall produce and leave with him a certificate under the hands and Seals of the Hon. D. W. Smith, William Claus Esqre and Alexander Stewart Esqre trustees authorized by the Five Nations to receive mortgages of the said lands Certifying that the said parties have done every thing required of them and necessary to secure to the Five Nations and their posterity the stipulated annuities and Considerations which they agreed to give for the same

Certified

Signed Wm. H. Lee

C. E. C.

Executive Council Office

Quebec 23d April 1862

9 May 1802

Know all men that I Joseph Brant as Agent for the six Nation Indians in Upper Canada, do by these Presents declare, that a Tract of Land consisting of about nineteen thousand acres, adjoining to the Grand River, was originally given by the six Nation Indians to Lieutenant John Dochstader, as a mark of their affection for him and as a reward for his services with them. And that no money as the price thereof or annual Rent as a compensation therefor was ever accepted by them from him.

I do further declare, that with the consent of the said six Nations, and they having for this purpose ceded their right in the aforesaid Tract of Land to Government, the aforesaid John Dochstader for a valuable consideration did sell unto the said Benjamin Canby the said Tract of Land, which was thereupon confirmed to him by a Deed under the Great Seal of the Province.

But whereas in this Deed, as in others not given as a free gift, mention is made of a security given by Benjamin Canby for the payment f five thousand pounds unto the Honorable David William Smith, Captain William Claus and Alexander Stewart Esquire in trust for the said Indians as if that sum had been due by him to them — I do further declare that no such security was ever taken or intended to be taken Because the Land was designed to be a free Gift from the said six Nations unto the aforesaid John Datchsteder and that he — John Datchsteder did receive from Benjamin Canby, a full compensation for the same — without any regard to such security in proof of which the Deed did issue in the same — Benjamin Canbys name nothing being due by him to the said six Nations for the same, or any part thereof. And these circumstances were the reason why the said Trustees did not take the Security alluded to, when they altogether with Benjamin Canby and myself were present at Niagara and authorised the said Benjamin Canby to receive the Deed in his own name

Given under my Hand and Seal
at

at Burlington Bay the ninth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two — and in the forty second Year of his Majesty's Reign —

Witness to the Sealing, }
and acknowledgement }

(Signed)

Jos. Brant. L.S.

Signed John Smith }
Benj. Springer }

No. 10

(8)

F No 27 Page 37

(10)

Extract of this Surrender made

To His Honor Peter Russell President and Administering the Government, of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, We the Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations settled under His Majesty's Authority upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province, these our several & respective bequests to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's representative in the said Province by and thro' Our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant Our Brother duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of the annexed instrument or power of Attorney by us for the special purpose made. Present.

Whereas it pleased His said Majesty by a certain instrument under the Hand and Seal at Arms of Sir Fredrick Haldimand some time His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and territories (now the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada) dated at Quebec the Twenty fifth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty four and in the Twenty fifth Year of His said Majesty's Reign to authorise and permit us the said Mohawk Nation and others of the Six Nation of Indians as might desire so to do to take possession of and settle on the Banks of the said River [Which said Instrument follows in these words to wit; "Fredrick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of Quebec and territories depending thereon &c. &c. &c. General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and Territories thereof &c. &c. &c. Whreas His Majesty having been pleased to direct in Consideration of the early attachment to his Cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained that a convenient Tract of Land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within the territory of the American

States or wish to retire from them to the British; I have at the desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario Huron and Erie. And I do hereby in His Majesty's Name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called Ours or Grand River running into lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose Six Miles, deep from each side of the River beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River: which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever. Given under my hand and Seal at arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec the 25th day of October 1784 and in the 25th Year. (signed) "Fredk Haldimand." (countersigned) By H. E. Command R. Mathews."] And Whereas by the settling of the lands near to and roundabout the said River by His Majesty's subjects Our hunting grounds now scarcely afford us the means of support and are likely to be more and more contracted by an increase of people. And Whereas We the said Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intentions towards Us and our Posterity having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said lands as are now as hunting grounds entirely useless; do humbly beseach his said Majesty to permit us to dispose of the same. And for that purpose We the said Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations are Solicitous and desirous of surrendering relinquishing and quitting claim and by this instrument signed and sealed for himself and for us by our said Attorney do hereby for ourselves and our posterity Surrender relinquish and quit-claim to our possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in the Schedule to this instrument annexed Which we hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid: And do beseech His said Majesty to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said Schedule mentioned for the several and respective considerations to the said lands conveyed which we are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same

Feb 5 AD 1798

In Testimony of which said Request being made by Us the said Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations for Us and our posterity. Our said Attorney Captain Joseph Brant for himself as well as for Us and our posterity hath hereunto affixed his hand and seal in virtue of our power aforesaid this fifth day of February in the 38th year of His Majesty's reign at York in the Province of Upper Canada (signed)

Signed Sealed and
Delivered for the purpose
therein mentioned in the
presence of, His Majesty's
Executive Council of the Province
of Upper Canada

Jos Brant (SEAL)

Witness — (signed) John Small
Clerk of the Council

Schedule to No. 10.

This is a Schedule of the names of Persons — the respective Sums of money paid by them — and of the number of Acres Surrendered by Us the Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations, as expressed in the instrument hereunto annexed signed for Us and for himself by our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant: To which Schedule as being made in Our names and for Us the said Chiefs Warriors and people of the

Mohawk or Five Nations and for Our Posterity: Our said Attorney has by Our direction and in Virtue of our power hereunto affixed his hand and Seal.

No. 1.	Provincial Curr^y		
Philip Stedman	Sold for £ 8841. 0. 0	On both sides the river	Containing by estimation 94.305 Acres
No. 2.			
Richard Beasly Esq^r James Wilson & S^t John Baptiste Rousseau	Sold for £ 8887. 0. 0	On both sides the rive	Containing by Estimation 94.012 Acres
No. 3.			
William Wallace	Sold for £ 16,364 . 0 . 0	On both sides the River	Containing by estimation 86,078. Acres
No. 4.			
- - - - - - - - -	Sold for - - - - - - - -	On both sides the River	Containing by estimation 28.512 Acres
+ William Jarvis Esq^{re}	Sold for £ 5775. 0. 0	On the East side, near the mouth	Containing by Estimation 30,800 Acres
Given Originally to John Daihseseder by him sold for the benefit of his Indian Children to Benjamin Canly	£ 5000.	On the east side and Adjoining W^m Jarvis Esq^r	Containing by estimation 19,000 Acres

York 5^th February 1798 Signed in Council

Witness
(Signed)
John Small
Clerk of the Council

(Signed)
Jos. Brant

352.707 acres

names I wish the necessary securities to be taken for securing to the said Nations, the monies due and arising upon the sale of the said lands they having been in virtue of the authority vested in me expressly nominated and appointed. In Testimony of which said request duly made for myself and in behalf of the said Nations and their posterity, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at Newark in the Province aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the thirty-eighth year of his said Majesty's Reign.

Signed, sealed and delivered
for the purposes aforesaid
in presence of

Jos. Brant Thayendanegea. [L.S.]

J. McDonell, *Lt. Col. 2nd Batt. R. C. Vrs. Comg., in Upper Canada.*
H. McDonell, *Captain 2nd Royal Canadians.*
W. Claus, *Supt. I. A.*
James Davidson, *Surgeon 2nd Batt. R. C. V.*
Andrew Cameron *2nd M'r 2nd Batt. R. C. V.*
W. Johnson Chew.

Schedule to No. 9

No. 1.—Beginning at the south-west corner of block No. 2; thence running sixteen degrees east, nine hundred and ninety-one chains seventy-two links; north, seventy-seven degrees east, nine hundred and sixty chains; thence north sixteen degrees west, nine hundred and ninety-eight chains fifty-one links to a beech tree; then south seventy-seven west, nine hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning; sold to Philip Stedman.

No. 2.—Beginning at the north-west corner of block number one, thence running north seventy-seven degrees east nine hundred and sixty chains to a beech tree; thence north sixteen degrees west four hundred and forty-two chains; thence north thirty-eight degrees, thirty minutes west four hundred and sixty-one chains; thence north seven degrees fifteen minutes east two hundred chains; thence south sixty-four degrees thirty minutes west eleven hundred and forty-six chains to a beech tree; thence south thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes east six hundred and ninety-seven chains to a sugar maple tree; thence south sixteen degrees east one hundred and forty-four chains to the place of beginning; sold to Richard Beasely, Esquire, James Wilson and St. John Batiste Rousseau.

No. 3.—Beginning at beech tree on the north-west corner of block number two; thence running north sixty-four degrees thirty minutes east eleven hundred and forty-six chains; thence north seven degrees fifteen minutes east fifty chains; thence north forty-five degrees east two hundred and eight chains and sixty links; thence north forty-five degrees west nine hundred and sixty chains; thence south forty-five degrees west five hundred and twenty-three chains; thence south seven degrees fifteen minutes west one thousand chains to a beech tree to the place of beginning; sold to William Wallace.

No. 4.—Beginning at the south-east corner of block number three; thence running north forty-five degrees east two hundred and ninety-seven chains; thence north forty-five degrees west nine hundred and sixty chains; thence south forty-five degrees west two hundred and ninety-seven chains; thence south forty-five degrees east nine hundred and sixty chains to the place of beginning; sold.

No. 10.

To His Honor Peter Russell. President and administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada :

We, the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations settled under His Majesty's authority upon the Ouse or Grand River in the said Province, these our several and respective bequests to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's representative in the said Province by and thro' our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant our brother duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of the annexed instrument or power of attorney by us for the special purpose made, Present.

WHEREAS it pleased His said Majesty by a certain instrument under the hand and Seal at Arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand, some time His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and territories (now the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada) dated at Quebec the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the twenty-fifth year of His said Majesty's Reign, to authorize and permit us the said Mohawk Nation and others of the Six Nations of Indians as might desire so to do to take possession of and settle on the banks of the said river, which said instrument follows in these words to wit : "Frederick Haldimand, Captain General and Governor in Chief of Quebec and "Territories depending thereon, &c., &c., &c., General and Commander in Chief of His "Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and the Territories thereof, &c., &c., &c. "Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct in consideration of the early "attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their "settlement, which they thereby sustained that a convenient tract of land under his "protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of "the Six Nations, who have either lost their settlements within the Territory of the "American States or wish to retire from them to the British ; I have at the desire "of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a tract of land from the "Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie. And I do hereby in "His Majesty's name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such other "of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and "settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running "into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of "the river beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the "said river, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever. Given under my "hand and seal at arms at the Castle of St. Lewis at Quebec, the 25th day of October, "1784, and in the 25th year, &c., &c. (Signed) "Frederick Haldimand," (countersigned) by H. E. Command. R. Mathews."

AND WHEREAS, by the settling of the lands near to and round about the said River by His Majesty's subjects our hunting grounds now scarcely afford us the means of support and are likely to be more and more contracted by an increase of people. And whereas we the said Chiefs, warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intention towards us and our posterity having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said lands as are now, as hunting grounds entirely useless, do humbly beseech His said Majesty to permit us to dispose of the same. And for that purpose we the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations are solicitous and desirous of surrendering, relinquishing and quitting claim and by this instrument signed and sealed for himself and for us by our said Attorney do hereby for ourselves and our posterity surrender, relinquish and quit claim to our possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in the schedule to this instrument annexed which we hold of His said Majesty by the authority aforesaid; and do beseech His said Majesty to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said schedule mentioned for the several and respective considerations to the said lands conveyed which we are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same.

In testimony of which said bequest being made by us the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations for us and our posterity, our said attorney Captain Joseph Brant for himself as well as for us and our posterity hath hereunto affixed his hand and seal in virtue of our power aforesaid, this fifth day of

February, in the 38th year of His Majesty's reign, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada.

Signed, sealed and delivered for the purpose therein mentioned in the presence of His Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada. } JOS. BRANT. [L.S.]

Witness:
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council.

This is a schedule of the names of persons, the respective sums of money paid by them, and of the number of acres surrendered by us the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations, as expressed in the instrument hereunto annexed, signed for us and for himself by our attorney Captain Joseph Brant. To which schedule as being made in our names and for us the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations and for our posterity, our said attorney has by our direction and in virtue of our power hereunto affixed his hand and seal.

	Prov. Currency.		
No. 1. Philip Stedman............	Sold for £8,841 0s. 0d.	On both sides the river..	Containing by estimation 94,305 acres.
No. 2. Richard Beasley, Esq...... James Wilson and St. John Batiste Rousseau........	Sold for £8,887 0s. 0d.	On both sides the river..	Containing by estimation 94,012 acres.
No. 3. William Wallace	Sold for £16,364 0s. 0d	On both sides the river..	Containing by estimation 86,078 acres.
No. 4..........	Sold for	On both sides the river..	Containing by estimation 28,512 acres.
William Jarvis, Esq........	Sold for £5,675 0s. 0d.	On east side near mouth..	Containing by estimation 30,800 acres.
Given originally to John Daihssder, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benjamin Canly	£5,000.............	On the east side and adjoining Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	Containing by estimation 19,000 acres.

JOS. BRANT. [L.S.]

YORK, 5th February, 1798.
Signed in Council. }
Witness JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Council..

No. 11.

UPPER CANADA.

To all to whom these presents may come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, we the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Chippewa Nation of Indians being desirous for a certain consideration hereafter shewn of selling and disposing of a certain Island known by the name of the Island of St. Joseph and also by the name of Cariboux Island and in the Chippewa language by the name of Payentanassin, situate, lying and being in that strait which joins the Lakes Superior and Huron and is by estimation one hundred and twenty miles in circumference, be the same more or less unto His Britannic Majesty King George the Third our Great Father.

[illegible] Peter Russell, President and administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of [illegible] We the Chiefs Warriors and People of the Mohawk or Five Nations settled under His Majesty's Authority [illegible] Grand River in the said Province [illegible] several and respective [illegible] to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's Representative in the said Province by and through our Attorney Captain Joseph Brant our Brother duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of [illegible] power of Attorney by us for this special purpose made [illegible]

Whereas it pleased His most excellent Majesty by a certain instrument under the hand and seal at arms of Frederick Haldimand then His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and [illegible] Canada dated at Quebec the twenty fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and eighty four and in the Twenty fifth year of the said Majesty's Reign to authorise and [illegible] the Mohawk Nation and others of the Six Nations of Indians as wished so to do, to take possession of and settle [illegible] the banks of the said River, which said Instrument follows in these words to wit: "Frederick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of Quebec and Territories depending thereon &c &c &c General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Frontiers thereof &c &c &c Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to his Cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their Settlement which they thereby sustained that a convenient tract of land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their Settlements within the territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British, I have at the desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lake Ontario Huron and Erie. And I do hereby in His Majesty's Name authorise and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the River commonly called Ours or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six Miles deep from each side of the River, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever. Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec the 25 day of October 1784 and in the 25th year [illegible] (Signed) Fred^k Haldimand. (Countersigned) By His Ex. Command R. Mathews." And whereas by the settling of the lands near to and round about the said River by His Majesty's [illegible] means [illegible] to the means of support, and are likely to be more and more [illegible] by the increase of people: And whereas We the said Chiefs Warriors and People of the Mohawk and Five Nations being well assured of His Majesty's benevolent intentions towards us and our posterity having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said lands as are now, as hunting grounds entirely useless, do humbly beseech his said Majesty to [illegible] the sale of the same. And for that purpose We the said Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mohawk or [illegible] Nations [illegible] relinquishing and putting [illegible] by this instrument signed and sealed for ourselves and for [illegible] ourselves and our posterity [illegible] yield and put down [illegible] such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in the Schedule to this instrument annexed, [illegible] His Majesty [illegible] do beseech his said Majesty to grant the same in fee [illegible] In testimony whereof [illegible] Chiefs Warriors and People of the Mohawk and Five Nations [illegible] our lawful Attorney Captain Joseph Brant [illegible] hath hereunto affixed his hand and seal in virtue of our power [illegible] in the 38th year of His Majesty's reign at York in the Province of Upper Canada.

Signed Sealed and delivered for the purposes
hereinmentioned in the presence of His Majesty's
Executive Council of the Province of Upper Canada

Jos Brant

Witness — John Small
Clerk of the Council

[illegible] sums of money paid by them — And of the number of [illegible] Five Nations, as expressed in the instrument [illegible] Chiefs Warriors [illegible] Brant: To which Schedule is [illegible] for himself by Our Attorney [illegible] Mohawk or Five Nations, and for Our Posterity, Our [illegible] Chiefs Warriors [illegible] Colour of Corporate have hereto affixed his hand & Seal —

[illegible] Stedman [illegible]	[illegible]	On both sides the River	containing by Estimation	94,3[illegible] acres
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] the River	containing by Estimation	94,012 acres
William Wallace [illegible]	[illegible]	on both sides the River	containing by Estimation	26,078 acres
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] the River	containing by Estimation	[illegible],332 acres
William Jarvis [illegible]	[illegible] 1577. 0. 0	on the east side near the [illegible]	containing by Estimation	[illegible] acres
[illegible]	[illegible]	on the east [illegible] beginning [illegible]	containing by Estimation	[illegible] acres

York 5 February 1798 — Signed in Council

Witness
John Small
Clerk of the Council

Jos Brant

352,707 acres.

Copy.

To His Honor Peter Russell

President and administering the Government of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, We the Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations settled under His Majesty's authority upon the ~~Grove~~ Ouse or Grand River in the said Province, these our several and respective requests to His Honor the said Peter Russell as His Majesty's Representative in the said Province by and thro' our attorney Captain Joseph Brant our Brother duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of the annexed instrument or Power of Attorney by Us for this special purpose made; Present—

Whereas it pleased His

Said

Majesty by a certain instrument
under the hand and seal at Arms
of Sir Frederick Haldimand
Some time His Majesty's Captain
General and Governor in Chief
of the Province of Quebec and
territories (now the Provinces of
Upper and Lower Canada dated
at Quebec the Twenty fifth day
of October in the year of Our Lord
One thousand seven hundred
and eighty four and in the twenty
fifth year of His said Majesty's
Reign to authorise and permit
Us the said Mohawk Nation
and others of the Six Nation of
Indians as might desire so to do
to take possession and settle on
the Banks of the said River which
said Instrument follows in these
Words.

towit "Frederick Haldimand Captain
"General and Governor in Chief of
"Quebec and territories depending thereon
"&c General and Commander in
"Chief of his Majestys Forces in the said
"Province and the territories thereof
"&c &c Whereas his Majesty having
"been pleased to direct in consideration
"of the early attachment to his cause
"manifested by the Mohawk Indians
"and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby
"sustained that a convenient tract
"of land under his protection should
"be chosen as a safe and comfortable
"retreat for them and others of the
"Six Nations who have either lost
"their settlement within the territory
"of the American States or wish to
"retire from them to the British
I have at the desire of many of these

Copy.

To His Honor Peter Ruſsell

President and administring the
Government of His Majesty's
Province of Upper Canada, We
the Chiefs Warriors and people
of the Mohawk or Five Nations
settled under His Majesty's
authority upon the ~~Grand~~ Ouse or Grand
River in the said Province, these
our several and respective requests
to His Honor the said Peter
Ruſsell as His Majesty's Representative
in the said Province by and thro'
our attorney Captain Joseph Brant
our Brother duly constituted and
appointed in and by virtue of the
annexed instrument or Power of
Attorney by Us for this special purpose
made Present—
Whereas it pleased His

Majesty by a certain instrument under the hand and seal at Arms of Sir Frederick Haldimand some time His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and territories / now the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada dated at Quebec the Twenty fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty four and in the twenty fifth year of His said Majesty's Reign to authorise and permit us the said Mohawk Nation and others of the Six Nation of Indians as might desire so to do to take possession and settle on the Banks of the said River which said Instrument follows in these Words.

towit "Frederick Haldimand Captain
"General and Governor in Chief of
"Quebec and territories depending thereon
"&c General and Commander in
"Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the said
"Province and the territories thereof
"&c &c Whereas his Majesty having
"been pleased to direct in consideration
"of the early attachment to his cause
"manifested by the Mohawk Indians
"and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby
"by sustained that a convenient tract
"of land under his protection should
"be chosed as a safe and comfortable
"retreat for them and others of the
"Six Nations who have either lost
"their settlement within the territory
"of the American States or wish to
retire from them to the British
I have at the desire of many of these

"His Majestys faithful allies purchased
"a tract of land from the Indians situated between
"the Lakes Ontario Huron & Erie, And
"I do hereby in His Majestys name
"authorise and permit the said Mohawk
"Nation ~~the said Mohawk Nation~~
"and such other of the Six Nation
"Indians as wish to settle in that
"Quarter to take possession of and settle
"upon the Banks of the River commonly
"called Ouse or Grand River running into
"Lake Erie, allotting to them for
"that purpose six Miles deep from
"each side of the River, beginning
"at Lake Erie and extending in that
"proportion to the Head of the said
"River, which them and their posterity
"are to enjoy for ever. Given under my
"Hand and Seal at Arms, at the
"Castle of St Lewis at Quebec ~~at~~
"~~Quebec~~ the 25th October 1784 ~~1784~~ and
in

"and in the 25th year - Signed Fredk "Haldimand (Countersigned) By "H. E. Command. R Mathews"

And Whereas by the settling of the lands near to and round about the said River by His Majestys Subjects Our hunting grounds now scarcely afford Us the means of support, and we likely to bee more and more contracted by an increase of people. And whereas We the said Chiefs Warriors and People of the Mohawk or Five Nations being well assured of His Majestys benevolent intention towards Us and our posterity having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of Amnity a more certain and permanent

means of support by a sale of such
parts of the said lands as are now
as hunting grounds entirely useleſs
do humbly beseech his said Majesty
to permit us to dispose of the same.
And for that purpose, We the
said Chiefs, Warriors and people
of the Mohawk or five Nations are
Solicitous and desirous of Surrendering
relinquishing and quitting claim
and by this instrument signed
and sealed for himself and for
Us by our said attorney do hereby
for ourselves and our posterity
Surrender relinquish and quit
claim to our poſseſsion of such parts
of the said lands as are mentioned
in the Schedule to this Instrument
annexed which we hold of his

said Majesty by the authority aforesaid
and do beseech his said Majesty
to grant the same in fee to the
persons in the said schedule
mentioned for the several and
respective considerations to the said
Lands annexed which we are to
receive from the said persons as
equivalent for the same. In
testimony of which said Deposit
being made by Us, the said
Chiefs warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five
Nations for Us, and our posterity,
our said Attorney Captain Joseph
Brant for himself, as well as
for Us and our posterity hath
hereunto affixed his hand and
seal in virtue of Our power aforesaid
this fifth day of February in the
38th year of His Majesty's
Reign

Reign at York in the Province of
Upper Canada

Signed / Jos. Brant
Seal.

Signed Sealed and
Delivered for the purposes
therein mentioned in the
presence of His Majesty's
Executive Council of the
Province of Upper Canada
Witneſsed John Small
Clerk of the Council

{Examined
L.b.K.}

Copy

No. 19

Original Surrender of Lands by the Mohawkes of the Grand River
5th Feby 1798.

Entred in State Book
B 5. Feby 1798.

the arts which procure for the whites so many comforts and conveniences. I hope you place a just value upon what has been done, as calculated to defend your country from invasion, and make you a happier people; and that you are therefore convinced of the sincere friendship of the United States to the Cherokee nation.

I think it now proper to observe, that, as I have looked upon it as a part of my duty to attend to your interests, I am also under the strongest obligations to hear the complaints, and relieve, as far as is in my power, the distresses of my white children, citizens of the United States.

It was expected that the line established by the treaty of Holston, would have left a great proportion of the frontier white settlers within the tract of country purchased, and this was much desired. as many of these settlers were deserving people, and had made valuable improvements. It proved otherwise when the line was run; and the United States, ever disposed to observe treaties, and keep faith with the Indians, were, under the engagements of that treaty, obliged to remove a number of worthy and well-intentioned settlers from those farms you had long permitted them to occupy, because falling within the Indian line. This occasioned distress to the settlers removed, and the representation of their sufferings induced the Senate of the United States to advise a new purchase of land, to include the deserving settlers, and the Congress to grant a sum of money to pay the expenses of the treaty.

Such are the circumstances that have led to the negotiation, which has been suspended, and which I have directed to be renewed, not doubting but that my Cherokee children, when they come to consider the whole subject, will agree with me in opinion, that a sale of such lands as they can spare, without injury, and for which I have ordered a full equivalent to be paid, either at once, or annually, will be a proper and wise measure upon their part. I recommend it therefore to them to consent to the sale, and flatter myself they will not turn a deaf ear to my recommendation.

Mr. John Steele having gone to the Natchez, and it not being convenient for my beloved man, Mr. Alfred Moore, to attend the negotiation, I have entrusted the whole business of the purchase and treaty to my beloved George Walton, and my highly esteemed warrior, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Butler.

You will listen to these beloved men, and rely upon my confirming every engagement they may enter into, whether it respects land, or the maintenance of tranquillity and peace to the Cherokee nation.

Beloved chiefs, warriors, and children, of the Cherokee nation: I send you my best wishes, and pray the Great Spirit to preserve you long in peace, and to inspire your hearts with true wisdom.

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the twenty-third year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN ADAMS.

By command of the President of the United States:

JAMES McHENRY, *Secretary of War.*

5th CONGRESS.] No. 87. [3d SESSION.

THE ONEIDAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 31, 1799.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I send you, for your consideration, a treaty with the Oneida nation of Indians, made on the first day of June, 1798, at their village.

JOHN ADAMS.

January 30, 1799.

At a Treaty held with the Oneida nation or tribe of Indians, at their village, in the State of New York, on the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight: Present, Joseph Hopkinson, commissioner, appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the treaty; Egbert Benson, Ezra L'Hommedieu, and John Taylor, agents for the State of New York.

The said Indians having, in the month of March last, proposed to the Governor of the said State, to cede the lands hereinafter described, for the compensation hereinafter mentioned; and the said Governor having acceded to the said proposal, and advanced to the said Indians, at their desire, in part payment of the said compensation, three hundred dollars, to answer their then immediate occasions, the said cession is, thereupon, in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioner, carried into effect at this treaty; which hath, on the request of the said Governor, been appointed to be held for the purpose, as follows, that is to say: The said Indians do cede, release, and quit claim to the *people of the State of New York*, forever, all the lands within their reservation, to the westward and southwestward of a line from the northeastern corner of the lot No. 54, in the last purchase from them, running northerly to a button wood tree, marked on the east side "Oneida R. 1798," on the west side, "H. P. S. 1798," and on the south side, with three notches and a blaze, standing on the bank of the Oneida lake, in the southern part of a bay called Newageghkoo; also, a mile on each side of the main Genesee road, for the distance of one mile and a half, westward, to commence at the eastern boundary of their said reservation; and, also, the same breadth for the distance of three miles, on the south side, and of one mile on the north side of the said road, eastward, to commence at the eastern boundary of the said lot No. 54: *Provided and excepted, nevertheless,* That the following Indian families, viz: Sarah Docksteder, Cornelius Docksteder, Jacob Docksteder, Lewis Denny, John Denny, Jan Joost, and Nicholas, shall be suffered to possess, of the tract first abovementioned, to grounds cultivated by them, respectively, and their improvements, not exceeding fifty acres, to each family, so long as they shall reside there; and in consideration of this proviso and exception, the said Indians do further cede that a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, as follows, that is to say: Beginning in the southeast corner of lot No. 59, in the said last purchase, and running thence, east one mile; thence, north two miles; thence, west one mile; and thence, south two miles, shall be considered as set apart by the said nation or tribe, for the use of the said families, whenever they shall remove from where they now reside. The said agents do, for the people of the said State, pay to the said Indians, in addition to the said sum of three hundred dollars, already advanced to them, as abovementioned, the further sum of two hundred dollars, and do grant to the said Indians, that the people of the said State shall pay to the said Indians, at their said village, on the first day of June next, and on the first day of June, yearly, thereafter, the annual sum of seven hundred dollars.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said Indians, have hereunto and to other acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and seals, at the village aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, *Commissioner,*
EGBERT BENSON, }
EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, } *Agents,*
JOHN TAYLOR, }
And a number of Indians.

ALBANY, 23*d April*, 1798.

SIR:

During the late session of the Legislature, the chiefs of the Oneida tribe of Indians came to this city, and signified to me, that the object of their visit was to propose a sale of a part of their lands. This being communicated to the Legislature, I was authorized to appoint agents to confer with them on the subject. I herewith enclose a copy of the instrument by which they were appointed, (No. 1) and also a copy of their report to me, (No. 2.) This report was adopted and confirmed by the Legislature, and provision has been made for perfecting, in the usual forms, the agreement stated in it.

When the chiefs were about to take leave, I made to them, and gave them a copy of the speech which you will find in the enclosed paper, No. 3; and the money therein mentioned was paid to them in my presence by our agents.

We find it most convenient, that the proposed treaty should be held with them on the first day of June next, and we wish it may be held at Oneida, that all the chiefs may attend it, and because it may there be held at less expense than at any other place.

Be so obliging, sir, as to lay these representations before the President, with my request that he will be pleased to appoint a commissioner to hold the said treaty, at the time and place before mentioned.

The moment I receive information from you that the appointment is made, I shall advise the Oneidas of it, and immediately take the other measures which will be proper and necessary on the part of this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN JAY.

The Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. *Secretary of State.*

No. 1.

The Governor of the State of New York to the Honorable Egbert Benson, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State, Simeon De Witt, Esquire, Surveyor General of the said State, and John Taylor, Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Albany, greeting:

Whereas the chiefs of the Oneida tribe of Indians, (having come to this city for the purpose) have signified their desire to sell their claim to certain parts of the land reserved to their use: Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by an act of the Legislature for that purpose, made and passed the 26th of February instant, I have appointed, and hereby do appoint, you, the said Egbert Benson, Simeon De Witt, and John Taylor, and any two of you, commissioners, on the part of this State, to confer with the said chiefs, and, with precision, to ascertain and report to me, what part or parcels of the said lands they wish to dispose of, and on what terms.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the privy seal of the State, the 27th day of February, 1798.

JOHN JAY.

No. 2.

In consequence of your Excellency's appointment, we have met and conferred with the Oneida Indians now in this city, and respectfully report, that the intent of their visit is to make a further sale of lands, and they have offered and proposed to sell all the lands within their reservation, to the westward and southwestward of a line from the northeastern corner of lot No. 54, in the last purchase from them, running northerly to the extremity of the northeastern point of a bay on the south side of the Oneida lake, called Newageghkoo, and also a mile on each side of the main Genesee road, for the distance of one mile and a half westward, to commence at the eastern boundary of their reservation; and also the same breadth for the distance of three miles, on the south side, and for one mile on the north side of the said road; eastward, to commence at the eastern boundary of the said lot No. 54. The consideration they propose to ask, is a payment of five hundred dollars on the completion of the sale, and a perpetual annuity of seven hundred dollars; and as some time may elapse before the authority to hold a treaty, and the appointment of commissioners can be obtained from the General Government, they are very desirous to have three hundred dollars, of the five hundred dollars, advanced to them at this time, to answer their immediate occasion. They, however, still stipulate, that the State shall suffer the following Indian families, Sarah Docksteder, Cornelius Docksteder, Jacob Docksteder, Lewis Denny, John Denny, Jan Joost, and Nicholas, to possess the grounds cultivated by them, respectively, and their improvements, (not exceeding fifty acres to each family) as long as they shall reside there. And they will agree that a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, as follows: Beginning in the southeast corner of lot No. 59, of the said last purchase, and running thence east one mile, thence north two miles, thence west one mile, and thence south two miles, shall be considered as set apart by the nation for the use of these families, whenever they shall remove from where they now reside. It is only requisite for us further to state, that they appear determined not to part with any lands adjoining on the road, unless the State will also, at the same time, purchase from them other lands as we have described them.

EGBERT BENSON,
JOHN TAYLOR, *Agents.*
SIMEON DE WITT,

No. 3.

ALBANY, 5*th March*, 1798.

BROTHERS OF THE ONEIDA NATION:

The agents whom I appointed for that purpose, have reported to me that they have met and conferred with you; that the intent of your visit is to make a farther sale of lands, and that you have offered and proposed to sell all the lands within your reservation, to the westward and southwestward of a line running northerly from the northeastwardly corner of lot No. 54, in the last purchase from you, to the extremity of a northeastern point of a certain bay, on the south side of the Oneida lake, called Newageghkoo; and also a mile on each side of the main Genesee road, for the distance of one mile and an half westward, commencing at the eastern boundary of your reservation, and also the same breadth for the distance of three miles on the south side, and one mile on the north side of the said road, to commence at the eastern boundary of the said lot No. 54, for the consideration of five hundred dollars on the completion of the sale, and a *perpetual* annuity of seven hundred dollars; but that, as some time may elapse before an authority to hold a treaty with you, and the appointment of commissioners can be obtained from the General Government, you are therefore very desirous to have three hundred dollars, of the five hundred advanced, at this time, to you, to answer your immediate occasions; that you, however, still stipulate, that the State shall suffer the following Indian families, Sarah Docksteder, Cornelius Docksteder, Jacob Docksteder, Lewis Denny, John Denny, Jan Joost, and Nicholas, to possess the grounds cultivated by them, respectively, and their improvements, (not exceeding fifty acres to each family) as long as they shall reside there; and you will agree, that a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, as follows: Beginning in the southeast corner of lot No. 59, of the said last purchase, and running thence, east one mile; thence, north two miles; thence, west one mile; and thence, south two miles; shall be considered as set apart by the nation for the use of these families, whenever they shall remove from where they now reside.

BROTHERS: I accept your offer and proposals, and I shall immediately apply to the President to have a treaty held, under the authority of the United States, for the purpose of perfecting and effecting the business; and I shall give you seasonable notice of the time and place of holding the treaty. In the mean time, agreeable to your desire, I shall direct the three hundred dollars to be advanced to you, for the use of your nation, and the accounts of your expenses to be paid; and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred and ten dollars to be furnished to you. your expenses home.

JOHN JAY.

The principal men of the Oneidas, whose names are hereunto subscribed, reported to the commissioner of the United States, appointed to hold the treaty with them, and to the agents of the State of New York, from a council of the nation, held after the execution of the act of cession of this date, that it was their intent that Lewis Denny and John Denny were not to have any part of the twelve hundred and eighty acres, but that the same should be divided into five lots, as nearly equal in quantity and quality as may be, and be granted by the State to Sarah Docksteder, Jacob Docksteder, Cornelius Docksteder, Jan Joost, and Nicholas, each a lot, and that they shall, severally, remove from off the ceded lands, and reside on their respective lots, as soon as conveniently may be; and that they may then sell and dispose of the same as the white people do, in fee simple.

Dated at their village, the first day of June, 1798.

JOHN SKANONDO, his + mark.
ANTHONY SHONONGHRIYO, his + mark.
PAUL TEHAVWENGARORENO, his + mark.
JACOB REED.

Witness:
JAMES DEAN, *Interpreter.*

This is the act of the four Indian chiefs referred to in my report to the Secretary of State, dated on the 26th instant, relative to the lands set apart for certain individual Indian families.

JOS. HOPKINSON.

June 27th, 1798.

JUNE *26th*, 1798.

SIR:

In consequence of the appointment of the President of the United States, I have attended, as the commissioner on the part of the United States, at a treaty lately held between the State of New York, and the Oneida tribe or nation of Indians, at their village, and have superintended, in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," the execution of an act, dated the first instant, ceding to the State of New York the lands, and for the compensation therein specified. This act, together with a subsequent declaration from them, reduced to writing, and subscribed by four of their principal men, more fully explanatory of the intention of the nation, in respect to the disposition of the tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, set apart for certain individual Indian families, accompany this report. In the course of the conferences which took place during the treaty, the Indians declared it was their will to give to Mr. Chapin, the superintendent of Indian affairs, two hundred and forty acres of the tract of one mile square, lying eastward from New Stockbridge, and reserved out of their cession in 1795, and the remaining four hundred acres to the Northern Missionary Society, in the State of New York, for the use of a minister to reside among them; and requested me to report it to the President of the United States, in order that Mr. Chapin and the Society might be enabled to take and hold the lands accordingly.

JOS. HOPKINSON.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. *Secretary of State.*

6th CONGRESS.] No. 88. [1st SESSION.

PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 22, 1800.

MR. CLAIBORNE, from the committee appointed to "inquire into the operation of the acts making provision for the establishment of trading houses with the Indian tribes, and into the expediency of reviving and continuing the said acts in force," reported:

That the authority to maintain trading houses with the Indians expired with the last session of Congress; that, to judge of the propriety of extending this trade, the committee have asked for information from the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, and have received the communications herewith reported:

That, under these acts, two trading houses have been established, one on the frontiers of Georgia, the other on the frontiers of Tennessee; that they have no information of the usefulness of these establishments, but what is contained in a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanying this report; that, from the irregularity of the factors in accounting (for it seems that so much of the law, which required that the agent employed at each trading post, shall make up his accounts half yearly, and transmit them to the Secretary of the Treasury, has not been attended to) the committee find it impossible to determine, with certainty, how far the scheme is practicable, without a diminution of capital, and what the ratio of diminution will be; but that the paper marked F, and herewith reported, being a summary statement of the Indian trade, from the establishment, to the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred, will shew the amount of money advanced, and the remittances received; and also, the probability that the capital in trade will be greatly diminished, if not entirely sunk, in a very short time.

The committee, however, deem it expedient, that power should be given to employ the capital already embarked, for a limited time; but that it should not be enlarged by further draughts from the Treasury, until the establishment is better understood in its several relations; and therefore recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," ought to be revived, and continued in force for one year, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress, so as to authorize the further employment of the capital heretofore employed under the direction of that act.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the
State of New York in Senate &
Assembly convened –

The Petition of the Chiefs & Warriors of the Oneida –
Nation –

Humbly Sheweth –

That your Petitioners are at present –
destitute of the preaching of the word of God –

That your Petitioners are very anxious to hav
the Gospel preached among ~~us~~ them – and having been informe
of the existance of a Society for the promotion of the Gospel
known by the Name of the Northern Missionary
Society have applied to said Society requesting them
to take ~~our~~ their conveyance for a certain Number of Acre
of land to be appropriated by them for the sole
purpose of paying of such minister as they may
have ~~it~~ in their power to send amongus –

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your
Honorable body will pass a Law at their present
session to enable your Petitioners to convey
to the said Society for the purposes aforesaid
all that certain Tract of land being part of –
the land reserved by us in the Late sales and
begin at the Northeast Corner of the said Tract
and running thence Southerly along the –
Eastern boundaries thereof and the western
boundaries of Lots No 256 & 257 until it mee
a line to be drawn parallel to the North &
South bounds of the said Reservation so as to
have four hundred Acres on the North side
thereof – then along the said ~~bounds~~ division line parallel
to the west bounds thereof then northerly along
the same to the Northwest Corner thence

404 and then Easterly along the North bounds. thence to the beginning. And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

Albany 1 March 1790

Witness

[illegible]

John Whitestrep +

Hendrick Aupaumut

Christian Konanda +

John Skenodoe +

Anthony Shononlego +

Cornelius Aghngoko +

Maritanus Rotsin +

John Trummer +

Peter Onoriwakka +

Jacob Reed

406

[illegible]
Indians March 1. 1798
for a law to authorize
them to convey to the
[illegible]
the said [illegible] reserved
by them in the Treaty of
1795 near New Stockbridge &c

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of
New York in Senate and Assembly convened

The Petition of Jacob Doctader and
others residing at Canaseraga in the
Oneida Reservation —

Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners together with certain Chiefs and others of the Oneida Tribe are convened in this City to hold a treaty with the Commissioners for the purpose of disposing some land in the said Reservation but that some of the said Chiefs and others of the said Tribe are disposed to sell a certain quantity of Land at Canaseraga and on which your petitioners reside.

Your Petitioners being part owners and proprietors of said Land are opposed in disposing of the lands at Canaseraga but have no objection in disposing other land in the said Reservation —

Your petitioners wishing to retain about two Miles Square at Canaseraga and on which they reside and have made great improvement. The number of persons part proprietors of said reservation and residing at Canaseraga amount to upwards of thirty including Children

and upwards of forty persons
proprietors including Your petitioners
opposed to the disposal of that land
several of which are not present here

Your Petitioners beg leave to sugge
to Your Honours that if the said land
at Canaseraga should be sold by part of
the said Chiefs and others present here it
would deprive your petitioners of their
just right and would be the means in
Expelling them to Other parts of the
reservation on which no improvement
is made, and at the same time be
a deprivation of their livelyhood which
Your petitioners would conceive to
be a very great hardship to betake
them to a refuge to some other
part of the ~~said~~ reservation
and there under the greatest necessity
to clear new land for the purpose
of Obtaining a livelyhood —

Your petitioners therefore are
opposed to selling the Land at Canaseraga
aforesaid — And humbly
pray Your Honors that the same

y remain for and as the property of your petitioners together with the other residing thereon and of the aforesaid Tribe

And your petitioners shall ever pray &c

Albany March 5th 1798 —

Jacob his + mark Docsteder

Hendrick his X mark Onontakoi

Daniel his + mark Scanandoi

Cornelius his X mark Docsteder

Hanyost his X mark Tayouayopa

Aaron his X mark Ozequiya

Nicholas his X mark Teleitha

Peter his X mark Canonta

William his X mark Toyadatha

Moses his + mark Sonagabies

Brothers } To the Legislature of the State of New York –

We the Sachems & Chiefs of the different Nations deſire your attention – You have often manifested a reſpect to our wellfare by way of good Counſel – You have told us – that we ſhould Love one another – to live in peace – You alſo exhorted us to abandon our Savage life – to adopt your mode of life in cultivating our Land – to raiſe grain – – to be sober – and many other good things – We have made attempts to follow the good path which you point out for us – But find ourselves ſtill deficient – And you ſeemed to blame us for our backwardneſs – and we are to be blamed –

Brothers – We have been often conſulting upon our wellfare and to promote it – we made but ſlow progreſs – For we find one great obſticle which we look upon as our enemy by whose means our Nations are almost reduced to the ground – Our young men ſeemed willing to become ſlaves unto this Tyrant who go in the Name of Spirituous Liquor – To us is a servant of evil Spirit – When we found that our own endeavors & power were too weak to prevent such an enraging Tyrant – We United our Voices – two years ago for your aſsistance that you might bound this Tyrant – But you refused to give that Aſsistance – which one brother had right to expect from from another –

Brothers – If such of your Coulor as sell us this article was obledged to keep us in their houses while we are distracted with it and suffer with us in the desolation it makes –

We must believe they would be willingly call out as we do for help and assistance — Therefore we cannot but and firmly believe that you will at this time give all possible relief —

Brothers — Remember that we were willing to assist you to fight against your enemy — We were willing to let you have our Lands when you needed — We are willing to maintain the chain of friendship with you — And we desire to live in peace — and to enjoy all our previledges — But how can we come to this — so long as you as it were willing to see us destroyed by this Tyrant — In consequence of which numberless accidences has been taken place among us — And besides that you often told us — that great Good Spirit will send all drunkards to everlasting fire after death —

Brothers — You are wise people — and you know the mind of the Great Spirit — But we are ignorant people — and you often called us Savages — We know but little — and can do but little — And as you are our brothers — We would again look to you for help to lessen abundantly that distructive article by some Law of yours — that we may have fair trial to walk in that path which you so highly recommended to us — And in compliance with this our Request we shall ever acknowledge your friendship — And we leave it to your wisdom & humanity —

Joseph Shauquethqueat
Hendrick Aupaumut
Joseph Quinney
John Quinney
Sachems & Chiefs of
Muhheconnuk Nation

Sachems & Chiefs of Oneida Nation

Christian × Gyaneadah
John × Skonnondogh
Anthony × Shononriyoh
Peter × Atteyadonnonte
Nicholas × Shagoyatoha
Thomas × Teoharethha
John Jourdam

Peter Dyoquet
Kaghnatsogh Cusick
Chiefs of Tuscarora Nation.

The Petition of the different Nations
of Indians —

Petition of Oneida & Tusca
Indians

In Assembly Feb. 27 1

Read and Referred to
Mr. Henle
Mr. Wyke
Mr. Veeke

5th Congress.] **No. 82.** [2d Session.

THE MOHAWKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, ON THE 13TH OF APRIL, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

A treaty with the Mohawk nation of Indians has, by accident, lain long neglected. It was executed under the authority of the Honorable Isaac Smith, a commissioner of the United States. I now submit it to the Senate, for their consideration.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, *April* 12, 1798.

At a Treaty, held under the authority of the United States, with the Mohawk nation of Indians, residing in the province of Upper Canada, within the dominions of the King of Great Britain:

Present, the Honorable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty; Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of New York; Captain Joseph Brandt, and Captain John Deserentyon, two of the said Indians, and deputies to represent the said nation at this treaty.

The said agents having, in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioner, proposed to, and adjusted with, the said deputies, the compensation as hereinafter mentioned, to be made to the said nation, for their claim to be extinguished by this treaty, to all lands within the said State: It is, thereupon, finally agreed and done, between the said agents, and the said deputies, as follows, that is to say:

The said agents do agree to pay to the said deputies, the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of the said nation, to be by the said deputies paid over to, and distributed among, the persons and families of the said nation, according to their usages; the sum of five hundred dollars, for the expenses of the said deputies, during the time they have attended this treaty; and the sum of one hundred dollars, for their expenses in returning, and for conveying the said sum of one thousand dollars to where the said nation resides; and the said agents do accordingly, for, and in the name of, the people of the State of New York, pay the said three several sums to the said deputies, in the presence of the said commissioner; and the said deputies do agree to cede and release, and these presents witness, that they accordingly do, for, and in the name of, the said nation, in consideration of the said compensation, cede and release to the people of the State of New York, forever, all the right or title of the said nation to lands within the said State; and the claim of the said nation, to lands within the said State, is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said deputies, have hereunto, and to two other acts, of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said State, and one delivered to the said deputies, to remain with the said nation, set their hands and seals, at the city of Albany, in the said State, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

ISAAC SMITH, [L. S.]
ABRAHAM TEN BROECK, [L. S.]
EGBERT BENSON, [L. S.]
EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, [L. S.]
JOSEPH BRANDT, [L. S.]
JOHN DESERENTYON, [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Robert Yates,
John Taylor,
Charles Williamson,
Thomas Morris,
John Abeel, his + mark, alias the Cornplanter, a chief of the Senecas.

5th Congress.] **No. 83.** [2d Session.

THE ONEIDAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MAY 3, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

His Excellency John Jay, Esq. Governor of New York, has informed me, that the Oneida tribe of Indians have proposed to sell a part of their land to the said State, and that the Legislature, at their late session, authorized the purchase; and to accomplish this object, the Governor has desired that a commissioner may be appointed to hold a treaty with the Oneida tribe of Indians, at which the agents of the State of New York may agree with them on the terms of the purchase.

I, therefore, nominate Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. of Pennsylvania, to be the commissioner to hold a treaty with the said Oneida tribe of Indians, for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, *May 3d*, 1798.

This Indenture made the thirtieth day of April in the Year of our Lord 1798 between Herman LeRoy William Bayard Junior James McEvers, of the City of New York Merchants and Thomas Morris of County of Ontario in the State of New York Esquire of the first part. And Robert Morris of the City of Philadelphia. Merchant of the second part. Whereas the said party of the second part, hath Granted certain annuities to the several persons hereafter named, being certain Indian Chiefs as follows to wit. To "the Farmers Brother" an annuity of One hundred Dollars per annum to commence & accrue from the 15th day of September in the year of our Lord 1797. To Little Billy an annuity for the same sum, commencing and accruing in like manner. An annuity for fifty Dollars per annum commencing and accruing as the said first mentioned annuity, To Pollard: during the life of the said Little Billy, and from & immediately after the said Little Billy's decease, an annuity of One hundred Dollars per annum payable to the said Pollard. To Red Jacket an annuity of One hundred Dollars per annum, commencing & accruing as the said first mentioned annuity. To Young King, an annuity of One hundred Dollars per annum commencing and accruing as the said first mentioned annuity. An annuity of ten Dollars per annum to Little Billy's Mother commencing in like manner and also a certain annuity (or sum of money) to be paid to the 'Cornplanter' & to his Son or such person or persons as shall be hereafter agreed upon. & Whereas the said parties of the first part, now hold in their own names and are possessed of certain 3 percent Stocks of the United States of America to the amount of $2400, purchased with the proper monies of the said party of the second part, and intended as a fund or provision for the payment of the said annuities. Now Therefore this indenture witnesseth and it is

hereby

is hereby expressly declared & agreed by & between the parties to these presents that the aforesaid three percent stock of the United States hath been purchased by the said parties of the first part, and shall be held & possessed by them subject to and upon trust & for the Interest and purposes herein after mentioned & declared. Viz Upon trust that they said parties of the first part their executors or administrators, shall & do pay during the respective lives of them the said several persons, Indian Chiefs above mentioned from the Interest and produce of the said Stock the respective annuities at the time above specified to them the said annuitants or to such persons or person as shall be by them or either of them lawfully appointed or authorized to receive the said several sums of money or any part thereof. And from and immediately after the death or deaths of any or all of the said annuitants particularly mentioned & of such person to whom the annuity of the said Chief called the Cornplanter may be limited. then as to ~~such sum~~ much of the said principal sum as shall be considered as a provision for all and every of such annuity & annuities falling in & becoming determined. Upon Trust for the said Robert Morris his executors administrators or assigns & to or for no other use or purpose whatsoever, provided always & it is hereby agreed declared & intended that it shall & may be lawful to and for the said parties of the first part their executors administrators or assigns, in the first place, from & out of the Interest and produce of the said Stock to deduct & retain all such costs charges expenses & damages as they shall or may pay expend sustain or be put to in performance or prosecution of the several trusts hereby in them reposed & that they shall not be chargeable with, nor answerable for any more of the said trust monies or misbehaviour of any agent or agents appointed either by themselves or by the said several annuitants or by either of them nor for or by reason of any loss whatsoever unless it arise from their willful neglect or default any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands & seals on the day and year first above written

Sealed & delivered in
the presence of
J M Bradford
J McKearny

Signed Herman LeRoy (LS)
William Bayard (LS)
James McEvers (LS)

Letter & agreem^t.

Le Roy Bayard and McEvers agreement with Farmers Brother & other Ind^n. Chiefs for the paym^t. of $710 yearly

---

460
250
710

War Department,
April 16th 1798.

Sir,

You will receive from Mr Francis, Purveyor of public Supplies, Two thousand eight hundred and fifty Dollars, which you will distribute to the Indians intitled to receive the same under the treaty of Konondaigua concluded the 11th of November 1794, agreeably to the said Treaty, in Implements of husbandry, Oxen, and Utensils suitable to their circumstances, and in compensating useful Artificers, who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit. The Oneidas have requested in particular to be furnished with Oxen. You will consult them and provide them out of their part of the Stipend according to their wish. The Tuscaroras have desired some Implements of husbandry. This request is also to be attended to and gratified. The Stockbridge Indians are to have their part of the Stipend paid wholly in money, viz: Three hundred and fifty Dollars.

The residue of the four thousand five hundred dollars, or one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars will be vested in Goods and sent to you to be distributed as heretofore.

It is expected that you will use your utmost endeavors to limit the expenditures to the Sum promised by treaty.

You will contract on your return home for a Grist Mill for the Oneidas, and for completing their Church; but the Sum which may be expended on both must not exceed Eight hundred dollars, including every thing necessary to give them the immediate benefits of the Mill as soon as completed agreeably to the treaty.

I am Sir,
Your obedt Servant,
James McHenry

Israel Chapin Esqr

I **CLEMENT BIDDLE** Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania duly commissioned and qualified dwelling in the City of Philadelphia **Certify** that on this day the Seventeenth of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Eight, I went to the Bank of the United States in said City and there examined the Books of the said Bank and found therein entered **Two Hundred and Five Shares** of the Capital or Joint Stock of said Bank transferred by Theophile Cazenove Esquire on the twenty seventh day of March last and standing in the name and to the Credit of "**The President of the United States** for the time being in Trust and for the Use and "Behoof of the Seneca Nation of Indians vested in his Name by Robert Morris of the City of "Philadelphia pursuant to a Treaty concluded under Authority of the United States with the said "Nation of Indians at Gennessee in the County of Ontario in the State of New York on the Fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven — "which Treaty received the Consent of the Senate of the United States the twelfth day of December "One thousand seven hundred ninety seven."

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed my Notarial Seal at Philadelphia the day and year herein first above written

Clement Biddle
N. P.

At a meeting of the Principal chiefs and others of the Meſsasauga nation of Indians, held at the Mohawk Village on the grand River on the thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight,

The following speech was Delivered by Wabaniſs the head Chief to Captain Joseph Brant. Thayendeniaga Accompany'd with a Large belt;

Brother Our great Chief Wabakanine being Dead, we come to addreſs you, and to tell you, that we still remember the obligations enterd into between yourself and him, and in remembrance of which he gave you the land, to form the Connection between our nations which we hope you have not forgot;

Brother We remember that our greater Chief, promised never to sell or part with any of our lands without consulting yourself and the five nations,
We now wish to repeat this promis; and we request and beg that *you* will consider yourself as the sole guardian of our nation, and as our Agent and fully constituted

And appointed Attorney For us and in behalf of our nation and Posterity to do Transact and negotiate all and every such matters and things as we may have ocasion to do or transact with the white people; And we do hereby declare and promise in presence of the grate Spirit that we do, and will approve of whatever you may do or cause to be done respecting our affairs and we now promise in our own names, and for our posterity, that we will not dispose of any of our Lands, or take any Steps in our Councils without your advice and Approbation,

Brothers We are told that the white people do not fully understand our Custom and speaches by a belt, we therefore now wish that this speach may be written for us to sign, that you may shew them that these are our wishes and Intentions

The Above speach was written at the request of the aforesaid Messasauga Chiefs, and on the second day of May, following read to th, approved and Signed by them, as binding their nation and posterity.—

In presence of

Richard Beasley J.P.

J B Baussave
Sworn Interpretor

Alexr Stewart

A Jones D.P.S.

Wabonip seal

Patouquan seal

Nekeequas seal

Wabenoseah seal

Attechauk seal

Debendon seal

Pecheakea seal

The above is a true coppy

A true coppy of a
meeting with the
Chiefs of the Miſsasauga
nation & Capt. Joseph
Brant, at the Mohawk
Village —

5th Congress.] **No. 82.** [2d Session.

THE MOHAWKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE ON THE 19TH OF APRIL, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

A treaty with the Mohawk nation of Indians has, by accident, lain long neglected. It was executed under the authority of the Honorable Isaac Smith, a commissioner of the United States. I now submit it to the Senate, for their consideration.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, *April 18, 1798.*

At a Treaty, held under the authority of the United States, with the Mohawk nation of Indians, residing in the province of Upper Canada, within the dominions of the King of Great Britain:

Present, the Honorable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty; Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of New York; Captain Joseph Brandt, and Captain John Deserentyon, two of the said Indians, and deputies to represent the said nation at this treaty.

The said agents having, in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioner, proposed to, and adjusted with, the said deputies, the compensation as hereinafter mentioned, to be made to the said nation, for their claim to be extinguished by this treaty, to all lands within the said State: It is, thereupon, finally agreed and done, between the said agents, and the said deputies, as follows, that is to say:

The said agents do agree to pay to the said deputies, the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of the said nation, to be by the said deputies paid over to, and distributed among, the persons and families of the said nation, according to their usages; the sum of five hundred dollars, for the expenses of the said deputies, during the time they have attended this treaty; and the sum of one hundred dollars, for their expenses in returning, and for conveying the said sum of one thousand dollars to where the said nation resides; and the said agents do accordingly, for, and in the name of, the people of the State of New York, pay the said three several sums to the said deputies, in the presence of the said commissioner; and the said deputies do agree to cede and release, and these presents witness, that they accordingly do, for, and in the name of, the said nation, in consideration of the said compensation, cede and release to the people of the State of New York, forever, all the right or title of the said nation to lands within the said State; and the claim of the said nation, to lands within the said State, is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said deputies, have hereunto, and to two other acts, of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said State, and one delivered to the said deputies, to remain with the said nation, set their hands and seals, at the city of Albany, in the said State, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

ISAAC SMITH, [L. S.]
ABRAHAM TEN BROECK, [L. S.]
EGBERT BENSON, [L. S.]
EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, [L. S.]
JOSEPH BRANDT, [L. S.]
JOHN DESERENTYON, [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Robert Yates,
John Taylor,
Charles Williamson,
Thomas Morris,
John Abeel, his + mark, alias the Cornplanter, a chief of the Senecas.

5th Congress.] **No. 83.** [2d Session.

THE ONEIDAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MAY 3, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

His Excellency John Jay, Esq. Governor of New York, has informed me, that the Oneida tribe of Indians have proposed to sell a part of their land to the said State, and that the Legislature, at their late session, authorized the purchase; and to accomplish this object, the Governor has desired that a commissioner may be appointed to hold a treaty with the Oneida tribe of Indians, at which the agents of the State of New York may agree with them on the terms of the purchase.

I, therefore, nominate Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. of Pennsylvania, to be the commissioner to hold a treaty with the said Oneida tribe of Indians, for the purpose above mentioned.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, *May 3d, 1798.*

Wm Irvine

War Department

Sir, 13th: March 1802

You will procure and deliver to Mr. Silas Dinsmore the following articles.

1 small set of Blacksmiths tools.
1 Set of Carpenters Do.
1 Do. Turners .. Do.
6 Do Plough Irons.
50 Hoes.
50 Small axes about 3 pounds weight.
2 Cwt: of good Iron cut in pieces 2 feet long.
20lb. of Steel.
2 m 10d. Nails
2 m 6d. do.
1 m 20d. do
6 Set spinning wheel Irons
1 Whip Saw
1 Croſscut do.

And a reasonable quantity of Stationary, also such articles of Medicine as he may have occasion for.

I am Sir &c.a H.D.

P.S. General Irvine will forward the above articles, and Mr. Dinsmore's Baggage to the Natchez with the Military clothing for the Troops in that quarter, unleſs an earlier opportunity should offer in which case he will embrace it—

H. D.

Copy of a letter from James McHenry while Secretary of War to the Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

War Department
14th May 1798.

Brothers,

By the Indenture made between you and Robert Morris Esquire under the authority of the United States at Gennesee, in the County of Ontario, and State of New York on the 15th: day of September 1797, in consideration of One hundred thousand Dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris, vested in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States for the use and behoof of the Seneka Nation of Indians. You bargained and sold a large Tract of Country mentioned in the said Indenture, to the said Robert Morris excepting nevertheleſs, and always reserving, out of this grant and Conveyance all such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid Tract, and such priveleges thereunto belonging, as are therein afterwards particularly mentioned — which said pieces or parcels of land, so excepted, are by the parties to the presents, clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said Seneka Nation of Indians, in as full and ample a manner as if the Presents had not been executed — It being also provided by the same instrument, as understood by the parties, that all such pieces or parcels of land, as are thereby reserved and are not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner, as shall be determined by the Sachem and Chiefs, residing at or near the respective Villages where such reservations are made, a particular note whereof, to be endorsed on the back of the Deed, and recorded with the same.

I write this letter by order of the President of the United States to inform the Seneka Nation of Indians, that the One hundred thousand Dollars being the consideration money, in the Indenture mentioned has been vested conformably to the intention of said Instrument, and that the President being thereof satisfied, hath by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ac-

cepted ratified and confirmed the Convention or Treaty aforesaid.

And that Joseph Ellicott, a beloved Man, skilled in surveying, has been employed to lay off the reservations, excepted and made in the aforesaid Deed — to him therefore the Sachems and Chiefs concerned, will give their directions for laying off the same.

I am also to assure the Seneka Nation that Joseph Ellicott is a Gentleman of integrity, and that the Nation may confide to him the laying off the reservations aforesaid, having no doubt he will execute the trust with fidelity, and impartial Justice.

Dividends upon the Stock of the Bank of the United States purchased with the One hundred thousand Dollars for the use and behoof of the Seneka Nation of Indians will be paid half yearly; the first dividend about the middle of July next, which will be remitted to the Seneka Nation, in such manner as they shall direct — and their orders for the remittance of future dividends when they are paid, will be always attended to.

Wishing you health, I am Brothers,

Your friend & obedient Servant

L. S.

James McHenry
Secy of War

War Department May 14th 1798

Brother

By the indenture made between you and Robert Morris Esquire under the authority of the U.S. at Genesee in the County of Ontario & State of New York on the fifteenth day of September 1797 in consideration of one hundred thousand Dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris vested in the stock of the bank of the U.S. and held in the name of the President of the U.S. for the use and behoof of the Seneca Nation of Indians, You Bargained and sold a large tract of Country mentioned in said indenture, to the said Robert Morris, excepting nevertheless, and always reserving out of this grant and conveyance all such pieces and parcels of the afforesaid tract and such priviledges thereunto belonging as is therein afterwards particularly mentioned, which said pieces or parcels of Land so excepted are by the parties to the presents Clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said Seneka Nation of Indians in as full & ample a manner as if the said presents had not been executed — It being also provided by the same instrument as understood by the parties, that all such pieces or parcels of land as are thereby reserved and are not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner as shall ~~or shall~~ be determined by the Sachems or chiefs residing at or near the respective Villages where such reservations are made, a particular note whereof to be endorsed on the back of the Deed and recorded with the same —

5-14-1798

I write this Letter by Order of the President of the U.S. to inform the Seneca Nation of Indians – That the one hundred thousand Dollars being the consideration money in the Indenture mentioned has been vested conformably to the intention of said instrument, and that the President being therewith Satisfied hath by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted ratified and confirm'd the convention or treaty afforesaid – And that Joseph Ellicott a beloved man, skilled in surveying has been employed to lay off the reservations excepted and made in the afforesaid deed. To him therefore the Sachems & Chiefs concern'd will give their directions for laying off the same,

I am also to assure you that Joseph Ellicott is a Gentleman of Integrity, and that the nation may confide in him for laying off the reservations afforesaid, having no doubt but he will execute the trust with fidelity & impartial Justice – Dividends upon the Stock of the Bank of the U.S. purchased with the One hundred Thousand Dollars for the use & behoof of the Seneca Nation of Indians will be paid half yearly – the first divident about the middle of July next which will be remitted to the Seneca Nation in such manner as they shall direct – and their order for future dividends when they are paid will always be attended to.

Wishing you health I am Brothers your friend
& Obedient Servant
James McHenry
Secy. at War

To the Chiefs & Sachems
of the Seneca Nation

Copy of letter of
McHenry to
the Seneca Indians
1798

Copied

(Copy) War Department, May 14. 1798.

To the Chiefs & Sachems of the Seneka Nation:

Brothers – By indenture made between you and Robt. Morris, Esqr., under the authority of the United States, at Genesee, in the County of Ontario, State of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1797, in consideration of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be by the said Robt. Morris vested in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States, for the use & behalf of the Seneka Nation of Indians, you bargained & sold a large tract of country, mentioned in the said Indenture, to the said Robt. Morris – excepting nevertheless, & always reserving, out of the grant & conveyance, all such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid tract, & such privileges thereunto belonging, as are therein afterwards particularly mentioned – which said pieces or parcels of land, so excepted, are by the parties to these presents clearly & fully understood to remain the property of the said Seneka Nation of Indians, in as full and as ample a manner as if the presents had not been executed: It being also provided by the same instrument, as understood by the parties, that all such pieces or parcels of land, as thereby reserved & not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner as shall be determined by the Sachems & Chiefs residing at or near the respective villages, where such reservations are made – a particular note whereof to be endorsed on the back of the deed, & recorded with the same.

I write this letter, by order of the President of the United States, to inform the Seneka Nation of Indians that the One Hundred Thousand Dollars, being the consideration money in the indenture mentioned, has been vested conformably to the intention of said instrument; & that the President, being thereof satisfied, hath, by & with the advice & consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, & confirmed the Convention & Treaty aforesaid: And that Jos: Ellicott, a beloved man, skilled in surveying, has been employed to lay off the "Reservations" excepted & made in the aforesaid deed. To him, therefore, the Sachems & Chiefs concerned, will give their directions for laying off the same.

I am also assure the Seneka Nation that Joseph Ellicott is a gentleman of integrity, & that the Nation may confide to him the laying off the "Reservations" aforesaid — having no doubt he will execute the trust with fidelity & impartial justice.

Dividends upon the Stock of the Bank of the United States, purchased with the One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the use & benefit of the Seneka Nation of Indians, will be paid half-yearly — the first dividend about the middle of July next, which will be remitted to the Seneka Nation in such manner as they shall direct, & their orders for the remittance of future dividends, when they are paid, will always be attended to.

(Signed)

Jas. McHenry
Secy at War.

Convention between the State of New York and the Oneida Indians of the 1st June 1798.

Proclaimed Jany 21st 1799

John Adams, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a treaty was held on the first day of June last under the authority of the United States with the Oneida Nation or tribe of Indians at their village in the State of New York and at the said treaty in the presence and with the approbation of Joseph Hopkinson the Commissioner of the United States appointed to hold the same a Convention was entered into between the State of New York and the said Oneida Nation or tribe of Indians which Convention is in the words following:

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their village in the State of New York on the first day of June in the year One thousand [illegible] and ninety eight Present Joseph Hopkinson Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty Egbert Benson, Ezra L'Hommedieu and J[illegible] [illegible] for the State of New York [illegible]

The said Indians having [illegible] the treaty held last year proposed to the governor of the said State to cede the lands hereinafter described for the compensation hereinafter mentioned and the said governor having acceded to the said proposal and advanced to the said Indians at their desire as part payment of the said compensation three hundred Dollars [illegible] immediate occasions, the same is now [illegible] at the request and in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner [illegible] the Treaty which hath at the request of the said governor been appointed to be held for the purpose [illegible] that is to say The said Indians do cede [illegible] and release to the People of the State of New York [illegible] of land [illegible] north [illegible] Lot No 54 in the [illegible] containing 113 acres [illegible] 1795 and on the south side with three [illegible] butler [illegible] Also a mile on each side of the main [illegible] the [illegible] boundary of their said Reservation and also the same [illegible] the distance of one mile and an half westward to commence [illegible] to commence at the eastern boundary [illegible] of the said lot No 54 Provided and excepted nevertheless that the following named persons [illegible] Dockstader, Cornelius Dockstader, Jacob Dockstader, John Denny, Lewis Denny, ~~Adam Denny~~ [illegible] shall [illegible] possess of the land above mentioned [illegible] not exceeding fifty acres to each family so long as they shall reside thereon [illegible] in consideration of the [illegible] and exceptions [illegible] a tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres as follows that is to say beginning at the north east corner of lot No 54 [illegible] one mile thence north two [illegible] for the use of the said [illegible] west [illegible] the said State paid the said Indians [illegible] the sum of two hundred Dollars [illegible] on the first day of June next [illegible]

[illegible] the sum of two hundred Dollars [illegible]
[illegible] harmony [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] commissioners [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Seals at [illegible] the day and Year [illegible] above written

[illegible]

Ph. Schuyler

Peter Smith

Robt Bowne jun

Ezra L'Hommedieu

John Taylor

Peter Sommer

his
Cornelius X [illegible]
mark

his
Nicholas X [illegible]
mark

his
Paul X Thawengarasen
mark

his
Cornelius X [illegible]
mark

his
Anthony X [illegible]
mark

Nicolas Thonaten his mark

John Thonaten his X mark

John Jordan

his
Peter X [illegible]
mark

his
Cornelius X [illegible]
mark

his
Peter X [illegible]
mark

his
Cyrus X [illegible]
mark

his
Thomas X Little Bowne
mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

his
Peter X [illegible]
mark

[illegible] Root

[illegible] his X mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

his
Peter X [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

Now be it known, That I John Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Convention or Treaty &c by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and Article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, this twenty first day of February in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twenty Third.

John Adams

By the President of the United States.

Timothy Pickering Secretary of State.

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, the sum of seven hundred Dollars, in full for our Annuity within mentioned — As witness our hands this 1st day of June 1808. —

Witness

[illegible]

[illegible]

Angel De Ferriere

John Scanando +
Christian Sananta +
Antony Sanacallie +
Peter Atteriawnant +
Paul Atteatonant +
Hendrick Pateah +
Peter Wachkump +
William [illegible] +
William Tewtiont +

Witness

James Dean
Alexander Dean
Angel DeFerriere

Christian his × mark Sanagwan
Anthony his × mark Shonongtaije
Peter his × mark Salsharangthi
Cornelius his × mark Clutshegale
Cornelius his × mark Doxtader

We the Oneida Nation of Indians Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for our Annuity Within Mentioned As witness our hands this 30th day of May 1809

Witness

Angel DeFerriere
Abm Van Eps
John R[illegible]

John Scanando +
Christian Sononta +
Anthony Sinacallie ×
Hendrick Pateup —
Peter Atteonant ×
Anthony Colaquie ×
Jacob Doxtator ×
Peter Bread ×
[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for our Annuity Within Mentioned Witness our hands this 30th day of May 1810

Witness Present
Angel De Ferriere
Abraham [illegible]

John Scanonda — his mark ×
Christian Saconte ×
Anthony Sinacollie ×
Peter Wheelock ×
Thomas Scanonda ×
Cornelius Dockstey ×
Peter Semmes ×
Capt. Paul Peter ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of NewYork by the [illegible] of Isaac Denniston the sum of sev[en] hundred Dollars in full for our ann[uity] Within mentioned — as witness our h[ands] this 30th day of May 1811

in presence of
[illegible]
[illegible]

John Schenonda
Christian Caronta
Anthony Sinahlie
Peter Wheelock —
Thomas Schenondoa
Lewis Denny —
Jacob Dockstader —
Capt Powles —

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, the sum of seven hundred Dollars, in full for our Annuity within mentioned — As witness our hands this 1st day of June 1808. —

Witness
A. Wyckoff
Mrs Wissell
Angel De Ferriere

John Seanando +
Christian Sananta +
Antony Sanacallie +
Peter Atteatownant +
Paul Atteatownant +
Hendrick Chateau +
Peter Wachhunk +
William [illegible] +
William Tewentont +

Witness —
James Dean
Alexander Eps
Angel De Ferriere

Christian his × [illegible] mark
Anthony his × Shonengtong mark
Peter his × [illegible] mark
Cornelius his × Clatsequte mark
Cornelius his × Dockstader mark

We the Oneida Nation of Indians Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for Our Annuity Within Mentioned As witness our hands this 30th day of May 1809

Witnesses
Angel De Ferriere
Abm Van Eps
John R[illegible]

John Seanando ×
Christian Sanonta ×
Anthony Senacallie ×
Hendrick Chatcup
Peter Atticonant ×
Anthony Colaquie ×
Jacob Dockstater ×
Peter Beach ×
John [illegible] ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for our annuity within mentioned Witness our hands this [illegible] day of May 1810

Witness Present
Angel De Ferriere
Abraham [illegible]

John Seanonda his mark ×
Christian Sacente ×
Anthony Senacalie ×
Peter Wheelock ×
Thomas Seanonda ×
Cornelius Dockstader ×
Peter Sommer ×
Capt. Peter ×

We the Oneida Nation of Indians Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hand of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for our annuity Within mentioned — as witness our hands this 30th day of May 1811

in presence of
D. W. [illegible]
J. L. Denniston

John Schenona
Christian Caron
Anthony Senohla
Peter Wheelock
Thomas Schenon
Lewis Denne
Jacob Dockstader
Capt Powles

We the Oneida [illegible]
to have received from the People of the State of Newyork the
Sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity
Within Mentioned Witness our hands this [illegible] day of
May 1810
Witness Present
Angel De Ferriere
Abraham [illegible]

John Scanonda his mark x
Christian Carontie x
Anthony Sinacoler x
Peter Wheelock x
Thomas Scanonda x
Cornelius [illegible] x
Peter Sommer x
Capt. and Peter x

[illegible] Colaquis x
Jacob Dockstater x
Peter Bread x
John Jordan x

Within mentioned — as witness our hands
this 30th day of May 1811
in presence of

John Schenonda
Christian Caronta
Anthony Sinohler
Peter Wheelock —
Thomas Schenonda
Lewis Denne —
Jacob Dockstad: —
Capt. Powles

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for the Annuity Within Mentioned

Witness our hands this first day of June one thousand Eight hundred and Twelve

Witness present
Angel De Ferriere
[illegible] Winson

John Schanado his Mark x
Christian Caronta — x
Anthony Sonohler — x
Thomas Schanado x
Jacob Dockstader — x
Martines Denne — x
Neddy Frenk — x
John Jorden — x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknow[illegible] to have received from the People of the state of Newyo[illegible] the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hun[illegible] Dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands this first da[illegible] June One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present
Wm Jenkins

John their Marks x Skenado
Anthony x Sonohler
Jacob — x Dockstad[illegible]
Martines x Denne
Anonsonta x Powles
Hons L. x Skenado
Peter — x Schoment
James — x Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity Within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen

Witness present

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen —

Witness present
Dan Petrie
Angel De Ferriere

John Skenado his Mark x

Anthony Sonohler — x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowle[illegible]

Jacob Dockstader — X
Martines Denne — X
Neddy French — X
John Jorden — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen —

Witness present
Danl Petrie
Angl De Ferriere

John Skenado his Mark X

---

do hereby Acknowledge to have received Peter — X [illegible]
from the People of the State of New York James — X Bread
by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum
of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity
Within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day
of June one thousand Eight hundred
and fourteen
Witness present

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the annuity within Mentioned Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1810

in presence of
Abrm Van Eps
N. Davis jun

Anthony Sonoughtle — X
Thomas Skenado — X
Peter Sleyues — X
Martines Denne — X
Thomas Webster — X
Jonathan Squivill — X
Johannes Peter — X
Peter Bread — X
Capt Peter — X
Peter Summer — X

our Marks

Powles Ononsunta — X
Joseph Cahunta — X
Cornelius Sonoughtle — X
Adam Skenedo — X
Thomas Skenedo — X
Paul Powles — X
Syus Onochsunta — X
Jacob ~~Cornelius~~ Dockstader X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowl[illegible] received from the People of the State of New York [illegible] Isaac Denniston, the sum of seven hundred dol[illegible] the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our ha[illegible]
this thirty first day of May One thousand Eigh[illegible] and fifteen —
in Presence of
Angl De Ferriere
Danl Petrie

John S
Martinu
George
Corneli
Willia
Nedd
Joseph
Isaac
Abra

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June One thousand Eight hundred and seventeen

presence of
[illegible] E. Gates
EliphT Hotchkiss
[illegible] Grant

Cornelius Otashoi X
Capt. Peter X
Peter Summer X
Henry Wattrup X
[illegible] Sonoughtle X
[illegible] Powle X
Neddy [illegible] X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martines Dany X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned — Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1810

presence of
[illegible]

Paul Powles X
Moses Skenedo X
Anthony Asaligo X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christian
[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen -

Witness present
Dan^l Petrie
Augt De Ferriere

John Skenado his Mark x

[illegible] — x
Martinus Denne — x
Neddy Frank — x
John Jorden — x

do hereby acknowledge [illegible]
from the People of the State of New York
by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum
of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity
Within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen

Witness present

James — — x Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1810

in presence of
Abr^m Van Eps
N. Davis jun

Anthony Sonoghlie — x
Thomas Skenado — x
Peter Skuyust — x
Martinus Denne — x
Thomas Webster — x
Jonathan Squirill — x
Johannes Peter — x
Peter Bread — x
Capt Petie — x
Peter Summer — x

Powles Onongsunta our marks x
Joseph Cahunta — x
Cornelius Sonoughtie — x
Adam Skenedo — x
Thomas Skenedo — x
Paul Powles — x
Sycus Onochsunta — x
Jacob ~~Cornelius~~ Dockstader x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by Isaac Denniston, the sum of seven hundred dollars for the Annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands this thirty first day of May One thousand Eight [illegible] and fifteen -

in presence of
Augt De Ferriere
Dan^l Petrie

John Sk[illegible]
Martinus
George
Cornelius
William
Neddy
Joseph
Isaac
Abram

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June One thousand Eight hundred and [illegible]

presence of
Wm. E. Gates
Wm. Stotchkiss
Wm. Grant

Cornelius Jackson x
Capt. Peter x
Peter Summer — x
Henry Walking — x
[illegible] Sonoughtie x
[illegible] Peale x
Neddy [illegible] x
Jacob Dockstader — x
Anthony Dana — x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned — Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1810

in presence of
[illegible]
G Baldwin

Paul Powles x
Moses Skenedo x
Anthony Asaligo x

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians
[illegible] received from the People of the

acknowledge to have received from the
of the State of New York by the hands
Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred
dollars in full for the Annuity within
Mentioned Witness our hands at
Oneida this thirty first day of May 1810
in presence of
Wm. Van Epps
N. Davis jr

Peter [illegible] X
Martinus Denne X
Thomas Webster X
Jonathan Squirell X
Johannes Peter X
Peter Bread X
Capt Peter X
Peter Summer X

[illegible] the Annuity within Mentioned
Witness our [illegible]
this thirty first day of May [illegible] thousand [illegible]
and fifteen
in presence of
Angel De Ferrier
Daniel Petrie

John [illegible]
Martinus [illegible]
George [illegible]
Cornelius [illegible]
William [illegible]
Neddy [illegible]
Joseph [illegible]
Isaac [illegible]
Abram [illegible]

our Marks
Poulis Ononsunta X
Joseph Cahunta X
Cornelius Sonoughtie X
Adam Skenedo X
Thomas Skenedo X
Paul Powles X
Syus Onochounta X
Jacob ~~Cornelius~~ Dockstader X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned
Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June One thousand Eight hundred and nineteen
presence of
[illegible] E. Gates
Capt. Hotchkiss
[illegible] Grant

Cornelius [illegible] X
Capt. Peter X
Peter Summer X
Henry [illegible] X
[illegible] X
[illegible] Powles X
Neddy [illegible] X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martinus Dang X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of Seven hundred dollars in full for the Annuity within Mentioned — Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1810
in presence of
[illegible]
G Baldwin

Paul Powles X
Moses Skenedo X
Anthony Asaligo X
Neddy Cliequet X
Cornelius Anoughtie X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martin Locker X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians [illegible] hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Montgomery Hunt [illegible] the sum of Seven hundred dollars in full of the annuity for the present year. Witness our hands at [illegible] this 1st of June 1819
in presence of
[illegible]

Captain + Peter
Henry + [illegible]
Wm. + [illegible]
Wm. + Cornelius
Jacob + Dockstader
Cornl. + [illegible]
Cornl. + [illegible]
[illegible] + [illegible]
their marks

hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1810

in presence of

Abm. Van Epo
N. Davis jr

Peter Clequet X
Martines Denne X
Thomas Webster X
Jonathan Squirell X
Johannes Peter X
Peter Bread X
Capt Peter X
Peter Summer X

our Marks

Powles Ononsunta X
Joseph Cahunta X
Cornelius Sonoughtee X
Adam Skenedo X
Thomas Skenedo X
Paul Powles X
Syus Onoihsunta X
Jacob [illegible] Dockstader X

the annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands thousand

this thirty first day of May [illegible]
and fifteen

in presence of
Angel De Ferrier
Daniel Petrie

John Ske[illegible]
Martines D[illegible]
George D[illegible]
Corneliu[illegible]
Willia[illegible]
Neddy
Joseph
Isaac
Abra[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned — Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1810

in presence of
[illegible]
G Baldwin

Paul Powles X
Moses Skenedo X
Anthony Asaligo X
Neddy Clequet X
Cornelius Sonoughlee X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martin Locker X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of seven hundred dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned

Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June One thousand Eight hundred and seventeen

in presence of
Wm. E. Gates
Chs. Hotchkiss
Jas. Grant

Cornelius Stachsis X
Capt. Peter X
Peter Summer X
Henry Platkup X
[illegible] X
[illegible] Powle X
Neddy Clequet X
Jacob Dockstader X
Martines Dang X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians denominated Christians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Montgomery Hunt the sum of seven hundred dollars in full of the annuity for the present year Witness our hands at [illegible] this 1st of June 1819

in presence of
[illegible]

Captain + Peter
Anne + Blatcah
Wm. + Lovatala
Wm. + Cornelius
Jacob + Dockstader
Corn. + Beautice
Corn. + Sprinkling
Hendrick + Doolus

their marks

We the undersigned Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Oneida Indians Acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston agent for Indian Affairs the sum of seven hundred dollars it being the Annuity due the present year on the within Treaty as witness our hands at Oneida this 1st day of June 182

In presence of
J. Sergeant Green
[illegible] [illegible]

Paul his x mark Powles
[illegible] his x mark Lockin
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]

We the undersigned Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Oneida Indians acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston agent for Indian Affairs the sum of seven hundred dollars it being the Annuity due the present year on the within Treaty as witness our hands at Oneida this 1st day of June 182

In presence of
J. Sergeant Jun.
[illegible] [illegible]

Paul his x mark Powles
[illegible] his x mark Lockin
Cornelius his x mark Hopkins
Henry his x mark [illegible]
Nicholas his x mark Hajunt
[illegible] his x mark [illegible]
Thomas his x mark Christian

1798

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation of Indians at their Village in the State of New York on the first Day of June in the Year One thousand seven hundred and Ninety eight Present Joseph Hopkinson Commissioner appointed under the Authority of the United States to hold the same Egbert Benson Ezra L'Hommedieu and John Taylor Agents for the State of New York.

The Oneida Indians having in the month of March last proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the Lands herein after described, for the Compensation herein after mentioned and the said Governor having acceded to the said Proposal and advanced to the said Indians at their Desire in part Payment of the said Compensation Three Hundred Dollars to answer their immediate Occasions the said Cession is thereupon in the Presence and with the Approbation of the said Commissioner carried into Effect at this Treaty which hath on the Request of the said Governor been appointed to be held for the Purpose as follows that is to say The said Indians do cede release and quit claim to the People of the State of New York forever all the Lands within their Reservation to the westward and southwestward of a Line from the Northeastern Corner of Lot No. 54 in the last Purchase from them running northerly to a Button wood Tree marked on the east side Oneida N. 1798. on the west side N S. 1798 and on the south side with three Notches and a Blaze standing on the bank of the Oneida Lake in the southern Part of a Bay called Nacagoghne — Also a Mile on each side of the main Genesee Road for the Distance of one Mile and an half westward to commence at the eastern Boundary of their said Reservation. And also the same breadth for the Distance of three Miles on the South side and One Mile on the North side of the said Road westward to commence at the eastern Boundary of the said Lot No. 54 Provided and excepted Nevertheless that the following Indian Families viz. Sarah Dockstader Cornelius Dockstader Jacob Dockstader Peter Denny John Denny Jacob Cost and Nicholas shall be suffered to possess the Tract first above mentioned the Grounds cultivated by them respectively and their Improvements not exceeding fifty acres to each Family so long as they shall reside thereon and in consideration of this Proviso and exception the said Indians do further cede that a Tract of Twelve hundred and Eighty Acres as follows, that is to say Beginning in the southeast Corner of Lot No. 59 in the said last Purchase and running thence East One Mile thence North two Miles thence West one Mile and thence South two Miles shall be considered as set apart by the said Nation of Indians for the use of the said Families whenever they shall remove from their Places they now reside — The said Agents do for the People of the said State pay to said Indians in Addition to the residue of Three Hundred Dollars so already advanced to them as above mentioned the further Sum of Five Hundred Dollars and do grant to the said Indians that the People of the said State shall pay to the said Indians at their said Village on the first Day of June next and on the first Day of June yearly thereafter the annual Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars — In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to two other Acts of the same Tenor and Date, the one to remain with the United States another to remain with the State of New York and another to remain with the said Indians set their Hands and Seals at the Village aforesaid the Day and Year first above written

Witnesses

James Dean Interpreter

[illegible] Merit

[illegible] Schuyler

Peter Smith

Robert Benson Jun.

Joseph Hopkinson

Egbt. Benson

Ezra L'Hommedieu

John Taylor

Christian his X mark [illegible]

Peter his X mark [illegible]

John his X mark Skenandon

Cornelius his X mark [illegible]

Christian his X mark [illegible]

Nicholas his X mark [illegible]

Paul his X mark [illegible]

Christian his mark [illegible]

Anthony his X mark [illegible]

Nicholas his X mark [illegible]

John his X mark [illegible]

[illegible] the first Day of June [illegible] after the [illegible] of Eleven Hundred Dollars [illegible] In Testimony whereof the said Com[illegible]
on the first Day of June next and on the first Day of June yearly thereafter [illegible] with the State of New York and another to remain
the said Indians have hereunto and to [illegible] other Acts of the same Tenor and Date the one to remain with the [illegible]
with the said Indians set their Hands and Seals at the [illegible] aforesaid the Day and Year first above [illegible]

Witnesses

James [illegible] Interpreter

Richd Varick

Ph. Schuyler

Peter Smith

Robert Benson Junr

Egbt Benson

[illegible]

Ezra L'Hommedieu

John Tayler

Christian his + mark Thonigwenghsohare

Peter his + mark Kanonghgwenye

John his + mark Skanondo

Cornelius his + mark Tghsyongo

Jacob Reed

William his + mark Ronhagoht

Martinus Shotsinha his + mark

Cornelius Kanyalarigo his + mark

Peter his + mark Atyatoneatha

Anthony his X Mark Shenonghogo

Peter his X Mark Bread

Peter his X Mark Summer

Christian his X Mark [illegible]

Nicholas his X Mark Sagoyeghare

Paul his X Mark Karonwayarons

Christian his + Mark Owenaghstenti

Anthony his X Mark [illegible]ghten

Nicholas his X Mark Thomson

John his X Mark Johnson

John Sounds Jr

Peter his X Mark [illegible]

Cornelius his X Mark [illegible]hezayent

Peter his X Mark Sadaharonh his

Cyrus his + Mark [illegible]nghsinghdo

Thomas his X Mark [illegible] Bears

Moses his X Mark Shagegotte

[illegible] Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge [illegible] from the People of the State of New York the Sum of [illegible] in full for the Annuity within mentioned due the first [illegible] Witness our Hands this first Day of June 1799

Witness
[illegible]
Chas. H. Cooper

Christian his X Thonigwenghsohare mark
John Sconondo his X mark
Antony Sonnaghkea his X mark
Peter Thanaghgweaye his X mark
Christian [illegible] his X mark
Peter Bread his X mark
Daniel [illegible]
Cornelius [illegible] his X mark
Hendrick [illegible] mark

[illegible] Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge [illegible] received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars in full for the Annuity within mentioned due the 1st Day of June instant Witness our Hands the 4th day of June 1800

Witness [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

John Sconondo X his mark
Christian Tonwagarienghsone X his mark
Antony Sonnadea X his mark
Peter Wacknil X his mark
Martinus Seiken X his mark
Honyost Tonnisiga his mark
Doctor Cornelius X his mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this Day received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars in full for the Annuity within mentioned due the first Day of June Instant — As Witness our Hands this fourth Day of June 1801.

Witness
Abrm. [illegible] Esq.
[illegible] Livingston
H. R. Yates

Cornelius Okwatkele his mark X
Peter Thonaghquaint his mark X
Jacob Smith his mark X
John Sconondo his mark X
[illegible] his mark X
Henry [illegible] his mark X
Doctor [illegible] his mark X
Peter [illegible] his mark X
Martinus [illegible] his mark X
Powlus [illegible] his mark X
Anthony [illegible] his mark X
Christian [illegible] his mark X
Peter Otsatkoment his mark X

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this Day received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the 1st of June Instant — Witness our hands the [illegible] June 1802

Witness
James Dean [illegible]
[illegible]
Wm. G. Ingraham

Cornelius Otshekette his mark X
Joseph Thanaghgweaye his mark X
Wm. [illegible]ogahquente his mark X
Moses Shanaghwi his mark X
John Shanadoe his mark X
Christian Thonigwenghsohare his mark X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of N. York the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars in full for the Annuity within mentioned — as Witness our hands [illegible] 2d June 1803

Witness
John Post
[illegible] Esq.
Geo. [illegible]

John Skenando his X mark
Christian [illegible] his X mark
Antony Sonnada his X mark
Cornelius Otshekette his X mark
Wm. Tonenalake his X mark
Joseph [illegible] his X mark
[illegible] his X mark
Honyost [illegible] his X mark

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the State of [illegible] the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the 1st June instant [illegible] 1804
[illegible] the first day

John Post
Saml. Kirkland
[illegible] Esq.

[illegible] Sconando X his mark
Cornelius [illegible] X his mark
[illegible] Peter X his mark
John Smith X his mark
[illegible] X his mark
Peter [illegible] X his mark
[illegible] his mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of Seven Hun[illegible]

We the Oneida [illegible] of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have this [illegible] from the People of the State [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry [illegible] his mark

Docter [illegible] his mark

Peter [illegible] his mark

Martin [illegible] his mark

[illegible] his mark

Anthony [illegible] his mark

Christian [illegible] his mark

Peter [illegible] his mark

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned — as witness our hands this 2d June 1803

Witness

John Post

Mary [illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible] his + mark

Christian [illegible] his + mark

Antony [illegible] his + mark

Cornelius [illegible] his + mark

Willm. [illegible] his + mark

Joseph [illegible] his + mark

Anthony [illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

Hendrick [illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

Docter Cornelius his + mark

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned as witness our hands the 2d Day of June 1804

Signed in the presence of

John Post

Angel De Ferriere

[illegible]

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

Thomas his + mark

Paul his + mark

Antony his + mark

William [illegible] his mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his mark X

[illegible] his mark X

[illegible]

[illegible]

Moses [illegible] his mark X

John [illegible] his mark X

Christian [illegible] his mark X

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the State of New York the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the 1st June instant 2d June 1806

Signed in the presence of

John Post

Saml. Kirkland

Fayette [illegible]

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] Peter his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

Peter [illegible] his + mark

[illegible] his + mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the 1st June instant 2d June 1805

Signed in the presence of

Angel De Ferriere

James Kithan

Fayette [illegible]

Cornelius his + mark Clotsah

John his + mark Scanando

Xtiner his + mark [illegible]

[illegible] his + mark

Quider his + mark

William [illegible] his + mark

Daniel [illegible] his + mark

Peter [illegible] his

Christian [illegible]

Johannis [illegible]

We the Oneida nation do hereby acknowledge to have rec[illegible] from the People of the State [illegible] seven hundred dollars in full for the annuity within [illegible] due the [illegible] June 1807

[illegible]

Wr. K. Yates

Henry [illegible] his mark
Dede [illegible] his mark
Peter [illegible] his mark
Martinus [illegible] his mark
[illegible] his mark
Anthony [illegible] his mark
Christian [illegible] his mark
Peter Oteottenant his mark

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New york the sum of Seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned — as witness our hands this 2d June 1803

Witness

John Post
Attorney for 6 Ns.
Geo. Wilkinton
[illegible]

John Hannande his + mark
Christian Canada his + mark
Antony Senacta his + mark
Cornelius Oteliscu his + mark
Willm. Toncenalak his + mark
Joseph Cotalcon his + mark
Martinus Rochen his + mark
Joseph Conatoget his + mark
Hendrick Plateck his + mark
Quirn [illegible] his + mark
Doctor Cornelius his + mark

[illegible] Oneida [illegible] of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the People of the State of New york the Sum of Seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned as witness our hands the 2d Day of June 180[illegible]

Signed in the presence of

John Post
Angel Deferriere
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] his Conande mark
Peter his + mark Tatiya
his [illegible] mark
Tom his Sencke mark
his [illegible] mark
Thomas his [illegible] mark
Paul his + mark Tonnaga
Antony his + mark [illegible]
William his [illegible] mark
[illegible] his + mark [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] his mark X
Moses [illegible] his mark X
John Skenando his mark X
Christian Thonigwenghsoke his mark X

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the State of New york the sum of Seven hundred Dollars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the [illegible] June [illegible] 2d June 180[illegible]

Signed in the presence of

John Post
Saml. Kirkland
Fayette Cooper

Skenando his + mark
[illegible] his + mark
Capt. Peter his + mark
[illegible] his + mark
[illegible] his + mark
Peter [illegible] his + mark
[illegible] his + mark

We the Oneida Nation Do hereby acknowledge To have received from the People of the State of Newyork the sum of Seven hundred Dallars in full for the annuity within mentioned Due the 1st June instant 2d June 1805

Signed in the presence of

Angel Deferriere
James Kirkland
Fayette Cooper

Cornelius his + mark Alotstak
John his + mark Scanando
Ktune his + mark [illegible]
Colleguafne his + mark
Quier his + mark
William [illegible] his + mark
Daniel [illegible] his + mark
Peter Satagow his + mark
Christian [illegible]
Johannis [illegible]

We the Oneida nation [illegible] hereby acknowledge to have rec[illegible] from the People of the State [illegible] Seven hundred dollars [illegible] full for the annuity within [illegible] due [illegible] June 1807

[illegible]

Canandaigua 7th June 1798

My dear Sir

I beg leave to ask your advice upon a subject that appears to me to require a Legal Opinion — The Seneca Nation of Indians made a Sale of the greatest part of their Lands in the Month of September last, lying West of the Genesee River excepting certain reserves for each Village — It appears that those inhabiting Cattaraugus wish an Alteration in the form of their Location, and have made application to the proprietors of the Land to grant such Alteration — And they the proprietors wishing to maintain a good understanding with the Indians have given me directions to grant them (the Indians) request; if any reasonable method can be adopted to establish the legality. I have enclosed a copy of the Treaty or convention which I beg you will return to me with your written opinion on this subject. Your command will cheerfully be paid by

Dear Sir

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Jos. Ellicott

N W Howell

Brothers, I wish you to carry a meſsage to Captain Chapin, who has the Care of our nation in general.

Captain Chapin is well acquainted with the Circumſtance of two Indian men committing murder on a white man ſome time ago; one of the Seneca, and the other of the Onandago Nation; that ſoon after they had committed this murder, they were both taken and confined at Pitts Burgh; as ſoon as I was informed of this unfortunate buſineſs, I ſent to the Chiefs at Buffolo, deſiring that one of the Onendago's and one of the Seneca's ſhould accompany me to Pitts-Burgh to attend to this buſineſs, but unfortunately they took no notice of my request; upon which I and ſome of my people proceeded immediately to Pitts-Burgh to enquire into this affair; and upon my arrival I found the buſineſs was put into the hands of Lawyers, by the Connections of the deceaſed perſon to try to put theſe two Indians to death; but after ſometim I found, that by advancing of 200 Dollars these men migh be released; but not having any mony I applied to a friend, who ſaid he could lend it to me for two months; accordingly I borrowed the money and gave my friend my note promiſing to pay it in that time; but I thoug from the coldneſs of the season and other difficulties the time was too ſhort for me to raise the money, I therefore applyed to Government praying them to advance that sum and deduct it out of our next annual payment when it became due.

The time being expired, I went to Pitt to ſee whether my friend had received his mony of Government;

but found they had taken no Notice of my request; upon which I paid him fifty dollars that I had received for boards, and begged him to make his mind easy about the remainder, as I would take care to have it paid: I then proposed going immediately to Canandarque to see Cap. Chapin and find out the reason why this money was not paid; but many things happened that I could not get away; and now I take this early opportunity to inform Captain Chapin about this business, that he may prepare his mind to give an Answer about it when we meet at Buffalo

Message Captain Obeal
to
Captain Chapin

Sixth mo 16th 1798.

Meſsage
Captain Obeal
to
Captain Chapin

~~Canandaigua June 1798~~
Fort Meshoe June 28 1798

Sir,

After Mr Joseph Elliot arrio at this place with ~~same papers with~~ some papers from you relating to the money for the Seneka Nation being deposited in the bank of the United States, and under the Direction of the President and also a Commission for laying off their respective reservations. The Indians sent for me to meet them at Buffaloe Creek, I accordingly met them with Mr Elliot, supposing nothing more to be done but only to explain the papers mentioned & give them a proper understanding of them; but you will see by the papers accompaning this that they were for forming a new treaty & do away the ~~other~~ one concluded on at Bigtree under the authority of the United States.

I endeavored to convince them they were going wrong & that their ideas of the business were entirely ~~wrong~~ so. but nothing would seem to satisfy them but their speeches to go forward and urged that Mr Parris should go with them and at their expence. I informed them I could not give them the least encouragement of an answer that would admit of the least alteration in the late treaty, except that part which relates to an alteration in the Cataragus reserve — that I believed the President would see that the long strip of land along Lake Erie is illy calculated for Indian improvements after the White Inhabitants are settled near it. I suppose Sir that this part of the business is of importance to the Cattaragaras Indians & the request made

in

Copy of a Letter to James McHenry June 28th 1798 in their behalf is a National one. The rest of the busineſs appears to be a confused & complicated meſsage to the President, & I believe is dictated from private motives in Abeel and perhaps one or two others on account of some private agreements not being as yet fully complied with. You will ſee from their speeches, nothing is mentioned of the treaty being conducted unfairly or dishonestly or in a way in which they did not perfectly understand every part of it to their full satisfaction.

The note inclosed Capt. Abeel wished to have deposited in the bank of the United States and alſo the other paper respecting land to be given by Mr. Morris, that he may draw the interest annually for them, this busineſs however I believe has been done by Mr. Bayard in New York.

Allow me Sir to mention that I have told the Indians that the President of the US could not attend to those private trades, that what ever has been determined on by the Nation and agreed to by the Government of the United States would be strictly complied with, & whatever the Indians agreed to as a Nation on their part must be attended to in the same manner. I hope Sir you will give an answer as ſoon as convenient that they may see, they are not to trifle with the agreements of a public nature, as they have but very little system at present: & I conceive no other way will do for them but to urge the neceſsity of their abiding agreements.

Canandy 23 July 1798

Sir You will please to recollect that when I was in Philadelphia you directed me to build a Grist mill & Church for the Oneida Nation of Inds in fulfillment of the treaty made with them by Col Pickering & to expend on both of them eight hundred dollrs & no more. I have some time ago contracted with workmen to erect the two buildings & finish them for use & have employed a faithfull Man in the Neighberhood to oversee the work occasionally. The buildings are considerabelly advanced and money is wanting to proceed with them — I have advanced some already and would wish to have the eight hundred dollars sent on to me as soon as possible as the workmen are in want of it.

I would be much obliged to you Sir to send me with the money for the Oneidas three months of my salary from the 31 of March 98 to the 30 of June agreeable to the acct. inclosed.

Perhaps

Sir it would be best to send the money in post notes drawn in my name for more safety — ~~six three~~ the most part in notes of a hundred Drs.

I have nothing new to inform you — the Inds. of the six nations are peaceable excepting some difficulties among themselves with the Inds. of Caghnawaga in Lower Canada numbers are now here on their way to council with them in order to bring about a settlt..

Copy of a Letter to —
James McHenry Esqr
July 23d 1798

Buffalo Creek August 1st 1798

Sir

I cannot Help Upbraiding you for not paying a little more attention to your promise of sending my papers I have seen several persons who have passed through your Village who inform me you knew of their coming to this place but never mentioned to them any thing about sending papers or any thing Else — I have appointed Captain Johnston my Interpreter for ~~laying~~ Attending the ~~in~~ laying out the same at Cattaragus and Abeals town — and He may probably be for all the rest except Buffalo Creek which it may be necessary to have others. The Indians are going to have a Great Meeting and Council here about their private Cocknawagas business in 9 Days —

I shall leave this place if I am Well tomorrow for the Chautaugue Lake — I can not Close a letter in Great Hurry without again Upbraiding for the Want of paying a little more Attention to your promise about papers – &c Nevertheless you Will please to accept my best Wishes for your prosperity and health and give my Respectful Compliments to Mrs. Chapin & family –

I am dear Sir

Your Most Obedt

Hble Servt

Joseph Ellicott

Captain Chapin

Comptroller's Office, Albany 4 August 1798

Sir,

General Schuyler has lately sent me the Accounts of the Agents appointed in the Year 1795 to negociate with the ~~Ind~~ Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians; ~~among~~ by which it appears you received as one of the Agents £769.6.0 and it is mentioned that you delivered to sundry Persons £501.4.0 and paid for Provisions and Services £232.14.4 but no account is exhibited of the particulars: I must therefore request you will immediately furnish me with those accounts accompanied with the neceſsary Vouchers.

It may also be proper to mention to you that there is a considerable Sum due for Interest on the Mortgages given by you on Purchases in the Cayuga and Onondaga Reservations ~~&c~~ which ought to be paid as soon as poſsible.

I have the Honour to be
Your humble Servt.
Samuel Jones

David Brooks Esquire

15022

Dr. Letter to David Brooks
4 August 1798

NEW YORK
STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY

Buffalo Creek 27th August 98

My dear Sir

I am extremely sorry that you could not make it convenient to call yourself at this place. Altho the business to be transacted with the Buffalos and Tonnawantas may be done without you. That Reservation at Cataragus can not. As will appear from the following extract of a letter written by Mr Robert Morris to me dated August 1. 1798.

"Mr Cazenove having communicated to me the desire of the Cataragus Tribe of Indians to change the Position of their Lands so as to be different from the description of the Deed made to me in consequence of the Treaty held in September last with the Seneca Nation.

I do hereby give my consent to any change they may wish in the form or position of the Lands reserved for that tribe, And you are hereby authorised to Lay out and Survey the same Number of Acres [illegible] [illegible] in such form and place as they may desire they making a formal renunciation of the first reservation and Excepting Your Same in Lieu thereof by a Writing to be Executed And Witnessed by Mr. Chapin Yourself and Such Others as may be convenient."

Hence You see Sir. I am not able to do Any thing with this reservation without Your, Mr. Morris ~~being~~ Expressly Making It a Condition that the Writing Should be Executed and Witnessed by Yourself and Myself — You need not be Under any Apprehensions about Your pay for this Service being this Instant Going to Cataraugus to Inform the Indians of this Circumstance &c being at the Same time Much Wanted there hardly no What way to turn — please to come on as soon as possible

I am with Esteem,

Your friend

Jos. Ellicott

Israel Chapin Esq.

Canand'y Sept. 9 1798

Sir

After I rec'd, your instructions
directing me to urge the Seneka Nation
to carry the treaty made with Mr. Morris
into effect on their part; I imediately ~~sent~~
had your letter interpreted to them & which
had the desired effect; they have agreed
at Buffaloe Creek among the principal
Chiefs, to have their reservations run off
according to the discription in the
article in point of quantity &c & to
have the treaty carryed into compleat
effect. The Senekas at the same time
requested me to petition you to forward
their money as stipulated by sd. article to be
paid them annually (viz) Six thousand
dollars for the first years payment.

I do not know whether their share
will at present yeald them 6000 Drs
which is the sum they expect to receive
and a less one, will not be satisfactory to
them as they have no other idea but to
receive 6000 Doll at the ~~end of this year~~
~~from the time of the date of their arts~~
~~sd~~ expiration of one year from the
date of the article. I hope Sir this
business may be attended to & their pay=
ment sent in Dollars, as no other money
can be divided among them to their
satisfaction

To have it first in dollars very occasion more expence — yet, this at the time was the understanding of all parties ~~at the~~ at the time the agreement was concluded & the mode of conveyance pointed out. It was to be so arranged as to draw the dollars from the bank in Albany & to send them by water by the Mohawk River.

I know Sir you will make your own calculations respecting this business but I have taken the liberty to mention as above that you might know the understanding at the time the agreement was made.

Copy of a Letter to
Jas. McHenry Esqr
Sept. 9. 1798

At a meeting of Captain Brant and other Chiefs from the Grand River, and the Chiefs and principal men of the Meſsaſsagues nation, at the River Credit, September 18th. 1798 —

After the usual ceremonies were past as common among Indian nations, - Captain Brant got up and said, Brothers I am happy to meet you here at this time and more so at seeing all your Chiefs and Principal men of your nation aſsembled together. —

Brothers, the chief Reason of my coming here is to know the truth of what I have been informed, to wit, that you have been disturbed and your minds made uneasy by the language which the Agent at York has held out to you in consequence of our strongly uniting, and busineſs which we transacted on the first of May last, and I hope you will have the goodneſs to speak the truth relating to what has been said to you on that head, that is, the principals of what makes your minds uneasy, that we may endeavour to remove those difficulties and make your minds more easy. by strings of Wampum. —

Acense, one of the Chiefs of the Lake Simcoe Indians got up and spoke — My good brother, I am glad to see you at this place and to have opportunity to let you know our griefs. and am happy to find you ready to hear us.

You request us to tell you the truth of what we have heard from the Agent at York – we will tell you the truth of it. – Since last spring, I was informed by my brothers the front Indians that they had made a strong alliance with you – repeated what Waba Casine had done in former time: – That you did accept it and made a great friendship together of more strength and weight than before: – Shortly after my hearing of this alliance, the Agent at York told me that they had done exceedingly wrong in running away and attending the meeting of the Five Nations, and performing busineſs without first letting him know the nature of it and obtaining his consent, and ſaid that the Five Nations now being at war with the Caghnawagas (meaning the lower Canada Indians) by this alliance they had made, had brought themselves into the ſame trouble with the Five Nations, and would be in danger between the nations at war: – That the Indians in Lower Canada being very numerous, the consequence will be that they will come up the back waters undiscovered by the white people or you yourselves, and fall on you and kill and destroy your people wherever they find you: – Brother, this discourse the aforesaid Agent has warmly held out to us since the alliance between you and them both at York and the River Credit, in consequence of which we have thought it dangerous to extend ourselves over our hunting grounds as usual, not knowing but it might be the case as before mentioned — These are the principals of what we have to say to you, & to confirm what I have said I give you these strings of Wampum —

Wabanip, Quanabenah and several other Chiefs got up and said, My good Brother, we have nothing to say excepting that this discourse which our brother has told you is true, and has been held out to us in the same manner by the Agent at York, who said he told us his own mind — that he thus thought himself, & said, now children take care of yourselves — to confirm which we give you these strings of Wampum —

Captain Brant got up and said.

Brothers, I am exceedingly sorry to find that you have been so much disturbed in your minds by this inflamatory language, or evil discourse held out to you by Mr Givens Agent of Indian affairs at York — It must have been a very great damage to you, not to have extended your hunting as you formerly did; more particularly so at

Speech

this Season of the Year—

Brothers, I am happy that I have an opportunity to contradict what you have been told by the aforesaid Agent,—and to say that there is no war as yet as I know of between us and the Lower Canada Indians so that what you have been told on that head is a notorious falsehood, and is an entirely new thing to me, and must have proceeded from an evil heart— As I never had the least thoughts of a war when we joined in unity with each other, I tell you now from the bottom of my heart, that I never will deceive you, or leave you as barriers between us and our enemy; as I have never deviated from my engagements or left my allies in the Wars, without stepping forward myself to the utmost of my power, and I hope you will make your minds easy and not have the least apprehension of danger—

Brothers, I do not think the King our Father would wish to take away any liberties from us, or ~~hinder~~ prevent us in the least from our former Customs; as it was always recommended to us by his Governors and the Agents of Indian affairs, to unite and be on the most friendly terms with ourselves generally— This gives me reason to say that I don't think that what has been said to you on that score, (preventing us from assembling and holding Councils among ourselves, about our own business, and the good of our Nations) ever proceeded from the King our Father, but from some evil, designing person in this country; therefore, Brothers, I hope you will make your ~~selves~~ minds easy and follow your own business as usual:- Should there any thing ever happen, I hope you will shew yourselves at all times, friendly to Government.- It was always my determination so to do, and is what I strongly recommend to you.- And to confirm what I have said I deliver you these strings of Wampum.-

Acence, (the aforementioned Chief) got up and said,

Brother, I am exceedingly happy to find that what has been said to us by Mr. Givins is not true, as it would intirely deprive us of our old customs and freedoms, and I shall make no delay in returning to my people in ~~distress~~ suspense and tell them what our good Brother has said to us, that they may be quiet and spread themselves over their hunting ground as formerly. - To confirm these words I deliver you these strings of Wampum -

Wabanip got up and said,

Brother, I am happy in saying, we have never deviated from the principles of our alliance, and I am bold to say we

388

never shall — Brother, here I produce to you and you and you see here the large belt you was so good as to give us, when we so strongly united, that we keep it still, and that it is as new as ever it was— This I say to you in presence of all the Chiefs and young people present, the sentiments of whose hearts as well as my own, I speak; and to confirm what I have said, I deliver you these strings of wampum—

Brother, we have one thing more to say and a favor to ask you—namely— When Waba Canine and ourselves sold part of our Country, Government promised a Blacksmith to remain in our country which promise they punctually performed— Brother, this part of the Country where our Blacksmith was settled is now settled by the White people and become a Town, and the man appointed for that work is a very illnatured ~~man~~ When our young people call on him for work, he pushes them out of his shop and refuses to do what they want, and curses us, using what we suppose are very bad words; therefore we wish you to let our father at York know how it is:—that the Smith appointed for our benefit is of little or no use to us;—therefore we beg you will have the goodness to inform the Govern~~or~~ our Father of the difficulty we labour under, and beg in our names thay he will give us a man that will be more faithful to us, or remove the one at York, to the River Credit, near the Government house, and to shew our necessity in this respect, I give you these strings of wampums—

A meeting at River Credit
between the Six Na.
and Mussasagues

War Department
11th October 179[illegible]

I have received your two letters dated Canandaigua the 9th and 23d ultimo.

You inform that the Seneca Nation have requested you to petition, to have their money payable under the Genesee treaty forwarded. That by said article the first years payment is to be 6000 dollars — that the Indians so understood it — expect this and would not be satisfied with a less sum — that it would be impossible to explain to their comprehension the principles of a Banking system — express a hope that if the dividends upon their stock do not equal this sum an advance may be made for the purpose — that the Indians expect the money to be paid in silver dollars, and have suspended receiving their goods from the United States, untill their money arrives.

With respect to the expectation you intimate to be entertained by the Indians that they are to receive six thousand dollars, as due and payable on the 15th of September ultimo which completes one year from the date of the treaty. I observe that it is difficult for me to conjecture how they could have derived the idea By the treaty one hundred thousand dollars is to be vested in Bank stock to be held in the name of the President for their use; they were advised by me on the 14th of May last of the investment of their monies in stock agreeably to the intention thereof and that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate had ratified the convention or treaty. That dividends upon the Bank Stock are to be paid half yearly. the first about the middle of July. and that payments arising from the dividends, when made, should be made to their order, and in such manner as they should direct. Now if the dividends are half yearly, and the first to be made on the middle of July, it is evident a second could not be made before the middle of January '99: and if this had been explained to them, they would not have indulged the extravagant expectation of receiving 6000 dollars on until the 15th of September ultimo.

The monies now in bank and at the disposition of the President in pursuance of his trust for the use and behoof of the Seneca nation do not amount to, but fall much short of 6000 dollars: so that, either the annual sum must at this time be much less than they expect, which would be a disappointment, or the President or government must make an advance; and this would every year be the case.

The President, as he has accepted, so he will fulfil his trust. The trust does not bind him to enable himself or the officers of this government in the way that annual advances would require. He has acted fully when he has paid over the monies received by him in pursuance of his trust, to the persons entitled to receive them, and this he will faithfully do. This is so palpable, that it is supposed the Senecas cannot be made to understand it.

If, however, the first annual payment is suspended until the second half yearly dividend is received at the bank, the President will then have it in his power to forward full 6000 dollars.

and if the season for paying and receiving the future annual payments is fixed always for the same time say the latter end of January or beginning of February and the two half yearly dividends upon the Stock at the Bank, shall, as they probably will, enable the President to do so [illegible] thousand dollars yearly, and every year may be [illegible] and paid to the [illegible] Nations. To effect this postponement, which would be convenient to the Government and not inconvenient but probably beneficial to the Indians, I have written the enclosed letter to the Nations which you will [illegible] and fully explain to them in behalf of the Government.

[illegible] To reduce to the greatest possible certainty the power of making the yearly payments to the amount of [illegible] dollars, besides the expense of transporting the same, it is contemplated to lay out whatever sum there may be from time to time in Bank Stock to be held in like manner for the use and behoof of the said [illegible]. This measure would provide against the possible [illegible] of the funds to a lower amount than heretofore and the same equal payments, it is presumed would be more satisfactory, because requiring no explanation to the Indians.

You will be careful to impress upon the Indians that the postponement now proposed to them, is solely occasioned by a solicitude for their welfare, to prevent all future misunderstandings relative to their payments. and that they may expect to receive full 6000 dollars by the latter end of January or beginning of February 1799.

I am, Sir, with respect
Your most obed. hum. St.
James McHenry

Israel Chapin Esqr.
Superintendant of the affairs
of the Six nations
Canandaigua

Ancaster 14th October 1798

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of Your favor dated 28th Ultimo. the want of an Opportunity prevented me answering it sooner—

My Journey to the River Credit was for the expreſs purpose of Salmon fishing and to transact some little busineſs with the Miſsiſsaguas, which entirely occupied every moment of my time which I had to spare— however I hope at some future period to have the pleasure of paying you a visit, to talk with you upon several matters that have lately occurred.

With Respect to Mr Liston's Letter I have only to observe that I did not allude to your honor— your Administration of this Government with respect to our Lands has given Us great Satisfaction and I sincerely believe that you have never been actuated, in your transactions with the five Nations, by any other motive than a sincere wish to serve and oblige them— but it was Governor Simcoe that I alluded to in my observations to Mr Liston— the substance of which were— that Governor Simcoe had said about the time he departed for

Honble Peter Russell Esqr
&c &c &c

England that he would as far as his Influence reached prevent the five Nations from Selling a Straws worth of Land on the Grand River— this is what I was offended at and this only — and it appeared by a letter Mr. Liston received from the Minister that Governor Simcoe had been as good as his word but I believe that General Prescotts recommendation greatly counteracted the Governors Intentions this is what gave rise to my speaking on the subject of going to England but seeing that our Sale of the townships has been confirmed and being much in doubt as to what movements the French may make in this part of the world— I concluded to remain at home

I now proceed to notice your Observations on my Speech at Fort George on 26 Augt— Hearing that Mr. Givins had endeavoured to dissuade the Missisague Indians from following the Customs of the Mohawks, in Shaving their heads and dressing, and some other things he held out to them continually— I expostulated with Mr. Givins by letter, as I Judged his conduct in this particulary rather improper as having a tendency to break those bonds of friendship by which the Missisaguas and the five nations are united— I wish to observe that I, as an individual, was not angry, but only as the Representative of the five Nations; however, what induced me to pay such particular attention to what Mr. Givins had spoken, was an Idea I entertained— That what had fallen from him, was not his own words but the voice of Government, seeing he spoke so boldly—

With respect to the alterations in the Indian Department— I make no doubt but Government's Motive was no other but to accommodate the Indians, and some other conveniencies. but the Observations which fell from Mr. Givins, taken in Conjunction with this, struck me, I confess, at first, that it was meant to disunite us— and indeed what Mr. Givins advanced certainly had a direct tendency to do

As to a purchase being made of the Missisagues Lands, by Government I am not alarmed and tho I might have given my Opinion on the subject in course of conversation, yet I never experienced the least uneasiness at the reports I heard, as an individual, far as such, my Interest was not concerned.

Having, from my youth, had a great share in the public business of the Indians &c. I have frequently to give my Opinion on topics of public conversation— and I generally speak what I conceive most conducive to the Happiness of the Indians as well as the Government under which I live —

I am extremely obliged to your honor for your Kindness in permitting Mr. Jones to Assist us, we will use every caution to make our Journey as short as possible, in order that Mr. Jones may return again to York —

I conclude with observing that the business with the

343

Missisagues in my late Journey to the River Credit was merely to ease their minds which were some what agitated by what I have already recited – and in order to do this in a publick manner I prevailed on Mr. John Baptist Rousseaux to accompany me, knowing Mr. Jones was there and also expected Mr. Givens, who, however, did not attend – the two former Gentlemen can give full satisfaction as to what passed, and if your honor express a wish to know I will transmit you a Circumstantial account thereof.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient & humble Servant

Copy of Letter to the President –

Canandg Novr 10 1798

Your letter of Octr 11 is recd. together with your speech to the Inds. Capt Abeel a principal Chief from the Alleghany was here at the time with 40 of his warriors to receive their share of the six thousand dollars to be paid them agreeable to the treaty made with Mr Morris & were much disappointed in not having their share of it to receive.

I faithfully communicated your speech to Abeel & others of the Senekas which were present.

You mention in your letter to me it is difficult for you to conjecture how the Inds would have imagined they were to receive 6000 Drs in one year from the time the treaty was concluded and that the banking system can be explained to them. This has been told them often and they understand it ~~if they~~ but the truth is they care very little about ~~it~~ about the banking system, only that their money is safe and ~~paid~~ the interest punctually

Copy of a letter ~~to~~
to J. McHenry Esq
Novr. 10 1798

paid to them at the time they understood when they made the bargain.

Perhaps Sir Col Wadsworth the Commissr. apptd und[illegible] the Authority of the US did not communic[illegible] this journal or speeches made at the trea[illegible]

The Inds. say that officer of [illegible] told them they should receive 5000 Drs at the falling of the leaves which would be in Septr. or Octr.; and now the Secy. at War tells them the bank will not pay untill Jany. Their idea was that Col Wadsworth would invest money in the bank in such a manner as to produce them 5000 Ds at the time above mentioned, without being guaranteed expressly by the treaty.

I urged the reasons in your speech upon the Inds. in which I in some measure reconciled them to wait.

Abeel however would not agree to it on no other principal, ~~them~~ but to have the interest of 100000 Drs from the time the treaty was signed, and said unless that was the case he would not receive a farthing.

I pacified them by telling them I would go forward myself & have this money brought to them.

Yr H S

I Chapin

Mr. ~~Genl~~ Israel Chapin
anadarqua

Newyork 11 November 1798

Dear Sir!

You will recollect that $710. in private Annuities were promised to certain Indians, at the late Treaty. Mr. Robert Morris has provided for their annual payment, by a deposit of 24000 Dolls. Continental 3 p.Ct., wch are to be placed in the joint names of Th. Morris Esqr. and ourselves as Trustees, as will more fully appear by the articles of agreement, of wch herein we transmit you a copy, which will serve you as a guide how to comply with the intentions of it. To that end, we have remitted to the Cashier of the Bank of Albany the $710. wch keeps there at your disposal and wch we beg of you to dispose of, as our deed of Trust specifies, and to send us some vouchers, as an evidence for us to shew, that we on our parts have complied. Cornplanter you will perceive is to mention who his Annuity is to revert to, wch will be proper to have soon ascertained, and in wch Mr. Th. Morris, we are confident will give you every aid. We in fact now

Make an advance out of our own pockets of $180. as the 3/4 Interest, has as yet been received upon the 24/m, and this we will not be repaid us before January when the fourth quar[ter] will be; but we conceived it better to make this Anticipation than that the Indians should have the smallest cause to doubt the punctuality of the Engagements; if however, an alteration can be made with them for the payment of this Sum Annually in January, it will prove more convenient as then the whole sum will be received.

We trust that you will ere this have received from the Secretary at War the Annual Stipend due the Indians per the Treaty; should you not, the delay must be solely attributed to the Removal of the public offices from Philadelphia owing to the Yellow Fever that has raged there during the Summer.

We remain with perfect Esteem
Sir:

Your humble Servants
LeRoy Bayard & McEvers

The Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation, to the Sachems & Chiefs assembled about the great Council fire of the State of New York. —

Brothers — As you are once more assembled in Council, for the purpose of doing honor to yourselves and Justice to your Country. We your brothers, the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation, request you to open your ears and give attention to our voice and wishes. —

Brothers, you will recollect the late contest between you and your father, the great King of England. — This contest threw the Inhabitants of this whole Island into a great tumult and commotion, like a raging whirlwind which tears up the trees, and tosses to and fro the leaves so that no one knows from whence they come or where they will fall. —

Brothers, This Whirlwind was so ordered and directed by the great Spirit above, as to throw into our arms, two of your Infant Children, Jasper Parrish and Horatio Jones — We adopted them into our families, and made them our Children. We loved them, and nourished them. They lived with us many years. — At length the great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind, and it was still — a clear and uninterrupted sky appeared — The path of Peace was opened and the chain of friendship was once more made bright. — Then these our adopted children left us to seek their relations. — We wished them to remain among us, and promised, if they would return and live in our Country, we would give them each a seat of Land for them and their Children to sit down upon.

Brothers, They have returned and have for several years past been serviceable to us as interpreters.— We still feel our hearts beat with affection for them and now wish to fulfil the promise we made them, and to reward them for their services— We have therefore made up our minds to give them a seat of two square miles of Land lying on the Out-let of Lake Erie, about three Miles below Black rock— Beginning at the mouth of a certain creek known by the Name of Scoy-gu-quoy-des Creek, runing one mile from the river up said creek, thence Northerly as the river runs two miles, thence Westerly one Mile to the river, thence up the river as the river runs two miles to the place of Beginning, so as to contain two Square miles. —

Brothers, We have now made known to you our minds.— We expect and earnestly request that you will permit our friends to receive this our gift, and will make the same good to them, according to the laws and customs of your Nation. —

Brothers, Why should you hesitate to make our minds easy with regard to this our request? To ~~give~~ you it is but a little thing; and have you not complied with the request and confirmed the gift of Our brothers the Oneidas, the Onondagas and Cayugas to their Interpreters? — And shall we ask and not be heard? Brothers we send you this our speech, to which we expect your answer, before the breaking up of your great Council fire. — —

The Speakers of the Cuncil Honeawas his X Mark or Farmers Brother
Koyingquatah his X Mark or young King
Koneticae— his X Mark
Konnonyuwauna his X Mark
Konneskayaut his X Mark or Red Jacket
Seus sa waa— his X Mark
Soonooshuwaa his X Mark

Kaouedeuaunce his X Mark, or young Pollard
Gishkuga -- his X Mark or Little Billy
Skawanway -- his X Mark or White Chief
Koyangquencoowau - his X Mark
Tennehoocawa - his X Mark
Kennookaetawwau his X Mark
Tauehquawtakawna - his X Mark or Two Skies
Tauyaeuwna -- his X Mark
Sattakuaunyu - his X Mark
Hauwanasse -- his X Mark
Kyentwaka -- his X Mark or Corn planter
Kayundaucoowau - his X Mark
Kohshauyausta - his X Mark
Tuaunnyarnae his X Mark
Soonooquaucau - his X Mark
Owontongota -- his X Mark
Shequsindauqua - his X - Mark or Little Beard
Twauquandae - his X Mark
Toeway --- his X Mark
Tooquaunandae - his X Mark
Kauneshongo - his X - Mark or Captn. Shongo
Tonowauyea - his X Mark or tall Chief
Winneshattekaw -- his X Mark
Jaugohshetteh -- his X Mark
Jagohayur -- his X Mark
Honneyush --- his X Mark or Capt. [illegible]
Tayeewau - his X Mark or Parrot

Done this Twenty first day of November
1798 at a Public Council held at
Geneseo river In the presence of
Israel Chapin
Joseph Elliott

(1799
(1808

War department 15 February 1799.

Sir,

I have directed a warrant to be drawn in your favour for two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, which you are to distribute to the Indians comprised in the Treaty of Konondaigua in such proportional shares as they may be respectively intitled to and desire, in implements of husbandry and utensils suitable to their circumstances and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit —

The residue of their annuity or two thousand dollars will be vested in Goods and sent to you to be distributed as heretofore.

You will also receive a warrant on the Treasurer of the United States for eight thousand dollars, which you will pay to the Seneca Nation, conformably to the Treaty held at Genesee, the eleventh day of September 1797. You will also deliver to them the enclosed talk and take from them a receipt or evidence of the delivery of the money which is to be lodged with the Accountant of the War department —

I am Sir

Your obedt servant

James McHenry

Mr. Israel Chapin

To all people whoom these presents shall concern. — Whereas the six Nations of Indians by their Sachems and Warriors did by a certain Deed of Indenture bearing date the thirtieth day of November last past in consideration of the Covenants therein contained demise set and to farm let unto John Livingston Caleb Benton and their Aſsociates their Executors, Administrators and Aſsigns all that certain Tract and Parcell of Land commonly called and known by the name of the Land of the six Nations of Indians, and then in actual Poſseſsion of the said Indians situate lying and being in the State of New York. To have and to hold all and singular the said Lands with the Appurtenances unto the said John Livingston, Caleb Benton and their Aſsociates their Executors, Administrators & Aſsigns from the day of the date thereof for & during the term of nine hundred and ninety nine Years. Yielding and paying therefor the Yearly Rent or Sum of two thousand Dollars together with other things therein mentioned all which may more fully appear reference thereunto being had And Whereas at a Treaty held at Buffaloe

(Creek)

with all the aforesaid six Nations in presence of their Superintendants the said six Nations by their Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors by and with the agreement and consent of the said John Livingston, Caleb Benton and their Associates have granted, bargained and sold unto Oliver Phelps and Nathanael Goreham of Massachusetts Esquires their Heirs and Assigns a certain Tract of Land contained within the aforesaid demise comprehended within that part of the Teritory of the said six Nations whereof the Right of pre-emption had been ceeded by the said State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And Whereas the said six Nations have reserved to their own use the residue of all the Lands contained within the said part whereof the right of pre-emption hath been ceeded as aforesaid And Whereas from the afore mentioned Sale and reservation there remains subject to the aforesaid Lease or demise all the other Land mentioned and contained in the aforesaid Indenture the right of pre-emption whereof hath not been ceeded to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as aforesaid Excepting & reserving what is herein after excepted and reserved and to be made upon the condition hereafter (mentioned)

mentioned, to wit First excepting and reserving one I Mile Square near the Outlet of the Cayoga Lake and one of the Cayoga Salt Springs with one hundred Acres of Land adjacent to the same to accomdate the same with fire Wood & other conveniencies. Also excepting & reserving to the aforesaid Indians one half of the falls & convenient places for Wares for the purpose of catching fish & Ells from the Croſs Lake to the three Rivers, to their own benefit & behoof. Also reserving an exclusive right to one of the Salt Springs near Onondago with fifty or one hundred Acres of Land around the same sufficient for firewood and other conveniences for boiling Salt together with an equal right in common for Elling & fishing so far as to the Oneida Lake - All which exceptions and reservations as well as the Annual Rent itself hereafter mentioned and reserved to be paid to the said Indians are made & given upon this expreſs condition that whenever the aforesaid Indians shall part or dispose of the same or any of them then & in that case the New York Geneva Company their Heirs & Aſsigns alone shall have the right of purchasing or acquiring the same. Wherefore Know Yee that in consideration of the several matters above mentioned and of the Sales, Exceptions &

Reservations above mentioned whereby the Lands in the aforesaid Indenture contained now remaining Subject to the aforesaid demise are greatly reduced in quantity We the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the said six Nations lessors in the aforesaid demise by the aforesaid Indenture made & others have exhonerated dischard & acquitted, and do by these presents forever exonerate discharge and acquit the lessees in the aforesaid demise or lease their Executors & Administrators & Assigns forever of & from One thousand Dollars or one equal half of the Annual Rent or Sum of Money in the aforesaid Indenture reserved & made payable to us & our Successors or Representatives. And further we the same Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors do likewise fix upon the fourth day of July which shall be in the Year of our Lord Christ One thousand seven hundred & ninety one for the first payment of the said Annuel Rent so remaining payable upon the demise aforesaid & we do further hereby make known that we & our Successors shall and will then & forever after receive the remaining half of said Rent mentioned in the aforesaid Indenture,

Indenture then & thereafter payable annually to us & our Successors in Cattle at a reasonable price to be paid & delivered at Canadasago at the time & times in the aforesaid Indenture mentioned & covenanted for the payment of said Rent — With these alterations which We hereby declare & establish in consideration of the matters above mentioned we the same Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors do by these presents hold good & valid & hereby ratify & confirm to the Lessees in the aforesaid Indenture mentioned & their Associates their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns the aforesaid Demise heretofore made by the Indenture aforesaid to all intents & purposes during the term & continuance thereof. In Witness whereof WE the aforesaid Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the said six Nations have hereunto set our hands and seals this ninth day of July in the Year of our Lord Christ One thousand seven hundred eighty eight Mohacks — Hendrick Tekarihogea + (L. S.) Jos, Brant Thayendanegea + (L. S.) Thomas Shasennowane (L. S.) — Oneidas Kanawayenton (L. S.) Isaac Shorotowane + (L. S.) Oghnaongongh + (L. S.) — Onondagoes Yongwenjowanen + (L. S.) Sharonghiawanen + (L. S.) Otkwentageghte + (L. S.) Kagontenayen + (L. S.) Araghkwente (L. S.) Onereraghkhere + (L. S.) Kasheghstoghane + (L. S.) Kayendaghkhengh + (L. S.) — Cayogas Tekaenyon + (L. S.) Oghniokwenton (L. S.) ———

(Teyothoreghgongh)

Teyothoroghgongh + (L.S.) Shoheres + (L.S.)
Karonghyagetea (L.S.) Ojageghte + (L.S.)
Otstenragongh + (L.S.) Tekaraghgogh (L.S.)
Teiwaghtaghgote (L.S.) Aghshigwariscre (L.S.)
Aristatsi (L.S.) Shagoyeghwatha (L.S.)
Gonghsaniyonte + (L.S.) Kanentagonra +
(L.S.) Karenhoton (L.S.) Atyaseronnes (L.S.)
Tehaweanoken + (L.S.) Tetsinontawehogh
+ (L.S.) Teghaninharentonghs + (L.S.)
Shoyonwesee + (L.S.) Teghaghsharanegeas
+ (L.S.) Tewataseriyage + (L.S.) Teyoren
hakwente + (L.S.) — Senekas Oghnin
ewaghs + (L.S.) Karontowanen (L.S.)
Shotsyhonwaos + (L.S.) Skentyaghgwa-
digh + (L.S.) Tekaghsakatste (L.S.)
Shonghsowane + (L.S.) Shigwarentongh
kwi + (L.S.) Kanaase + (L.S.) Tewatogh
aranegeagh + (L.S.) Jonnontaweaghtaghsi
+ (L.S.) Shagoyeghwatha + (L.S.) Kayent-
waghgegh (L.S.) Shorihowane + (L.S.)
Karonghyaakera + (L.S.) Tekahonwag
shen + (L.S.) Arajongwaghs + (L.S.) Tsisi-
kikik + (L.S.) Shoghsharowane + (L.S.)
Katsirageron + (L.S.) Oghsawetorongh
+ (L.S.) Tehonegwenghsohare + (L.S.)
Aonghwenjageghte (L.S.) — Chief
Women Ononghsontyon (L.S.) Karagh
gosere + (L.S.) Kaghroghtonks + (L.S.)
Kawaghtyenenghta + (L.S.) Kannonisen
(L.S.) Gonwaghsennawi + (L.S.)
(Kaghkrengtha)

Kaghkerengtha × (L.S.) — Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of. Note the above Interlineations marked I.II in the body of the above writing were made before Seeling & Delive
John Butler Dep.y Agt., Saml Kirkland
James Dean Interpreter, Jos, Brant
David Smith Ben Barton M Hollenback
Elisha Lee. Ez.l Scott. —

State of New York. Secretary's Office February 22.d 1799 — I Certify the preceding to be a true Copy of the Original Deed now on file in this Office (Note the marks of the Grantors in the above mentioned Deed were made on the Seals, and as those Seals have in several Instances been worn off, the marks are therefore not made in this Copy). —

Jasper Hopper D Secry

[illegible]

With 31-5-1796.

An act for the better support of the Oneida Indians—

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New york represented in Senate & assembly, That the treaty made & entered into on the first day of June last between Egbert Benson Ezra L'Hommedieu & John Taylor agents on behalf the People of this State & the Oneida nation of Indians, under the superintendancy of Joseph Hopkinson Commissioner on the part of the United States, shall be & is hereby in all things ratified & confirmed—

2 [illegible]

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of this State shall pay on the warrant of the Comptroller thereof, to the order of the person administering the Government of the State the sum of seven ~~thousand~~ hundred dollars in the present year & the like sum in every year thereafter; which said sum of money shall be paid to the said Oneida Nation of Indians in conformity to the stipulations contained in the Treaty aforesaid & in such way & manner as is by law provided for the payment of the annuities eretofore contracted by the People of this State to be paid to the said Indians-

3d Clause Rejected

~~And be it further enacted, that the Surveyor General of this State shall & he is hereby required to cause to be surveyed the pieces or parcels of land situate in the tract ceded to the People of this State in & by the said Treaty & which by the same Treaty are reserved to the use of the said Nation of Indians or any individuals thereof And shall further cause the residue of the said tract so ceded to be surveyed~~

into lots not exceeding acres & shall file in his office & also in the offices of the Clerks of the respective Counties in which the said lands are situate, maps & field books of the said tract & survey: On which said field books shall be particularly noted the quality, timber & situation of each respective lot with any springs or stream of water thereon.

4th — Rejected

And be it further enacted that the said Surveyor General shall & he is hereby authorised to enter into contracts for the disposition ~~sell & dispose~~ of any of the said lots of land when surveyed as aforesaid at private sale, at a just & reasonable price therefore not less than Dollars per acre (Provided ~~That in the conveyance and the conveyance~~ &

The Surveyor ~~a deed to be given on such sale~~ ... & the times of payment of the principal & interest of the purchase money for said lots shall be, as near as may be, conformable to the

1st

as mentioned & provided

~~in the~~ ~~Regulations~~ ~~contained~~ in the

~~eighth, thirteenth & fourteenth sections of the act entitled "an act for the better support of the Oneida, Onondago & Cayuga Indians & for other purposes therein mentioned" passed the 9th of April 1795. Provided, that in the~~ ~~conveyances~~ ~~contracts so to be made shall be inserted a~~ ~~provision~~ ~~stipulation subjecting the lands therein contained to be forfeited to the People of this State,~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in case~~ ~~if~~ ~~a settlement shall not be made on the~~ ~~same lands~~ ~~lot so to be sold & at least acres thereof~~ ~~shall be~~ ~~cleared of the timber thereon, stoning, in a husbandmanlike manner, & sown or planted with wheat,~~ ~~Indian~~ ~~rye, oats or indian corn, within months thereafter.~~ ✱

✱ and upon the Surveyor General receiving satisfactory evidence of ~~a settlement~~ such improvement being made as aforesaid within the [illegible] in that case he shall convey such lot [illegible] upon [illegible] the residue of the purchase money [illegible] conformably to the provisions [illegible] & take a mortgage for the residue [illegible] contained in the said three sections of the said recited act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall & may be lawful for the Commissioners of the land-office & they are hereby required to cause letters patent to be issued to Israel Chapin, superintendant of Indian affairs under the authority of the United States, thereby granting to the said Israel Chapin two hundred & forty acres of land out of a certain tract of one mile square situate easterly ~~of~~ from New Stockbridge so called, & reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to their use in the cession of lands made by them to the People of this State on the fifteenth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred & ninety five; which said two hundred & forty acres shall be so taken from the tract aforesaid as to be equal in quality of soil to the tract in general

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of

And the said Commissioners of the land office shall cause letters patent to be issued to the Nothern Missionary Society in the State of New york, thereby granting to said Society all the residue of the said tract of one square mile, to be holden by such Society to & for the use & support of a Minister of the Gospel resid-ing & officiating among the said Oneida Indians Indians.

th
agreed to

~~And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of this State shall pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller pay to the said Surveyor General dollars, to enable him to discharge the duties imposed on him by virtue of this Act.~~

th
jected

An act for the better support of the Oneida Indians"

In Senate March 16. 1797
committed to the whole

[illegible]rees to be engrossed.

V. Schoonhoven

412

War Department 10th May 1799

Sir

I enclose for your information a copy of a communication from the Tuscarora chiefs, dated Tuscarora castle 26th April 1799

I am Sir your most obt Servt
James McHenry

Israel Chapin Esqr

Brother

When we went down to see and talk with you we got a paper from under your seal containing the good man's kind answer to our requests, and altho matters were so fixed before we went to him that he could not give us the land, which we wanted very much. He used us kindly, and advised us to work what land we had, more, and not go hunting or trapping as much as we were wont. we have followed his council in every matter, hope it will be well for us. To enable us the better to do this, our Brothers are pleased to assist us with those articles which we want for that use, of which we take good care, and are thankful for them.

We have asked our friend Chapin, but cannot know to what extent the kind bounty of our good brethren went.

Last year we got one yoke of oxen. seven harrow teeth, and one hog, plough, two axes. and some small articles out of our Friend Chapin's Brothers' Store, some of which were of little use to us, and not suited to our wants and told us, that is what you are allowed by your white brethren, and no more

In your paper given us at Philada. dated 13th March 1798, signed James McHenry Secy of War, it says that as a proof of the great mans friendship for the nation, he desires you to direct the Superintendant Israel Chapin to provide some implements of Husbandry for the Nation, and to make us who have visited him some little presents for ourselves and wives We do not mean to complain of our good brothers, but if we do not enjoy the benefit of their kindness, it is but right they should know it.

We have not, as yet received the great mans present for the nation or ourselves because we have been charged with every article we got from our friend Chapin and the whole with our expenses while in Canadargue was one hundred and ninety nine dollars— To prevent the like in future, we wish to have the purchase of such implements, or goods as we may want hereafter, ourselves, and as we are agreed to take our good friend, the Presidents council, it will be mostly in farming tools. Our Head chief, Sacarissa shewed the paper we got from you, to Mr Chapin which he read, and returned to him at Buffaloe Creek

It was bad for us that our Interpriter Cusack did not serve us well, if he had, it would have given us great pleasure, and we might, perhaps, not have troubled you now. we are your friends and brothers, may the great Spirit rule your councils and directs your actions

Faithfully transcribed from the interpretation of Thomas Green at the request of Sacarissa and all the Tuscarora chiefs aſsembled in Council

Tuscarora Castle 26th Apl 1799

War Department
James McHenry

PHI
9
MY

FREE

Israel Chapin Esqr.
Canandaigua
New York

enclosing a talk of
the Tuskaroras

Buffalo Creek july 7th 1792

Sir

I must inform you that I have be detained at this place twenty Days attending the Council of the five nations of indians, and they are a going to the westward with a message to the hostile indians from Congress; and they apear to be well disposed, and they Complain that Some of their warriors have been persuaded to join our armey which gave us a great uneasiness as Congress desired us to set still and not go to war on ~~our~~ either side that ~~they~~ say that it was lieutenant Jefferson that persuaded them away in order to go to war; and now it is their earnest request that you will let the warriors come home Capt Hennery with three indians more indians is gone to the westward to the hostile indians with a message from Congress he left this place the eighteen Day of June this I wright by the Request of the indians at this place.

I am Sir your Friend and
To the Commander humble Servant
at Fort Franklin Israel Chapin

1st July 1792
from
Israel Chapin

Account of what passed at a Council held at Caghnawage of the Five Nations with the Seven Nations of Canada first meeting on the 5th of July, 1799

After all were seated a chief of the Caghnawagas rose and spoke as follows

Brothers Five Nations

We are happy to see you here all well at the Council fire of the Seven Nations, we give thanks to the Almighty that he has been pleased to preserve you from accidents along the road so that we now have the satisfaction of seeing you all safe arrive at this our council fire of the Seven Nations — for the road which our ancestors had made for brethren to walk in on the business of peace has got incumbered with many fallen trees and bushes have grown up in it so as to make it almost impassable we are therefore happy you have now beat the path again so as to make it plain ——

Again Brothers concerning chattering birds which on every point along the road is to be met with our ancestors agreed that such things

for it would have entirely deprived us of the joy we now feel at seeing our brethren, had any accident happened on his journey towards us.

Should not be listened to; but be laid behind our backs let us therefore brothers renew what our forefathers have done

Brothers, as you are but just come off your journey and must be tired we shall therefore defer opening the business for which we have called you until you have sufficiently reposed yourselves, so we now close the council ——

~~[illegible] 8th of July the Caghnawaga~~ ~~Speaker rose and Spoke as follows~~

~~First~~ Afterwards one of the Oneidas from from Oneida got up and Spoke

Brothers, I have a few words to speak to you on the part of the chiefs at Oneida, it is concerning the chattering birds which have been saying, that the Oneidas had best not attend the Council at Caghnawaga, as they were on the American side during the war, that they would certainly meet with hurt, I was therefore brothers desired to to ask you how that affair is if it is so or not— the bird was heard at several places and wanted to stop us from coming here— and the bird's name is Colonel Louis ——;

The Chief of the Caghnawaga then said, that ~~they~~ it might have originated at St Regis; but that they should pay no attention to ~~what he had said~~ ~~mentioned of the birds~~ saying for that he would assure his brothers the Oniada they had nothing to expect here but friendship —

Then a Chief Capt John from St Regis spoke — he said ^ ~~it was a shame~~ that the chiefs of the Seven Nations ~~Caghnawagas, they~~ had so much listened to that bird called Col. Louis + that, fact ~~he~~ was the cause of the present assembly being now called together, and of various other trouble they had been at on that account, and that now he heard he would not be present at this meeting.

^ he had supposed it would again be said this report came from St. Regis tho' the Chiefs knew nothing about it; ~~and that~~ nor any one except it might be Louis & his party, and that he regretted and was ashamed

+ which they all had done except himself

Council at Caknawaga 1799

On the 8th of July the Council met again & the Chief of the Caghnawagas spoke as follows,

Brothers Five Nations,

Listen now to the purport of our meeting — When our forefathers had settled vari things respecting our interests that might be enjoyed by their posterity they marked out the different boundaries of the different nations ~~where the brethren might~~ ~~the first~~ the portion of land they were separately to be the proprietors of, and on which the warriors might freely hunt and enjoy themselves on —

Therefore as I was enquiring about this matter I was told by the New York people that I had no right to the land I looked on as mine, that the right belonged to the Five Nations and that they had made it over to them I don't say you did so, brother, but this is what the New York people told us — It is for this reason we the Seven Nations call the five Nations to the Council fire we have made for our brethren hoping the Almighty will assist us to settle the matter satisfactorily among ourselves so let us coolly & deliberately

Caghnawage July 10, 1799

The Caghnawage Speaker arose and Spoke as follows.

Brother, We have now again met well with the help of Almighty, and also our father that is, your brother, we return thanks that he has been pleased to bring him safe to this day — Now Brother as to what you said yesterday, that you pulled up a pine and put down under ground the small bird that tells stories, we return you thanks — Brother We also join with you to put it under the ground from where the pine was taken up, there being a swift stream under into which it will fall that will take it to the big sea — from whence it never can return ——

Brothers, We have now done the burying under the ground the things that disturbed our peace we now speak of what we think we had best do on business for which we have now met which we had agreed to lay before Sir John Johnson — it appears to us necessary that we should both look towards the State of New York from whence the misunderstanding arose and both of us meet there to get it rectified, for should I go thise alone they will perhaps only triffle with me; But, Brother, if the length of the journey should appear too troublesome you may if you please do it by writing

Capt Brant then spoke as follows

Brothers

Excuse us that we now deviate a little from the customs of our ancestors, which was that however triffling the affair spoken on should be, they would yet retire before they would give an answer from the respect with which they treated things of public concern & as our minds are made on what we are to do, we therefore answer you immediately for the better expediting of the business ———

Brothers, (after repeating what they had said)

We approve of what you have proposed we will jointly apply to Sir John Johnson to join with us in writing to the New York States but should they not give in the satisfaction wanted, or should Sir John not assist us in it we will meet you there where you got the information from and bring it to a conclusion

Speeches delivered
at Caghnawaga
1799

1799

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin Esq.r Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The Petition of Half Town & George Brothers of Big Tree (one of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians deceased) humbly sheweth that by a Law passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania their brother was entitled to a certain Island situate in the Allegheny River below the mouth of Connewongo River, & since the decease of their said brother, they have not been able to inform themselves whether any Patent for the said Island was ever issued (to their said Brother) they therefore beg leave to request that his Excellency the Governor will make Enquiry into the Premises, & if it shall appear that the said Patent has not been issued, that he will direct that the same may Issue in the names of themselves; being the true & rightful Heirs of their said Brother Big Tree deceased they further beg leave to request that his Excellency the Governor will when convenient give them information as to the premises, & direct them to the Care of Capt. Israel Chapin Agent of Indian Affairs, Ontario County (Cannandaquie) State of New York, and your Petitioners in duty bound will pray &c —

Genushedaga

Aug.t 16. 1799.

For and in behalf of the ~~Petitioners~~ Petitioners

(Sign'd) — Joseph Ellicott

We the undersigned Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians do Certify, that the above named Half Town & George are the only Brothers & surviving Heirs of the aforesaid Big tree deceased, & that the above named Big tree is the same person that the Grant of the Island below the Mouth of Connowongo was made to; And further that he died without Issue

Captain Abeal his X mark or Cornplanter

Toaguyyaienda his X mark or { Capt. Abeal's Nephew

Hawuyutonguush his mark

In the Presence of

Joseph Ellicott (Signed)

Wm Johnston. (D.o)

Henry Simmons Jun.r (d.o)

8-16-1799

Permission necessary for publication or

An Act to empower the Governor to grant a Patent to Big Tree, a Seneca Chief, for a certain Island in the Allegheny River

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva., in general Assembly met, & it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the Governor be empowered, & he is hereby empowered, to grant a Patent to Big Tree, one of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, for a certain Island in the Allegany River, about three miles below the Conewango River, called the Conewango Island, containing about two hundred Acres, to hold to him & his heirs forever, and that the same be granted free and clear of all expense —

William Bingham Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Richard Peters Speaker
of the Senate

Approved January the twenty ninth 1791

Thomas Mifflin Governor of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylva.

Secretary's Office
Philad. August 1st 1794

I hereby certify that I have compared the preceding copy with the original act deposited among the Records of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that the same is truly and accurately transcribed —

A. J. Dallas
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Lieutenant General Hunters Answer to Captn. Brant — Fort George 6. Sept. 1799 —

Brother —

I have received the word of the Five Nations residing on the Grand River, through you — It makes me happy to find your Sentiments are the same, that they have ever been, and I beg that you will in my name salute them.

Brother —

I am happy to learn that the Crop this year is likely to be better than the last, and we may hope by the aſsistance of the Great Spirit who takes care of us all, that it may be brought safely into your houses.

Brother,

You will aſsure the Five Nations residing on the Grand River that I feel exceedingly happy at their expreſsions of sincere attachment to the King their Great Father and aſsurances of a continuance of unshaken attachment to his Person and Government, and that I am much obliged to them for their good wishes toward myself.

Brother —

On my part, you will aſsure the Five Nations on the Grand River, that nothing that rests with me to do, shall be wanting to make them comfortable and happy.

Brother,

I recommend you to the protection of the Great Spirit, that he may preserve you and them, and that you may be taken safe home is my sincere wish; as a token of which I send you those Strings of Wampum for the Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations on the Grand River.

Eight Strings of Black and White Wampum

6th Sepr. 1799
General Hunter's
Speech ——

To our Grate and Honorable Brother

John Gay Gouarnor State of Newyork –

Brother, We the Chiefs and Womer of the Vilidge of St Regies have sent the Bearors John Lewis Cook Jacob Frances Petter Tarbell as Dibetues and Wm Gray our Enterpeter – to act and Settle all Busness for us that may concern this State or us the above mentioned Vilidge or any Indewidual belonging to this State –

firstly We beg you Brother to order mecns to have our Madawes on Grass River survede and the Nomber of acars contand then to have as meny acars Cleard neer our Vilidge within the Recervation made to us by this State and then to have the use of the madaws on grass River till such time as those Lands will be fit to mow Grass on

Secondly Brother

We wish to Inform you that at the west end of our – madaws on Grass River we have one Square mile of Land Likwis Reserved to us by thes State ~~for~~ with a saw mill in the center of the mill Square for which Amable Foshee is bound to pay us the some of two hundred Dollars pir year as Long as he Keeps it in his costaty – and we are not satesfied with his usege to us and Indiuels of thes State

thirdly Brother

thare is a rout Leeds from Plats Borough on Lake Champlain croses the Chatigue River and comes straight to the vilidge St Regies whare thare aught to be a fary. Keep for the accomadation of the publick and the use of thes fary is lik

Like to creat quarels and dispules now
to provent all these diagreable contentions
porpose to you for to take one hundred acars a
the praveledge of the fery and whare thare ma
be a good Potash works araited for those prive
We wish us to give us two hundred and fifty Dol
as a yearly rent —
forthly Brother

We wish to Inform you that thay is Nine miles bet
Housen however the rout runs through our Reserv
and we meen to rent a part of our Lands inord
to make it Convenient for travelars and be Som
benifet to our Selvs and Children who may
folow us — and be you to inform all our
Brothers who may See fit to rent Lands of u
that We Expect thay will pay thare Rents ac
=ing to Contract as you have Law and Justis
in your power and we are not aquanted wi
our Brother White Pepels Laws
fifthly Brother

thus is a request from your Sister of the villedge
of St Regies the Wamen of famalies, which is
that you would pity them and Send them a
Scoal Master to Learn the Children to reed and
Wright —

Brother your Complyance to these requests will
Cause us Ever to pay for your well fare and
happyness who remains your Brothers Chiefs of
and thare wives in St Regies + te gania ta ro gen

Witness + te ha ton wen hongotha x on ga nien te
Wm Gray + ta ie hen re x ori wa gete
x to ta ro ga ne
x at triak ta tie

His Axcellancy

John Gay Governor State
of
Newyork ——

War Department
10 February 1800

Sir

I have directed a warrant to be drawn in your favour for 2500 Dollars, which sum you are to distribute to the Indians comprised in the treaty of Canandaigua in proportional shares, as they may be respectively intitled to and desire in implements of husbandry and utensils suitable to their circumstances and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit.

The residue of their annuity, that is 2000 Dollars will be [illegible] in specie and sent to you to be distributed as heretofore.

You will also receive a warrant on the Treasurer of the United States for [illegible] Dollars [illegible] under and which you will pay to the Seneca Nation conformably to the treaty held at Genesee the 15 day of September 1797. You will require from them a receipt or evidence of the delivery of the money which is to be lodged with the Accountant of the War Department.

Major Rivardi will be written to, respecting the complaints of the Tuscarora's against him, or his soldiers, for killing three of their horses, and refusing satisfaction for them.

The Loss of the young King of the Seneca Nation you observe is not sufficiently proved—but that his representation is generally believed—and from his [illegible] have directed a W[illegible] Dollars [illegible] the [illegible] to be applied [illegible] of your superintendency - this is designed [illegible] injuries to the [illegible] they [illegible] entitled [illegible] without the strict provisions [illegible] apply [illegible] will [illegible] indemnify the United States from future claims for the same causes.

The Indians must be informed who ask for more than they are intitled to receive under treaties, that you have the most pointed orders not to exceed their stipend.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant
James McHenry

Israel Chapin Esqr.

ties, that you have the most pointed orders
to exceed their Stipend.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant
James McHenry

War department

Israel Chapin Esq
Canandaigua

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20

e Chapin Esq.

the Honorable the Lagislature of the State

New york.

the pation of William Gray respectfully Shewith

that your petitioner was born in the County of Washington in this State — that when a boy he was taken prisnor in the year Eighty late war by the Indiens of the Seven Nations of Canady among-whome he has Ever Sence continued to reside — that by adaption and marrige he has be come entitled to all the Rights and priviledges of one of that Peaple and Consequentley is with them a proprietor of the Lands Secured to them by treaty with this State — that he has now a famely of Children whome wishes to Educate in the manner of their Civilised acustoms and leve some property to make them respectble and usefull in Society — that altho according to the Customs of the tribe at St Regies acuaring whare he resids Individuals have Lands assigned to them for cultivation in Severalty yet the Laws of the State cannot take Cognizance of it — that the Nation of wich he is a member have set apart for him and wishes to confirm to him a tract ~~of~~ as his Exclusive ~~property~~ proportion of the Lands 257 Acres bounded on the North by the Salmon River mill tract ~~on the~~ on the East by the East boundrays of the large reservation on the weast by a Line parallel thareto drawn from the Eleventh mile tree and on the South by the South bounds of said Reservation now held in common in thare Reservation near the Vilidge of St Regis your Petitionar therefor in considanation of all

these circumstances prays that It may
Lawfull for him to receive Such a Grant
Nation and that it may reicieve the Sanc
of Government and your petitioner a
in duty bound Shall ever pray

Albany the
19th Feby 1800 –

William Gr

E. William Gray

In Assembly 25 Feb. 1810

Read & referred to Mr. Savage
Mr. Lammas
Mr. Verbeck.

Dear Sir, Oneida, March 17th 1800.

I wrote you, by the messengers bound to Grand River, which you have probably received before this time. Mr. Wemp, the Smith you engaged, has moved to this place, & is ready to begin work, so soon as provided with materials. There is no iron on hand; neither can Mr. Wemp, immediately, (if at all,) furnish himself with a set of black-smiths tools. It was expected that he would have the privilege of using the tools, & working in the Shop, which the Quakers left, for the use of the Nation, till such times, as he might be otherwise provided;— Three or four of the pagans, at the East part of the Town, objected- & claim an exclusive right to all the property left by the Quakers.— I sent for Mr. Wemps, expecting he would have influence enough, with them, at least to convince them of the reasonableness & public utility of giving up the Smiths shop, to your Smith—

Smith, till farther orders from you – as a number of the Indians are in great want of axes. – However, Mr. VanEps, found them so obstinate, he could do nothing with them. – It will of course, take Mr. Wemp, some time, to build a shop & provide coal, aside of the necessary implements for his business. All the Indians, except three or four, as I am told, are highly pleased, with Mr Wemps return to them, & he appears anxious to give both you & them intire satisfaction, in the discharge of his duty. –

The Quakers told me, they left a quantity of both iron & steal, when they took their departure last winter. The exact quantity, they did not ascertain; I should suppose, a sufficient quantity for immediate use, might be found, if not concealed, or disposed of. Mr. VanEps, told of one bar of iron, having been discovered the last week. – There must be some pretty sly, light fingered fellows who live round the Quaker house.

After runing about several hours, to find the key of the shop, this morning, Mr Wemp tells me, he got liberty of access to work about half an hour. — A true history of the Quakers enterprize among the Oneidas, would really be entertaining as well as a little ludicrous. — It would present a picture of ignorance pride, superstition & bigotry most curiously blended. — A few of those sly, artful pagans have swingled them out of the greatest part of the £2000 they expended, ostentatiously ~~sibly~~, & professedly for the good of the nation & as the only true & real friends to Indians. — The greatest objects of Charity, many widdows & orphans among the Oneidas, were never once visited, seen or known by the Quakers, during their three years residence here, amidst all their Charitees, & love to the poor Indians.

Tȩkennonsongõtha-
Olaghkŏnent-

But I will not amuse you any longer with animadversions. — There is a little of your influence or official, Authority, requisite to set these mills in motion. — The persons who formerly tended, both sawmil & gristmil, have absconded. — And the mills are truly in a pitiable situation. — The cer, cue my must

be soon cleared from the wastegatt — or the
dam, will be exposed by the spring-flood. —
The Indians themſelves, are utterly incapable
of making choice of a perſon, to take the
charge of the mills — for he must be either
a knave, or a fool, which they would employ. all that is neceſsary for
you to do, in the affair, is only to empower,
or expreſs even your deſire, that Mr. Dean Esqr.
or Mr. Wemp — or both jointly, ~~to~~ procure a capable,
& honest man to take charge of the mills &
be reſponſible to you or to them for his
conduct — . —

Martinus, deſires me, to remind you, of
a promiſe, or encouragement, you once
gave him, of a handſome Genteel gun.
if so, by all means procure it; for he
really deſerves well of his Nation & has
spent more time to adjust difficulties among
them since you paſsed this place, than the
value of two guns — I hope Sr. you will,

J. Chapin Esqr

State of the Oneida.
begun 1800

I hope Sir, you will think seriously & earnestly of making a visit here in the month of May next, or by the begining of June. - there is a disagreeable matter of near two years standing betwixt the Oneidas & Kanaghsoragies, which should be attended to & adjusted. I know of no one but yourself, or Judge Dean, who could make a compromise betwixt them. It is too lengthy a matter to commit to writing -

On many accounts, the appearances are encouraging among the Oneidas. They have greatly reformed as to drinking. they tell me, there is not now one tenth part of the intoxicating draught, taken by them (except among the pagans) which almost overwhelmed them the last summer & fall. - They wish for an answer ~~to~~ to some parts of this letter by the first conveyance. - I am obliged to write with a bad pen, & with some degree of dispatch - Mrs Kirkland joins me in Complements - & cordial salutations to Mrs Chapin & yourselfe - Yours affectionately

I. Chapin Esqr -

S. Kirkland

P.S. March 18th The letter did not go forward last evening as was expected; I have therefore a few moments leisure this morning, to add – that your official Influence will be very serviceable in adjusting the Quakers property so as to render it of public utility & general benefit. should you only inform the Cheifs & head warriors that you expected, they would have a proper estimate made of said property

Dear Sir, Oneida March 17th 1800.

I wrote you by the meſsengers bound to grand River, which you have probably rec^d before this time. Since you paſsed thro' this ~~town~~ several occurrences have taken place, of which you ~~must~~ ſh^d be informed, in order to know, where it is neceſsary to make use of your official authority, & interpose your influence, with such means as you have, for their adjustment, that some good may accrue to the Oneidas, by all the vast sums bestowed upon them annually, both by Congreſs, At the request of many of the Indians, & M^r. Wemple, your Blacksmith, I give you the following information of the State of things among the Oneidas, which they suppose comes within the jurisdiction & cogniſance of the superintendant — and

First. — The blacksmith (M^r. Wemple) who you have imployed for the service of the nation, has moved here with his family. All the Indians, except three or four (as I am told) are highly pleased, with M^r. Wemple's return to them, as their established Smith: and he appears anxious to give both you & them, full satisfaction in the discharge of his duty. —

Secondly. — M^r. Wemple is ready to work - so soon as furnished with materials, & many of the Indians in great want of axes — & especially those who never received any aid or supply whatever, from the labours beſtowed upon the Oneidas by the Quakers. —

Thirdly. There are no materials, neceſsary implements or shop, that can at present be procured for the Smith.

~~[illegible]~~ nor

nor can Mr. Wemple, immediately (if at all) furnish himself with a set of smiths tools, if that was expected by the superintendent.–

Forthly. It was intended, & expected by near four-fifths of the nation, that the State, or established smith, should have the use of the sets of tools, & occupy the shop, which were left by the Quakers & professedly & repeatedly declared to be given, for the use & benefit of the nation at large & even Tuscaroras expressly included. Till such time as he might be otherwise provided.

Fifthly. – On application being made for the smiths utensils & shop –, Three or four of the pagan party at the East part of the town, (where the Quakers resided) objected: & claim an exclusive right to all the property left by the Quakers. – – The necessity, & general benefit to the Indians, of the Smiths being immediately put in a situation to persue his business –, induced me to send for Mr. Ven Eps, (to whom I recollect, you applied, to afford assistance to the Smith) expecting he would have influence sufficient at least, to convince them of the reasonableness, of resigning up the Shop & its utensils to Your Blacksmith, till further orders from you. However, Mr. Ven Eps found them so obstinate, that he could not prevail upon them, neither by frowns or flatteries. – Mr. Wemple, after runing about the other morning, from house to house for an hour or two, found the key of the shop, obtained access, & leave to work about half an hour.–

What has become of the iron & steel which the Quakers left, when they took their departure last winter, is at present, difficult to ascertain – By the account they gave me, I suppose there might be a sufficient quantity for immediate use, if not concealed or disposed of. Mr. Ven Eps tells me

of

tells me, of one bar of iron being discovered the last week & two Chains sold, or pawned, for about half price. Those chains made by Mr Wemple, when in your Employ. — The farming utensils, & set of Joiners & Carpenters tools, may be collected in some degree. —

I am Sorry, Sir, to give you, so poor an account of any part of the nation, among whom I have so long resided; ~~but~~ yet justice to truth, & real existing facts require it. — But this conduct, & these Characters must not be ~~given~~ imputed to the nation at large. Excepting, three or four Instances of apostacy from the Christian faith, the whole, of that Class, have been professed pagans, or half pagans, since my first acquaintance with this people. And since the revival of the pagan sacrifices & religious feasts of their forefathers, at the East end of the town, or in the village of Aghwistonis, the Old Blacksmith, (so called) many have joined them, & most of those who apostatized from Christianity. — —

It so happened, that those benevolent, well meaning Quakers, made their first pitch in the midst of this set of Indians: among whom were a few sly, artful pagans & halfway christians, who got the blind side of them, & finally swingled them out of the greatest part of the £2000. they expended — professedly for the good of the nation at large, & as the only true & real friends to Indians. This I conceive, first led them astray, together with their ignorance of the very genius, or nature of Indians; and that bigotry, self confidence & preciseness, for which the Quakers are distinguished; that they thereby missed their end, & frustrated their object. ~~And~~ The greatest objects of Charity, many widdows & orphans among the Oneidas were never once visited, seen or known by the Quakers during their three years residence here; while, some of the vilest & most useless characters, even harpys among the nati would find access to their Charities, & in some instances share largely in their bounty. - - - -

I have detained you, Sir, much longer than I intended under this fifth remark. — I proceed therefore, to observe —

Sixthly. That your official influence is requisite to set their mills in motion. The white perſons who formerly attended both saw mill & grist mill, have *absconded*. — 'Tis reported, that they caught something of the disorder of our good old *Continental money* — Viz — *depreciation*: — And by the accounts which the Indians give of them, the attention which they paid to the mills the year past, bore ~~the~~ strong features of that disorder. — The mills are *truly* in a *pitiable* situation. — The one, *unfinished*, the other out *of repair*. — The ice must soon be cleared from the *wastegate*, or the whole dam will be expoſed, to be carried away by the spring flood. — — You are senſible, Sir, that the Indians themſelves, are utterly incapable of chooſing, & bargaining with a man, to take the care of thoſe mills, & being *accountable to them*; especially in their preſent divided state while a spirit of jealousy & envy runs so high among them. no one but a *knave*, or a *fool*, would subject himſelf to such a disagreeable situation. — And it is a pity, to see so much property, remain uſeleſs, & unproductive; & every day expoſed to be deluged by a flood of water, & perhaps rendered uſeleſs for the whole seaſon. I ſuppoſe, all that is neceſsary for you to do, in this matter, is to empower, Mr. VanEps, or Mr. Wemple, to procure a *suitable* perſon, as to *capacity* & *honesty*, to take the Charge of theſe mills ~~mills~~ No. 2.

No. 2.

while writing. Mr. Wimple comes in, & informs me that with some extraordinary exertion, for these two days past he has cleared the waist-gate of the ice = likewise the floor of the saw-mill, so as to hoist the gate. finds the saw-mill much damaged, & out of repair – that it will cost 60, or 70 doll.s to fit it for use, to any advantage. But tells me, that several of the Blacksmiths party will not allow him, to take the charge of the mills; they chose to let them out themselves, as they have done heretofore. And for a week past, there have been two White men, tampering with them, & haunting them almost by day & by night, for the use of those mills; one of these white men, is perhaps, as great a vagabond, as faithless a creature, as the State of New-York can produce; The other, I am told does not equal him, in many parts of his character. And the party-spirit runs so high betwixt the East & west end of the town, that few care little what becomes of public property.

Seventhly. For the good & peace of the nation – your official Influence, or some foreign aid, will be necessary. to adjust the Claims, to the Quakers property; or make such a disposal of it, as that it might, in some way, or other contribute to the general good, & not wasted, or monopolized by a few individuals..– – –

They left upon their improvements, a house & barn, betwixt 20 & 30 Acres of cleared land – exclusive of the shop, Smiths tools – farmers & Carpenters ditto – The whole might be valued at 7 – or 800 doll.s – or might be leased for the annual Interest of that sum. – This property has laid the foundation for such a division, & mutual Jealousy among the Indians, as I fear will do them more injury, than twice the value of the property. – – – The Quakers, previous to their departure, in full Council, & with a great deal of formality

made declaration, "that all the fruit of their labours they
"bestowed upon the Nation at large; to be made use of some
"way or other for the good of every individual: then
"all the articles mentioned - & the declaration repeated
" with great apparent solemnity, adding, that these were the
" orders, from their society, & communicated by three of
"their Chief men, who visited them the last fall." -

The provisions they had on hand at their departure was divided with great exactness - even to a point of flower. There was some murmerings however among the Indians, of some instances of partiality - & filching; but this too common, on such occasions. —

Soon after these generous freinds had taken their leave of the dear Indians -; A proposal was made from some of the principal men of the West End of the town, to several principal men of the Blacksmiths party of the East -. "That the House, left by the Quakers with more or less of the improvements, should be reserved as a parsonage; & to be occupied & improved by their minister, during actual residence. - It was refused. - They then requested the loan or hire of it for three or six months: Refused -; They then intended, to have the Blacksmith, whom their superintendent should employ, ~~should~~ to occupy the house for the sake of the shop, & other conveniences - that they might some way or other have it converted to public use; - But this was denied. They then determined to ~~concerned~~ themselves no more about it. -

Soon after - The Son in law of Big Christian took possess of the house, with part of another family & not long after this, it was given out, that the Quakers had privately conveyed the house to Big Christian -;

Now the West part of the town, & their adhearants who reside in the neighbourhood of the Quakers settlement, feel themselves injured & abused; and altho' nearly three forths of the nation, have no means within themselves, to obtain justice, Their jealousies & varience are so deeply rooted, & their Characters & dispositions so different from each other: a reconciliation, can never be effected without foreign aid & in that case, would not be permanent, without a *radical re*formation.

We the Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneka Nation do acknowledge to have received from the President of the United States thro the medium of the War office, by the hand of Israel Chapin, the sum of Six thousand ~~dollars~~ ~~being [illegible]~~ two hundred & fifty dollars, being due to us from the shares vested in the President of the United States for our use & benefit for the year 1799, agreeable to an article or convention entered into at Bigtree in the County of Ontario with Thomas Morris Esq in September One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

1799
1800
1801

Buffaloe Creek 26 March 1800

Witness Present

Form of a receipt for Goods pd the Seneka Nation

We the

1800 March 26.

Buffaloe Creek Main Villg.	280	$ 1050 their share
Cattaragasas	200	750 Do. Do
Alleghana	360	1350
Tonawanda	083	311
Canawagasas	024	090
Little Beards Town & Bigtree Town	137	513
Squaka Hill	100	375
Fallchief and Jimerson Towns	083	311
Kounoedes	120	450
Senekas from Grand River	083	311
White Chiefs Town Buffaloe Creek	100	375
Total of the Senekas	1570	5998

Payment for the year 1799 — 6000 Drs

5998 Drs some half Dollars were ommitted which would have made up the exact sum of 6000 Drs Due the Inds.

$6000 Divided among them gives to each Soul 4 Drs. 6/ & leaves a dividend of $112 — 50 cents.

Canandaigua Apl 4 1800

Sir,

The Indians who went to Grand River for the Children, have returned without them: I have made them the present of a shirt each.

The Letter they brought from you mentioned the distressed situation of some of the Oneidas, which would undoubtedly excite pity & compassion I have generally done somthing for the Indian families where they are destitute of the means of supporting them selves by unavoidable accidents sickness &c. — But Mr. Vandeps tells me that is very discription of Oneidas can allways ind money to purchase a bottle of rum. It is very difficult to take care of any people that will not endeavor to take care of themselves

Your was good enough to mention respecting the Mills being in a dangerous situation and that some exertions were necessary to prevent them going to distruction but did not know from what quarter means were to be derived to secure them. I think Sir, after the U States have built them the Oneidas should exert themselves to keep them in order they ought to be taught they have something to doe on their part as well as the as the U States. I shall have certain things forwarded by the U S for them (viz) goods which I shall deliver them their share.

I hope Mr Wemple will be able to get to work by & by for them, altho' I think it might have been of more importance his paying attention to the Mills for a time. I am very happy to hear the Oneidas remain religious, I wish it might continue. Christian sends to me by his Son wishing to know if he must send the business of that people to me in [illegible] I suppose it means no more than [illegible] come thr'o him. I shall endeavor to get a handsome gun for Martinas in the course of the summer. I have lately returned from B Creek & found the traveling very bad & dangerous, high water &c, I made the payment of bounty to the Senecas at that place.

I was happy to hear from Yourself and Mrs Kirkland & to receive your compliments and I beg you to accept ours.

Sir with sentiments of
respect & esteem Your
Obedt Servt
Israel Chapin

Revd S Kirkland

Capt. Isrl Chapin's
Kanandaigue
April 4th 1800

Revd Samuel Kirkland

pr Indn } Oneida

Quebec 22d April 1784

Sir

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the 15th instant covering two letters to Colonel Claus from John the Mohawk requesting your good offices with me for an Augmentation of the Land intended for the Mohawk Nation at the Bay of Quinte, and the Establishment of a School in their Village. I have so often expl to You the Interest I take in the Welf Mohawks, that it is unnecessary to say that I shall chearfully as far as it is in my power come into such measures as You and they shall consider the best Calculated for their Happiness — with this View, altho' I am partial to the Situation and the arguments urged by Joseph for their settling at the Grand River in preference to the Bay of Quinte yet, so desirous am I to

Sir John Johnson Bart

prevent the Nation from separating (from a conviction that a determined Union and attachment can alone support their strength and consequence, as well with the Six Nations as the Americans) I advised Joseph rather to yield to the general opinion than otherwise, if he should find the bulk of the Nation prejudiced in favor of Quinte Bay as they can at any time extend their Settlements and form such connections with any of the Six Nations who may settle higher up as their Mutual Interests shall require, — I have therefore only to acquaint you that You have my Authority to acquaint the Mohawks who have decided for Bay of Quinte that it is not my intention to restrict them to the 7000 acres, mentioned in their letter to Colonel Claus, and that whatever addition shall be deemed necessary for their more comfortable and happy Establishment shall be made — I speak of the Mohawk Nation, for I never will entertain an Idea of any distinction between their Villages — I shall al

al

in compliance with their wishes allow them a Schoolmaster, You have not said any thing of the Person they recommend, I shall therefore rely entirely upon your Choice of a proper Person whose attachment to Government, in all situat must be the first consideration.

I am this day favored with your letter of the 19th instant, — If you think that Josephs reasons for wishing that a few of the Chiefs from Canada may go to, and that their presence will have a good effect at the general meeting, If you can find such as You can confide in, I hav no Objection to their going.

In respect to the St Regis indians I am entirely of Opinion that if means can be found of settling their Claim without their mixing with your Settlements it is most to be wished, — Colonel Campbell may therefore make offer of the Ground mentioned in your letter, lying between the Boundary Line, the Lake, & Mr Lotbinieres Seigneurie, in lieu of their last demand.

I

I am with great regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servant

Signed Fred. Haldimand

Montreal 29th April 1800

A true Copy
John Chew
Secy. I. A.

00

ay 21

Speech of Chippawa
Chiefs at the
River Thames
May 21, 1800

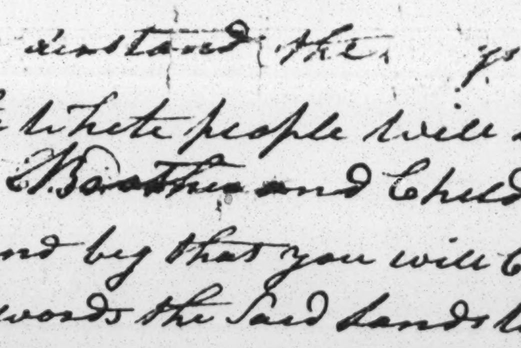
At ameeting of the principal Chiefs and others of the Chippawa nation of Indians Held at the Delaware town on the river thames on the twenty first Day of may in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred, The following Speech was Delivered by Nowysifanaby the head chief- to Capt Joseph Brant and Desired that the Said Speech Should be Commited to writing and Sent to him, accompanied with a large belt

Brother When you was here three Days ago. you told us that your friendship towards us Should always remain as it was at the time you Spoke to us personally, Which we have reason to believe, Brother we Consider ourselves in duty bound to acquaint you that we have Given to our Brother Nicholas Boyer a white man Who married one of our women Some lands- on account that the Said woman is one of our principal women of the nation Who had born of her body two Children one Son and one Daughter of Which nicholas Boyer is the father of- in Consequence of Which we have a right to Consider him and them according to our Customs- to have an equal right with us of all the Land belonging to our nation- and to inable our brother Nicholas boyer to bring his respective Children up to education and learn them the ways of the White people We have Set off to him and them four Mile Square on the Said river as their proportion of Lands Due to them from our nation- that is to Say begining at the high bank above the Delaware Village and to run Down the river- Which Land we intend that him and them their heirs and assigns Shall enjoy forever- brother we Do not understand the [illegible]ys of the White People we are apprehensive that the White people will Say Some Sceame to get the Said Lands away from our Brother and Children by Force and cary them out of it, Brother we request and beg that you will Consider yourself as the Sole manager in behalf of us towards the Said Lands we have Set off to our brother nicholas boyer and Children and hope you will always take Care that no advantages is taken of them without a compensation and we [illegible] Constitute and appoint you agent for us in behalf of the Lands we have Set of to our brother nicholas Boyer and Children. and we Do hereby pledge the honour of our nation that we will approve of What you Shall Do & hope you will procure the above Lands for our Brother and Children So Safe that after we are no more that the White people Cannot take it from their Children without paying for it and we Do farther promise and Declare in presence of the great Spirit that we will never pretend hereafter to have any Claime to the Lands above mentioned Brother we have Caused this Speech to written for us to Sign- that you may Shew them that these are our wishes.-

In presents of the undersignes

Lewis Scribner

E Allan



Caxanecay

Weighqumand

~~[illegible]~~ Nowysifanaby

N° 1. — Oneida May 24th 1800.

Revd. & dear Sir,

I intended in the course of the last winter to have written to you very particularly upon the present state of the Oneida's, also to Mr. Crosby, who I understand had it in contemplation to renew his mission. I mentioned this purpose to one of the Presbytery, who passing this way called upon me. — My only apology for this neglect was an expectation of hearing from you and Mr. Crosby, before the Spring, as I was informed both by Revd Mr. Johnston and the Indians, and more especially the variety of missionary duties, which were continually crowding upon me. It has not been without great exertion, even redeeming time from necessary sleep that I have written my journal. and which now I am obliged to hire copied. I can't recollect any period in my missionary life, since the late revolution which has been so full with incessant application, to the various duties of the station, as the last six months. add to this the great disadvantage I have laboured under, and evils subjected to, for want of suitable accommodations. my kitchen, sleeping room, and study, all in one apartment and that very cold & smoaky. — but this was the best on the whole the Christian Indians, could provide for me. The Pagan party were obstinately set against my occupying the Quakers house and those bigotted, unfeeling Quakers were so much under the influence, of the Pagans, and prejudiced against Presbyterians, that I could not prevail on them, for ten nor twenty per cent to hire me their house for any time whatever. — meanwhile I might have found a place to put my head. And had I have sacrificed property to the amount of one dollar per day for the first three months I resided here, it would have been a cheap bargain, rather than have borne with the inconveniences I did during that term; particularly for want of a study & a room for holding conferences with the Indians. - I can never sufficiently admire, or with proper gratitude acknowledge, the goodness of God, in preserving my health, amid the labors, I seemed to be called to - and was once in a good measure enabled to perform. - however I must acknowledge an over-ruling providence, in my being denied admission into the Quaker's house, with all its conveniences, adapted to my comfort & usefulness. Had the Christian Indians, & others desirous of religious instruction (which compose nearly two thirds of the nation) prevailed in their application to the Pagans, for the habitation, I should have plunged myself into the bosom of the settlement of the latter. (Skenendon and a few others excepted.) and while their spirits were exasperated, and wrought up to a high pitch, for revenging the murder that has been committed upon one of their favorite young men, it might have cost me my life. This has been remarked to me since, by some of the Christian Indians, though at the time it did not occur to me. -

But Revd Sir I will not detain you any longer with a preamble. - Your last letter to the Oneida's with Mr B. & your signature as a committee of the directors &c. render it indispensably necessary for me to write you, in behalf of the common cause - and the best interest of this poor people and very expressly to inform the Society, by you — that no views, nor wishes of mine, militate against theirs — on the contrary, should esteem it a priviledge, in any way to be instrumental, in serving and promoting the design of their institution.

What I write will claim your candor, as I have so little leisure, and am exposed to so many interruptions, for want of a retired room — it must be of course, inaccurate, and desultory. In your letter to the Oneida Chiefs, delivered them by Mr. Weaver, you mention your "having taken great pains, even for years to procure a minister for them; and after so long a time have agreed with Mr Crosby, who is a worthy man, & understands their language & loves them much: but it is reported they have received their old minister Mr Kirkland — and wish to know of the Indians, whether they would have the Miss.y Society dismiss Mr Crosby — or to which of the two they would give the preference: & mention that your hearts are full of ~~love to their~~ concern for their salvation, & hope they will do nothing unworthy the Christian Character." —

You must excuse me dear Sir, if I have not expressed the sentiments of your letter verbatim. as I have not seen it since my translation of it to a number of the Chiefs. — It was soon and without their knowledge taken by one John Jordan (of infamous character) & carried to New Stockbridge, for Mr. Sergeant & Capt Hendrick to peruse & prepare an answer; & it is not yet returned, altho' Jordan has since been several days at Oneida, but for the most part of the time, in such a state of intoxication as to be incapable of doing much business. — — Revd Sir, you will permit me to observe, that your society, so lately instituted, has not had advantage & opportunity with all their many valuable acquisitions, to acquire much knowledge of the genius of Indians — and particularly of the present situation of the Oneida's: the party spirit, which subsists among them — the *causes* of their division, and *jealousies*, & great degeneracy since the American Revolution — suffice it for the present purpose only to remark, that the Indians *are* *constitutionally jealous*. The *manner*, in which you have made your communications to them (in the letter above mentioned) will naturally tend to *increase* this *jealousy* & prove injurious to the cause which the society wish to promote. —

Comparisons are odious, and competitions productive of little good, especially where religion is concerned.

They

No. 2.

they will now easily cherish the idea, that the ~~Missy Society~~ Missionary business (notwithstanding the fatigues and self denial which must unavoidably attend it,) is a lucrative employment: or that the Missy Society have some farther object in view, beside the mere instruction and conversion of Indians. — And I am persuaded, the Society, would not suffer any worldly emolument, any selfish ends, or aims, to contaminate their benevolent views. — For if a gracious God, whose the earth is, & the fulness thereof, should smile upon their institution, and increase their charitable fund, a large field will soon open in this western part of the State, & give them full scope for their utmost exertion, to diffuse the knowledge & inculcate the precepts of the blessed gospel. — and even already it may be said "the harvest is great, but the Labourers are few, pray therefore to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth more labourers." — Where the cause of Christ is the object, & the good of souls concerned, the petty distinctions of names, & sects [illegible], should fall a sacrifice, & even bigottry itself be consumed by the fire of divine love. I believe it has been suggested to some of your society; that I was not friendly to Mr. Crosby's renewing his mission to the Indians, & returning to his old & once dear Charge; — and that I had no better opinion of his missionary qualifications, than of Mr. Sergeant's, either as to head or heart.

— For the sake of truth, and the interest of religion more especially among the Indians, I will ask your candor & patience while I proceed to observe.

1st. Mr. Crosby is a man, I esteem and love sincerely. — I have seen him, in prosperity, and adversity — and in sickness, when brought to deaths' door — in that trying situation, the Christian, shone the brightest, which circumstance, I have never forgotten. — He does not pretend to possess shining talents, but his goodness of heart, may more than make up, for any deficiency, of force, or address. — neither do I believe he wishes to have any excellencies ascribed to him, which he is conscious are not his own. — I have ever considered him, an "Israelite in whom there is no guile". — He has some excellent missionary talents a partial knowledge, of the genius, and manners of the Indians, so far as is necessary to render himself agreeable. — Mr. Crosby himself is sensible, from the knowledge he has acquired of Indians, that peculiar qualifications, both, of body, & mind, are necessary to complete an Indian Missionary — and you will perhaps say - where can such an one be found? - I answer I know not. - It is more than ten years, since I was desired by the society in Scotland, to find a person, thus qualified; - but I could never find one, possessing the requisite talents, who was *willing* to undertake, and make the *necessary sacrifices*. - A good capacity, a good education, & a good heart, a heart, warm with love to God, and compassion to souls, are the noble qualifications, with which Christ in general furnishes his ministers. - and it is a great & peculiar excellence, of the religion of the blessed Jesus, that it sets a higher value on moral attainments than intellectual acquisitions. - and proposes, to conduct her followers to the summit of holiness rather than to the heights of knowledge and science. -

2^d^ I am not conscious of an ungenerous, nor unfriendly feeling towards my Brother Crosby, nor to have *indulged one* from the first of my acquaintance with him. - And if he is inclined and willing to come & bestow his labors for the good of this poor people, in the name of *God*, & the *blessed Redeemer* - *let* him come; - I will bid him *God speed*, - and assist, and encourage him, in every thing I can, to promote his comfort & usefulness. - God forbid that I should stand in the way, or be a hindrance to any good which might come to this poor nation. - My feelings and concern for them are such, that the language of my heart is, "Lord send by whom thou pleasest." —

3d. Moreover it is my earnest desire, and prayer to Almighty god — that Mr Crosby may, and will come — and that speedily — . I know of no man like-minded who will naturally care for their state. My health is precarious; my old, & almost, worn-out constitution, is not equal to the labors, and variety of Miss.y duties that are now called for.

There is more instruction, exhortation, counsel, & reproof to be administered to this people, in their present divided state, and dispersed situation, together with the hearing ear on the other hand, and tenderness of conscience, which god has mercifully given to many, than any two Missionarys without the utmost diligence & activity could perform. More I say (if a gracious god with whom is the residue of the spirit) purposes to bring about an union and general reformation among them, of which there are some encouraging appearances, more than have been presented for these ten years past amidst the triumphings of satan.

4th. A secondary object, in the institution of the N. M. Society might be promoted by Mr Crosby's immediately undertaking the Mission. — There are a number of white people, settled in three different directions from Oneida — viz. East

N°. 3.

viz. East, west, and North, at the distance of from one mile, to six, & seven, who have occasionally attended religious worship on the sabbath, even when the whole service has been performed in the Indian language; since the warm season returned & the travelling became, in any measure tolerable, they requested of the Indians, the use of their Church - for one hour & a half every other sabbath - and requested of me, a sermon in English, and the other parts of ~~the~~ public worship in both languages - this favor was cheerfully complied with - by both parties - among these white people, are some professed children of the kingdom, and others, who appear to be glad of the crumbs, which fall from their divine master's table. -

To preach three sermons in a day, and of that length which I usually (and sometimes very imprudently practise) is more than I can perform for any length of time - and would soon so enervate me, as to render my mental faculties entirely useless. - Had I proper accomodations, as to a house, & circumstances easy I should prefer preaching one short sermon, every day besides private instruction, which is more profitable for Indians. For several sabbaths about eight weeks since time when I had a large collection of Indians, and their seriousness & attention more than ordinary. I have preached three times in a day - and spoke five and six, hours in public, and a great part of the succeeding week have been unfit for any business, barely able to attend to private instruction. - I know of but few sabbaths that after nine in the morng. I have had an hour at command, neither have I any retired apartment till ten in the eveg. -

Their practise of coming for religious instruction on the sabbath (unless under great concern of mind) I could wish might be dispensed with. - yet it seems hard to deny them - when they come from six, or seven miles distance - and some, perhaps - the preceeding evening. -

About this time I had proposed to write to the society, and after stating the situation of the Oneida's, and its vicinity requested Mr Crosby or some other missionary, might be immediately sent up - with directions to make Oneida his Head Quarters - and occasionally preach here - by an Interpreter - tho' that method of preaching answers very little purpose - to the inculcating & enforcing divine truths. It is nevertheless a public acknowledgement to the Head of the Church, of the reality and importance of his gospel - and I expect it will take Mr Crosby four or five months, with diligent appli-cation, to recover the knowledge of their language, he once poſseſsed, so far as to be very useful to them. - but his knowledge of Indians, in general, would give him the advantage of any other Minister, even with an Interpreter. - When I made known my wishes and intentions to some of the Christian Indians (beside a declaration in public, at the close of the exercise) they appeared to be well pleased - but replied, that it was uncertain whether Mr Crosby, had, or would, accept of ~~of~~ the invitation. - That Mr Crosby, told them at parting - that he should inform them by letter in the course of the winter, or early in the Spring, whether he should accept of their invitation or not. - the one from a miſsionary & the other from Mr Noth. bearing date Jany 1st which came to hand, the latter part of Feby. in-forming the Indians, that the society, had given Mr Crosby *a call* - and stipulated his salary - and that he would take the matter into consideration - and give them an answer in the course of the winter. - But having received no decisive information, they began to give up all hopes of Mr Crosby's returning to them: and in your letter by Mr Weaver, no mention is made of Mr Crosby's have accepted the call, which the Society gave him. —

5th Another circumstance in the invitation, which the Indians gave Mr Crosby, points him out, to be the *man* - and the *only* man, who may serve their general good. - By the influence and exertion of Mr Sergeant & Capt. Hendrick, almost the whole body, of the Pagans, & those who had back-slidden and some who had apostatized from the Christian faith *all* signed the petition which Mr Sergeant drew up for them - some were so zealous, that they signed it without ever hearing it interpreted. - & even *Pagan Peter* who, I believe never attended any religious meeting in his life (except a funeral) sent a very animating speech to the Oneida's on the occasion. — This will certainly give Mr Crosby *access* to them - so far at least as to get their *ear* - and God may, in the use of means, well adapted to the end, take *hold* of their consciences. — However some extraordinary and instructive

No. 4.

instructive events, have attended the last sacrifice of the Pagans - which was celebrated the week before last - with pomp - and solemnity - it was the second time, it has been performed here, for thirty six years.

The ceremonies lasted four days, including, the religious festival & game of *Chance*, which generally closes. - While their votaries have increased in number, since its revival, last Autumn, a spirit of candor, and professed philanthropy - is visibly increased. - And the whole of *Oheeyooga* village, tho' a small one at the last festival, embraced their religion - likewise some more of the Oneida's. - The old Priest, at the introduction fenced, not literally, *the tables* - but the pagan *altar* by forbidding the use of strong liquor, for four days and forbad all persons in any degree intoxicated, coming near the sacrifice - with its appendages - and advised them to refrain from the use of Rum for ten days - if they expected to receive a full blessing - a *rich* & ripe harvest next fall. - Yea it would be well for those, who had the gift, to refrain six moon's, or longer - And by all means to the next Autumnal sacrifice - which however would be revealed by ~~a~~ dream

or vision - yea it would be good if some among them, would quit the use of *Rum* *forever*. —
then exhorted with great earnestness the whole of his disciples to exercise candor, & gentleness, towards their *Brethren* the *Christians* - never to tantalise nor insult them, for the path, they had chosen; Lastly told them, that as the religious rites of their ancestors, did not require them - to meet every sunday as the Christians do, they were at liberty, whoever was so minded, to attend the sabbath worship of the Christians, and learn what good they could there.

Their feasts and sacrifices bore greater resemblance to the Christians sacrament - than to sabbath worship - both as to the ingredients (or elements) and seasons of adminis~~tering~~tration. The Christians had *bread* & *wine*, *they* had *flesh* & *broth* - both most commonly celebrated, once, twice, or three times in a year. - However it may be noted, that *Aghewitonis*, the high Priest & his nephew *Peter*, (natural son of *good Peter* deceased) do not want sagacity - neither are they deficient in, address, art, enterprize, nor dissimulation. For three months past several who had apostatised from the Christian faith, & became their most zealous votaries, were so condescending & civil, as to visit me at my request.

and even *repeatedly* - and it was found upon examination they had spent many hours of serious and interesting conversation with me. - A few *sabbaths* since, one of them rose, unasked, and made a public confession in the Church. - Several others, have occasionally attended - and some regularly attend religious worship. - But I apprehend, from observations that I have already been able to make, that the *candor*, and apparent *benevolence* of the last masterly address of the High Priest, will tend more to confirm his followers worshippers of Idols, and gain more proselytes than the sacrifice of *50* dogs.

While I was told of the uncommon solemnity & order preserved in their Pagan Festival, I felt an almost unconquerable wish - to be a spectator - but I found it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to reconcile it, to the present *views* & *feelings* of the Christian Indians. *Pagan Peter*, at the first revival of this ancient religion, had the *confidence*, or I may say the *effrontery*, to propose to the nation, unanimously, to embrace this traditionary superstition as their *national* religion - and to recommend & urge their acceptance - and had it not been for the influence of Martin, Nicholas Sharp - & Peter Bread, together with the more discerning of the communicants, I think in all human probability he would have effected his nefarious design.

5th Another argument for Mr Crosby's immediate return to them, is this. The act of the legislature "for the prohibition of ardent spirits" to the Oneida's & others commences its operation the first of July next - Every effort should then be made use of, by argument, persuasion and address to the feelings, & interests, as well as to the consciences of the Indians, to agree unanimously & cordially, to this measure, the state has adopted, as a last expedient for their national happiness. Mr T. R. Gold Esqr when he communicated the late act of the state to them in full council - urged their unanimous adoption of it, if only on trial, for a year or two, with all earnestness, & eloquence of which he was master. - Should the Indians be convinced of its necessity, and the real friendship of the state to them, in enacting this law, and they be persuaded unanimously, to conform to to it - I shall esteem it a most important acquisition towards promoting, industry & agriculture, among them, as well as religious instruction & even may be the means of protracting their national existence. At the commencement

of the

No 5.

of the operation of this Act, every friend to humanity connected with Indians, should cheerfully lend ~~their~~ his aid, and others by their prayers — and a Missionary will stand in need of the wisdom of the serpent & the innocence of the Dove, the *force* of a Boanerges, and the eloquence of an *Apollos*, in his addresses, both in public & private. At the first introduction of the law I expect there will be much opposition and every species of intrigue & artifice, made use of by some, to evade its force; poor Skenandon's life, has been already threatened as he tells me by one of his young warriors, for his forwardness in promoting the act — If Mr Crosby's labors will be ever called for, to serve the cause of humanity and the good of souls, among this people, I think he cannot excuse himself on this emergence nor the N. M. Society if they neglect to send him (if only for three or four months at present) till such time as suitable accomodations, might be prepared, for the reception of his family —

Mr Weaver tells me, the house they have provided for him, will accomodate Mr Crosby very well

During

the summer-

7th Another reason tho' not so important which urges Mr Crosby's immediate return, is the setting on foot, the building a Parsonage House. the Indians are so negligent, and are with so much difficulty brought to undertake any buſineſs of a public nature - that without Mr Crosby's presence & direction, I doubt whether any thing effectual will be done towards building a house this season. - some of the more judicious Indians have made this remark to me.

8th Revd Sir - If I shall not intrude upon your patience, I will mention one argument more for Mr Crosby's entering on his Miſsion speedily, altho' it be in some respects *personal* - ¶ It is this: that I may be enabled to apply myself, to the completion of a sketch, or statement of the present situation, of the Oneida's, which I have began - and aſsign the causes, of their degeneracy and others of the five nations since the American revolution and specify, in what, instances christianity has had influence, upon their character and manners. and mention some, of the most probable, and neceſsary measures to be adopted, for their civilization and national happineſs - I should be glad to complete this by next Autumn, if health and leisure permit: I conceive it would be of advantage to your missy Society - & should it not be printed, I shall either present you with a copy, or the perusal of it. — In my present situation both duty & inclination, call for my whole attention, to the more immediate instruction, & spiritual concerns of the Indians - and I am exposed to go beyond my strength, and injure my health, without the imputation of false zeal. the recollection of more than two years painful sickness, loss of opportunities, & incapacity for active service, (which appears like a chasm in my life) with many heavy afflictions of other kinds - the recollection of these, in connection with god's wonderful goodness in restoring me to health, will naturally tend to rouse every power, & passion of the soul, to exertion, for improving present opportunities for usefulness - add to these considerations, the many vows & prayers (such as they were) offered to my god & redeemer, in the latter part of my sickness, more especially, that if it, might seem good to Him, to _spare_ my _life_, & restore me to health, & give me once more the opportunity, to bear testimony for Christ, if only for a few months or a year, to this poor people. my _old_ & once _dear charge_, I would devote my whole strength of both body

and soul, to his service, & praise him for his mercy to eternity. -
God in his great goodness hath been pleased, so far, to answer
my prayers & gratify my desires, as to give me health &
enable me for some months to address them upon the great
concerns of their eternal salvation - and blessed be his name,
not without some visible effect & apparent success. - But all this
is no thanks to me, for woe is to me if I preach not the gospel;
and perhaps better for me that I had never been born. - - Less than the
least of all saints, and chief of sinners - & unprofitable servant, must
be my motto". I have nothing to glory in but my infirmities - yet
I am induced, to press forward, with a glimmering hope, that the
power of Christ may rest upon me - and the Redeemer's grace be suffi-
cient for me. - I feel confident of an interest in your prayers. - I
write to you personally, rather than in your official character, from
the consideration of our long, & intimate friendship. - And I write
to you also, with almost, the same freedom & unreservedness, that I
commune with my own heart. Any inaccuracies, & any sentiment, not
expressive of candor & benevolence, impute to ignorance, or weakness
or want of leisure for reflection - rather than to intention & design. -
I have had many interruptions, & avocations since I began this
letter to you on Saturday morng. - I wish to hear from you by
the first mail, after an opportunity of consulting the
Committee of Directors on the subject of my letter. -

I am Revd. & dear Sir,
yours in the dearest bonds of our
Common Lord

Rev. Alexander Miller

S. Kirkland

New York 1 June 1800

Sir

I recd. at this place, within a few Days past, your favor of the 19 ult: informing me that the whole of the Cayuga Tribe are now removed to the westward, that you expect soon to meet a number of their Chiefs, and that they will be anxious to know whether I will purchase their Reservation. I presume they will now all unite in the sale of it, and if so, I am ready to purchase it, provided the Price be such as the State may with propriety give consistantly with a due Regard to the Interest of the public. The Quantity of Land is not considerable and the Expence of a national Commissioner, and other Charges incident to a Treaty, ought to have a due Influence on the Price. Be pleased Sir to ascertain and inform me what would probably be the least Sum for which the Reservation could be purchased, and your opinion relative to the Reasonableness of it. — I am Sir

Your most obt. Servt.
John Jay

Israel Chapin Esqr

P.S. I hope my former letters on this Subject have come to hand, — of one of them a Duplicate was sent —

Revd & Dr. Sr. Oneida June 4th 1800.

By the help of my daughter, I was enabled to get my folio letter to you transcribed, with nearly the same dispatch as I could turn off one sheet after another, in hopes to have had a private & safe conveyance the day after it was compleated, & thereby save the postage: But the opportunity failing me, — I determined to retain it till the beginning of next week: when I expect another will present ~~for~~ I was loth to ~~saddle~~ impose on you ~~with the~~ ~~perso~~nally any unnecessary expence ~~postage~~, & having ~~no~~ little acquaintance with the Society, ~~did~~ do not know how they might receive it —; & my own ~~finances &~~ resources are but small, as I have but half the Salary I formerly recd — & the most of that, goes to discharge my former engagements to the Academy in Paris. that I ~~am~~ obliged to support myself from the remaing ×. — Since writing the folio letter, mentioned above — I have the pleasing information to communicate, that an Union has unexpectedly taken place, among the Oneidas both betwixt Sachems & Warriors, Christians & pagans — & a happy settlement, & adjustment of all their postage political disputes, & ~~animosities~~ & injuries done to each other. They sat in council, nearly six days successively on the important business. — Should this be permanent, it will be productive of much good ~~It will~~ to

× of my reduced Capital — & practice of utmost economy.

7 At present to view is necessary to investigate the subject. but I am now too much exhausted to go any farther

~~to~~ them ~~in their National Capacity~~ in various ways —

B It is pleasant &c —

Most of the Pagans, now treat me, with as much respect, & indian Civility, as the Christians Indians

There were a considerable Number, of the former, who attended publick worship last Sabbath, when I addressed, the whole Assembly, towards the close of the second exercise, for nearly one hour & an half— upon the importance of their receiving their annuity from the State, with gratitude to Heaven, & then in a secondary ~~respect~~ to the State, as the immediate Instruments of conveying this good to them— and then in such a manner as should redound to their national honor, mutual, & real advantage;— in the use & application of it, to regard the true interests, of both soul & ~~body~~—, & with many arguments, intreaties & prayers, urged ~~indeavour~~ them to refrain from the use of ardent spirits — & not indulge on this occasion, their former unbridled appetites for Rum, to their shame, injury & loss ~~breaking~~ up the peace of ~~their~~ many families — to the injury of the health of the body, & wounding the peace, & even endangering the very life of the Soul &c &c — many among them, both old & young, bedewed their Cheeks with tears, of penitence, as I would fain hope. I have not known so serious & attentive an Assembly among them for some time. In the evening, some who were visiting told me, they never saw the Indians so much affected — & thought, there would be little or no drunkenness, or ~~quarre~~fighting among them, on this occasion; & that the knife & tomahawk, would find little employ.

But on the next day, ~~several~~ some of the pagans, procured a kegg of Rum, & a small number were soon overtaken ~~going down the hill~~ ~~[illegible]~~

B It is pleasant to see the friendly cast, & social converse, wth which ~~the~~ pagans, &c who & Xns had ~~been at variance~~ heretofore now treat each other in all matters wch regard their general good & common interest. — religion, in it self considered, is not to interfere in their political affairs —

However, on the whole, they have reason to be thankful & rejoice wt. trembling, yt not one twentieth part of the angry, revengeful passions, were indulged, ~~contentions, jealousies,~~ ~~murder~~ & drunkenness ~~were~~ committed, & actual murder, ~~acted out~~, which the last year exhibited, on ~~on~~ receiving their annuity. —

I am very anxious for Mr Crosby's return — I am ~~am informed yt the Thermometer at the Academy~~ + in Paris has rose to 90d; much concerned for my health, ~~up~~on the approach of ~~the~~ heat of summer — I am ~~being~~ frequently destitute of suitable & nourishing food — which cannot always be procured at Oneida, or its vicinity — had I even the means. — I value no sacrifice of personal property, so far is absolutely necessary, for preserving my health.

I am loth, in the present situation of the Oneidas, to have them left destitute, so much as for a single sabbath or common week day. — They want watching over, continually. I have not, thro' the goodness of God been absent from them, not even one sabbath, since my return to them, the begining of Jany last. —

But my health, must be attended to; — It is my all, next to the grace of God, to both, my usefulness & comfort. I have learned indeed to esteem it, as a most precious Jewel — after what I have endured in my long sickness; — And my time, to me now, since my recovery, seems, to be, like gold; — The very dust of which, must not be lost. — I also feel, that my work is great, — & my time is short: — I must work, while the day lasts, — & even double my diligence, & what my hand findeth to do, must be performed with all the little might which remains.

Pray, let me hear from you soon — & may grace & mercy be multiplied to you & yours — & our own souls, be in health & prosper — is the wish, of him who subscribes

Revd. Sr. with great respect.

your obedt humble Sert — & affectte friend & Brother in the bonds of the gospel

S. Kirkland

Revd A. Miller.

Copy
Rev. Alexr Miller
June 9th — 1800

P.S. It will be necessary, that Mr. Crosby employ an Interpreter, for at least three or four months, & be furnished with the means accordingly. In the present ~~emergence &~~ combination of circumstances — relative to the happiness; & it may be, the very national existence of the Oneidas — Mr. Crosbys labors will be called for, both in season & out of season; that is continually — ~~incessantly~~ — so far as his health & strength of ~~body~~ will admit, upon the moderate rules of prudence.

Their late union, on the one hand — & the commencement of the prohibitory law on the other, are objects with ~~arrest the~~ attention of one & all. — It's reception, & operation, will in some measure, I have reason to believe, determine their fate; as a Nation, in the course of ~~the present, or ensuing year~~ a few years. — Let me just inform you, of their local situation —; they are settled in seven small Villages, exclusive of and at Oneida, or Kaunonwauloohaule, their capital; ~~of~~ from the distance of four, to 6, 7, 8 — 11, & 28 miles from their capital. — on the present emergency Each of these villages, whether pagans or, believers in divine Revelation, should under their present circumstances, be visited once a week, & a conference with every individual or collectively. — Their national happiness — ~~& even continued existence~~ — both in a civil & moral view — are great objects; means, to effect these objects ~~them~~, taken with the blessing of God — will be in some proportion, requisite. — They have taken an accurate census, in order to an equal distribution of their annuity — The aggregate — 678. Souls — exclusive of the Tuscaroras.

When I begin to write you on the Subject of Indians, I know not when to stop. There are so many things crowd in upon one's mind. — 7 P.S. Mr. Weaver, has opened a small School — his example & prayers are worth his support. —

my L

York. 9th June 1800.

A Speech delivered by four Mohawk from St. Regis Village; to His Excellency Lieut. General Hunter — Interpreted by the Reverend Mr. Stewart —

Astoqua, of the Wolfe Tribe Speaker —

after the usual Compliments, he said

Father,

At the conclusion of the American War our Father the King requested of us (the St. Regis Indians) all the lands from Point au Bodet to Connonoquoi, which request we were happy to comply with, but Reserved a Certain Tract of Land nearly opposite the St. Regis Village, as a Support to our Women and Children.

Father.

This is the third time we have been at York for a Deed, and that in Consequence of Sir John Johnson's informing us that the Deed was ready to be signed by your Excellency which would be done on your arrival here, we therefore request that your Excellency will have the goodneſs to sign the Deed and order it to be delivered to us that we may take it down to our Villag.

In hopes of your Excellencys Complying

with our request we the Deputies from the St Regis Village deliver you ten Strings of Wampum – four of which are white and six Black.

(signed) J Givens
Agent of Indian Affairs.

(Copy)

York. June 9th 1800.

His Excellency Lieut General Hunters answer to the Deputies from St Regis. —

Brothers.

I am sorry I cannot give you a satisfactory answer respecting the Lands you mention, as you have not brought with you any Document from Sir John Johnson the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, to shew on what grounds your Claim may be founded; and as he must be in possession of all transactions between you and the King, I therefore must refer this matter, until I return to Montreal; where you and Sir John Johnson will be present, I then shall be able to settle it.

I shall send you Notice as I pass your Village, so that you may know the time, that I can see you at Montreal.

To confirm which I give you these Strings of Wampum.

Given Eight Strings, four of which ware white and four Black.

Copy of a Speech of
the St. Regis Indians
to Lt. Govr. Hunter
9 June 1800 – with his
Excellency Reply

My Father
1800

Mr Saml. Ridout

York

Wednesday Afternoon
3 o'Clock
17 Sept. 1800
at the River Credit

My Dear Sam —

By a person on his way to York — I write to let you know I am thus far on my Journey — tho' the weather has been so dry — the Sloughs are abominable — I was about to cross at the Mill where meeting Doctor who was on his way to the Tobacco from the Humber which he crossed

almost every day — I returned & crossed
the mouth of Maildwin with him, trusting
to so good a guide, for I do assure its
is the most dangerous ford, from the
apparent ease in passing it — & not
in any use to be attempted but with
a good guide — or after a perfect
knowledge of it — therefore be assured I
shall not attempt to return by it —
I learn there is a great Council of Indians
this day at Capt. Brants — they are from
the westward as far as Makinac —

Kiss the Children for me, tell them
to behave well & believe me
affectionately yrs
J Ridout

Mr Saml Ridout

Be sure write to Mr R
first opporty—

Treaty with Indians at Canadogue.

About 1800

At an Indian treaty held at Canadogue, State of New York, Eighteenth of Tenth Month 1800.

Seventh day. Morning. Cornplanter, Farmers Brother, Red Jacket, Little Beard, and a number more Seneca Chiefs came to the lodgings of Friends, Jones the interpreter attended: Cornplanter spoke, and congratulated them on their safe arrival, acknowledged the kindness of General Washington in giving Friends information of the Indian's request that they should attend the Treaty.

Afternoon. O'Beal, the younger, came with a message from the Indians, inviting Friends to attend the Council, where a large number of them were collected, with Col. Pickering, Commissioner on behalf of the United States: General Chapin, Agent for Indian Affairs, and three Interpreters in the center; it had a very striking appearance. The Chiefs seemed solid and thoughtful.

Captain John, and another spoke, and addressed themselves to their brothers the Senecas, Tuscaroras, and

Delawares that lived westward, holding in their hands as they spoke one after another, several bunches of strings of Wampum and belts, which they handed to the Seneca Chiefs one by one at certain periods of their address to their Brothers, the other Indians, agreeable to their ancient customs when they met at a Council Fire; It was not publicly interpreted; but it was understood to be condolonce on account of the loss of many Chiefs of the Six Nations by death, since they last met at a Council Fire; they expressed their desire to wipe the tears from their brothers' eyes, to brighten their countenances, and unstop their throats that they might speak clearly in the present Council Fire.

Then Fish Carrier, Clear Sky, and Red Jacket, returned the address handing the eastern Indians belts and strings of Wampum and united each other together to open the Council as with the heart of one man. They then informed Col. Pickering the Six Nations were embodied in Council. He made them in return a congratulatory address and informed them that he should hold a Council of condolonce with them tomorrow at four in the afternoon to wipe away the tears from the eyes of the Delawares who had lost a young Brother that was murdered by a white man last summer at Venango. He would then take the hatchet out of the head of the deceased, and bury it in the earth preparatory to the Treaty. Several kettles of rum, and glasses were then brought and the conference closed.

Second day, 20th. Attended a very large Indian Council at which the Commissioner condoled with the Delawares for the loss of one that was killed at Veango, and performed the ceremony of burying him after the Indian custom, and covering the grave with leaves so that when they passed by they should not see it any more, took the hatchet out of his head, (and in words) tore up a large pine tree and buried the hatchet in the hole, then covered it thick with stones and planted the pine tree on the top of it again, so that it should never more be taken up; he wiped the blood from their beds, and the tears from their eyes, and opened the path of peace, which the Indians were requested to keep open at one end, and the United States at the other, as long as the sun shone. Many other things of like nature he said to them, that all might be cleared out of the way before the business of the Treaty commenced. In the course of his speaking on different subjects he gave them many strings of Wampum.

The Farmers Brother, then spoke with great energy to his Indian brethren; and they not being ready to answer Col. Pickerings' speech, the Council Fire was covered, and the rum brought in as usual.

Third day. 21st. Council this afternoon, when Fish Carrier spoke in answer to the Commissioner's address of yesterday, till he had passed all the strings which were given through his hands, one by one and made a full reply, then, with assurances of the determination of the Six Nations to keep hold of the chain of friendship with the fifteen fires, he delivered fifteen strings of chequred Wampum as a seal to it.

When he had concluded Col. Pickering introduced himself as sole Commissioner on the part of the United States, whom the Six Nations had requested might be appointed on the present occasion, and gave the assurance of his desire to promote the happiness and peace of their Nations. He also introduced Friends, styled them "their old friends the Quakers". said they had come forward at their request, with the approbation of the President. Then was read the Address from Friends of Philadelphia, Jasper Parrish interpreting, which the Indians received with frequent expressions of *Eutāw*, or approbation. Afterwards Clear Sky said they were glad to see Friends amongst them and thanked them for their speech.

Jemima Wilkinson, a deluded woman who resides in the neighborhood, and some of her disciples, attended this afternoon; she exhorted the Indians to repent, to live in peace; then the Council fire was covered. But-

Fifth day, 23rd. After the Council was assembled this morning an account came of the death of an ancient Oneida, upon which Capt John made a speech to their brothers of the other Nations. They agreed as the Great Spirit had brought them together to promote the work of peace, it would not be unacceptable to Him if they went on with the Council although it was contrary to their common custom; so the business proceeded.

A request was soon after

made, for three Indian women to attend the Council and deliver their sentiments; the request was granted, and they introduced by Red Jacket; he addressed himself to the Sachems and Warriors, desiring their indulgence of the women, and also to the Commissioner, enforcing their request, by observing that the other day one of the white women had liberty to speak in Council; he was desired to proceed as speaker for the women, having been made acquainted with what they wished to communicate.)

They said they could not concive why the men dispised their counsel since it was them that made the men both Sachems and Warriors; that they were always made acquainted with the affairs of their Nation, and laid them up in their hearts, and were as much interested as the men in its welfare; they had heard the substance of the complaints the Sachems had made yesterday, and were united with them in what they said. It was the white people's fault that these grievances subsisted, they had squeezed them up together in such a manner that it pressed their hearts sorely, but if they would now give them back what the Sachems had requested their hearts would again be set at liberty. How long will you oppress us? How long will you press our hearts together? If General Washington and the fifteen fires grant our request, then the chain of friendship will be made bight and strong; they said the white woman had desired the Indians to repent, they now desire the white people to repent; this they observed, was all they had to say.

The Commissioner then replied, it was far from him to think meanly of women, he should always be willing to hear them when they had anything of importance to say; but told them that as they had mentioned as a precedent, the woman who spoke the other day, he must assure them it was not with his approbation; that she had forced herself in contrary to his desire, but as she was a woman - he was tender of her. He thanked them for their speech and ordered each a glass of wine, they requested one likewise for Red Jacket who had been their speaker, and then retired. The Council held five hours, and much was said on both sides.

On the 24, and 25, little business was done because of a British Agent for Indian Affairs, coming to the Treaty, no doubt as a spy. On the latter day Cornplanter rose and said, the reason why the Council fire had not been uncovered today is because of a British man being present. I am very much surprised and deceived by what the Commissioner told us at Fort Stanwix, when they laid before us a paper which contained the terms of peace agreed upon between you and the English Nation; they said it was agreed upon in the presence of the Great Spirit, and under His influence; we now discover what they then said was a lie, when they told us the chain of friendship between you had been made bight, for if I had kindled this Council fire, I would have suffered even a very bad man to have sat in it that he might be made better, but if the peace you made had been a good peace, all animosities would have been done away, and you could then have sat side by side in Council.

On the 28, a Public Council was held

when the proposals of peace on behalf of the United States were made by Col. Pickering. The Indians required time before they gave their answer.

Sixth day, 31.' Red Jacket, Clear Sky, Sagouriskey, and a Chief of the Cayugas waited on Friends at their lodgings, being a deputation from the Indian Council which had been deliberating several days upon the proposals of the Commissioner, bringing Horatio Jones for their interpreter; they retired to a private situation at some distance, when being seated on logs, Red Jacket spoke nearly as follows:—

Brothers. you see here four of us, of the Six Nations, who are assembled at this place in the will of the Great Spirit, to transact the business of the Treaty, you have been waiting here a long time, and often visited by our Chiefs, and as yet no marks of respect have been shown you.

Brothers, we are deputed by the Council of Chiefs assembled, to come and see you; we understand that you stood ready to afford us any assistance in your power.

Brothers, we hope you will make your minds easy, as we who are now here are but children, the ancients being deceased.

We know that your Fathers and ours transacted business together, and that you look up to the Great Spirit for His direction and assistance, and take no part in war. We expect you were all born on this island and consider you as brethren, for although your ancestors came over the great water, and ours were born here, this ought not to be an impediment to our considering each other as brethren.

Brothers, you all know the proposals that have been made by Cunnitsuty, (the name the Indians give to Col Pickering), as well as the offers by us to him; we are all now in the presence of the Great Spirit, and we place more confidence in you than in any other people; as you expressed your desire for peace, we now desire your help and assistance, we hope you will not deceive us; if you should do so, we shall no more place any confidence in mankind.

Brothers, we wish that if you know the will of Congress, or the extent of the Commissioner's power you will candidly inform us.

Brothers, we desire that what we are now communicating may be kept secret; we are willing to give up the path four miles wide from Johnsons Landing place, to Cayuga Creek, agreeable to an agreeament with Sir William Johnson, long ago; the other part, that is, from Cayuga Creek to Buffalo Creek, which Col. Pickering proposed to be relinquished on our part, we wish to reserve on account of the fisheries, that our women and children may have use of it for that purpose, we desire to keep this in our possession; we desire to know if you can inform us why the Triangle on Lake Erie cannot be given up.

Brothers. Cornplanter, and Capt Brant, who were only war Chiefs, were the persons who attended the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, and they were to have sent forward the proposals for our more general consideration; at that Old Smoke, was alive, who was a man of great understanding; but they were threatened into a compliance, in consequence of which Capt. Brant went off to Canada, desiring Cornplanter to do the best he could."

They delivered seven strings of Wampum, when each receiving a glass of wine departed.

Head of the Lake Oct. 28. 1800

After the usual compliments —

Brother

Since we last met together several things have passed that constrains us now to say a few words on the subject that the business may appear in its true light — last summer when our chiefs had a conference with you they deferred answering you fully until I should return, as a considerable part particularly was pointed at me, we shall therefore now take the present occasion of giving a general answer to the whole ——

Brother,

You then said that our uneasiness was caused by the insinuations of evil-minded people, and hinted that there was no real reason for our being uneasy ~~so~~ otherwise; but we assure you to the contrary, we are too steady minded to be affected by any insinuations, neither is it in the power of any evil-minded people even to influence us so much as to suspect our brothers — it is alone from the conduct of our brothers towards us which we are at a loss to ac—

cannot see, that we are made uneasy; as for instance the endeavoring to disunite us, by separating us from our brethren the Missisagas at the annual delivery of presents & other times contrary to the former custom, and for which we can find no just reason — again the impediments thrown in our way respecting our lands, and the uses we wish to put parts of them to — surprises us disagreeably we having consider~~ing~~ed them as our indisputable property both from the Grant we have, as also from the sufferings and losses we sustained during the war, which caused us to obtain it — You intimate that the interference of Government respecting our lands is occasioned by their anxiety for the welfare of our posterity — We will venture to say it was rather unnecessary to give this as a reason we have an affection for our offspring in common with all mankind, and it is the desire we have of providing for their future welfare and respectability, that has occasioned us to make the arrangements we have done respecting the land — the country on all sides of us getting fast covered with inhabitants, we can have no prospect of their subsisting, as their ancestors did, by hunting; who had a large territory to roam on and move as it suited their conveniency they certainly from their limited situation, and scarcity of game must follow in some measure the example of you Europeans in supporting themselves – it is for this reason we desire our lands should be confirmed as indisputable property, according to your customs – the different sales we made was to procure an annual income, the remainder of the land which we purpose reserving is more than half & sufficient to support the whole of the Five Nations should they increase to ten times their present numbers, and follow agriculture —

Brothers

We know that land with you is considered as the basis of all property — it has never been conjectured among you that those possessing lands should be prohibited from disposing of it or making any other use of it than by cultivating it themselves – we are fully convinced of this by the daily sales making by gentlemen who have received grants — It has been different with Indians – Europeans have never seemed to consider land as property to them *pre-emptive rights* and other regulations have continually obtained them without the ancient proprietors deriving any real advantage from them — this has been the principal cause of the poverty and misery of Indians residing in the neighborhood of Europeans But our present possessions at the Grand River which was granted by Gen. Haldimand in consideration of our loss, and faithful services during the late war we always considered to be on the same footing as yourselves possess land, and the oppositions made to our having it confirmed in this manner has been ~~the~~ a principal cause of our uneasiness —

Brothers

We shall observe another instance, respecting the lands of our brethren the Missisagas It had for some time been observed, that the too large uninhabited space between York and the Head of the Lake, was a great inconvenience to the communication by land, we therefore thought it a fit occasion to remove this difficulty, by presenting the Count De Puisaye, and his adherents a tract of land in this Space — sympathizing with them as having suffered in the cause of loyalty & being obliged to quit their native clime on that account and seek an asylum in this uncultivated region

Grand River, December 27. 1800

Dear Sir,

It is now a long time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you, I hope that you and family are well, and it would give me extreme satisfaction to hear of your welfare. I shall be at Canadaque in the course of this winter, when it may be good sleighing, I should be very happy if it would so turn out, that we might then see each other again.

I wish very much to be informed respecting our agreement with Gen. Cleveland on the part of the Connecticut company if I may rely on their performance of it or not — for the long time elapsed since causes me to doubt very much — You know very well that the Agreement was entirely with us, and in no ways respected the Senecas, that should that be the cause of the delay it is entirely wrong, as the business does not at all concern them — for that reason I hope you would be so good as to endeavor to have the business brought to a conclusion — please let me hear what news you may have in your parts — how the election goes on &c —

I am Dr Sir

Your sincere friend &
humb. Servt.
Jos Brant

Oliver Phelps. Esqr

Oliver Phelps, Esqr

Suffield

Capt. Joseph Brant
Decr 27th 1800

27 Dec 1800

Copy of original.

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Dr Sir

Your sincere friend &

humb. servt.

Oliver Phelps, Esq. Jos. Brant

War Department.
Feby. 17. 1801.

Sir,

I have iſsued my warrant in your favor for Two Thousand five hundred Dollars, on account of the Annuity stipulated to be paid to the Six Nations of Indians by the Treaty of Konondaigua; this sum you will be pleased to distribute in implements of huſbandry and utenſils suitable to their neceſsities, & in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit, agreeably to usage.

The residue of their Annuity, Two Thousand Dollars, will be vested in goods and forwarded in due season.

I have also directed the following sums to be paid to you, viz;

Six Thouſand two hundred and fifty Dollars on account of the Interest of Bank Stock under the Treaty held at Gennessee the 11th of Septr. 1797, to be paid to the Seneca Nation conformably to said treaty:

Four Hundred Dollars, one half of which is to be paid to the family of the Seneca and the remaining half to the family of the Tuscarora who were murdered on Big Beaver Creek in August or September 1800. You will distribute this sum in cash or such articles as may be most suitable to the circumstances of the said families:

Three Hundred Dollars to be applied towards the Contingencies of your Superintendency: this is designed to form a fund out of which to make compensation to the Indians to which they may be equitably entitled for losses and injuries sustained by them.

Col. Mentges is directed to pay you Sixty five Dollars for which on your return home you will purchase a Horse, Saddle & Bridle to be presented to Red-Jacket; and fifteen Dollars for which you will purchase a Rifle and preſent it to the Chief from Allegheny.

Your acquaintance with the established usage and forms in which to present evidence of your payments under instructions from the Department precludes the neceſsity of my adding any thing but a request that you will endeavor to make the several distributions committed to your care in the manner most satisfactory to the Indians, and to take such evidence thereof as will prevent any difficulties from arising in an adjustment of your accounts at the Department.

With great Respect
I am Sir
Your very obdt Servt
Saml Dexter

Israel Chapin Esqr

War Department

Israel Chapin Esquire

Albany May 12th 1801

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you a Copy of a Meſsage communicated to the Senate of this State on the 7th of March last in consequence of the Speech of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation delivered to him on the day preceding, and of certain Propositions made to him on the same day relative to the purchase of their Lands.

I am further directed to inform you, and to request you to communicate this information to the Chiefs and Warriors above mentioned, that the Senate have had under their consideration the several matters contained in His Excellency's Meſsage, and made some progreſs in the same; but in consequence of the great multiplicity and preſsure of public buſineſs demanding their early attention, they were not able to come to a conclusion and they have accordingly postponed the further consideration of the subject to a future opportunity. —

I am with great respect
Sir
Your very obed Servt.
Wm P Beers
Private Secy

Israel Chapin Esquire

(Over)

Gov^{r}. Jays Letter
p^{r}. ~~Secretary~~
Secretary

At a council held at Buffalo Creek May 19 1801

Mr Chapin Mr Ellicott & Parrish Listen

We agree that the Squakie Hill Reservation of 2 m^s to be annexed to Buffalo also Little Beard's Town of 2 M to be annexed to Buffalo and Bigtree of 2 miles to be annexed to Tonawanda Reservation

The R at Gardow belongs to the Nation & the White Woman may have 2 M. out of it for her use & the remainder to be annexed to Buffalo

The Canawagus R may be accomodated as the Holland Co. own a part & the remainder to be placed on Eighteen M Creek or Coh,qua,go Creek

As to Canawagus R we wish to exchange for a G & Saw Mill in case the land will amt. to the price of them. — One great reason we wish this exchange is the bad Ind. living on these lands & to place them more compact will be the means of keeping them in better order. As to the lands where the Tuskarora Nation live further provision will be made after the above accomodations may be effected. — Having made known the manner we have made our arrangements we wish you to inform Mr Morris & Williamson & Mr Busti that in due time our proposals may meet their desired effect which we hope will prevent much disorder among our bad Men. — We are happy that Mr Ellicott is present & when we were at the Fed Government the we were told a Commissn. should be appd. to attend this business &

whenever the parties agree to make these exchanges that the Presdt. will appt an agent to attd. ye Business

War Department

Sir 3rd November 1801

A deputation from the Tuscarora Nation of Indians, accompanied by an Interpreter, left the Seat of Government this morning, on their way to North Carolina, for the Purpose of opening a negotiation with that State, for the Cession or sale of their right to a tract of Land of ten miles square on the River Roan Oke, from which the major part of the said Nation migrated about thirty five years since.

The Deputation represent that on their migration the aforesaid tract was reserved for the benefit of the Nation, That their object now is to procure from the State of North Carolina, for the sale or Cession of the right which they suppose still to possess, a sum of money with which they may purchase other Lands in the Vicinity of those on which they now reside.

On their application, the President has been pleased to appoint the Honble. William R. Davie Commissioner to attend the Negotiation, and give the necessary consent & sanction of the United States to the completion of the bargain, on such terms as the Agents or Representatives of the State of North Carolina & the Indian deputation may agree to consistently with the Laws and Constitution.

It is presumed that Genl. Davie's compensation (eight dollars pr Day) & reasonable expences in attending to the business, shall be paid by the State of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be,
With respectfull consideration
Sir
Your Obt. humbl. Servt.
H. Dearbourn

His Excellency
Govr. Williams

At a Council held at Genesio River Novr.

Present at the Council The principal Chiefs of the Seneka, Onondago, Cayuga, & Delaware Nat.

Red Jacket Chief speaker of the Seneka nation spake as follows viz

Brother Capt. Chapin & Parish Interpreter Listen

We have assembled at this time for the purpose of receiving our annuity of goods from the US & have, as relates to that part of business accomplished it. We have a word however to say on that subject. We wish for the next year our goods may come different, we wish fine broad cloths to be ommitted & coarser woollen cloths sent in their place, as they only serves to mock our wishes rather than to warm our limbs. Our old Men & Women & children are looking to you for something to screen them from the cold winter blasts & snow, and if we have a greater proportion of coars cloth flannels &c we may expect a small portion divided to all. Brother Our Warriors want powder & lead, at this season of the year our Young men betake themselves to the forrest to pursue game, and as they are willing the old Men & women should have a greater share of clothing they feel desirous of having some ammunition to help themselves with — and as many have not the means to purchase are obliged to starve for the want thereof.

Brother one thing more we wish you to make known to the President of the United States

We have now concluded to receive the proposals of the President made to us some years ago. He told us it would be necessary for us to quit the mode of Indian living and learn the manner of White peoples. And that the US would provide us oxen to plow the ground which would relieve our Women from digging — that we should be provided with cows & we must learn our girls to milk & make butter & chees. that we should be furnished with farming utensils for cultivating the ground & raise Wheat & other grain — that we must have spining wheals & learn our children to spin & knitt — We were told we must make use of Cattle instead of Moose Elk &c swine in stead of bears, sheep in place of Dear &c &c

Brother We desire you to make known to the President who is in place of Genl Washington that we agree to accept of his offer. We finde ourselves in a situation which we believe our fore fathers never thought of — instead of finding our game at our doors we are obliged to go to a great distance for it, & then finde it but scarce compaird to what it usd to be. The White people are scattered so thick over the Country ~~that the~~ Dear have almost fled from us, and we finde ourselves obliged to pursue some other mode of geting our livings and are determined in all our Villages to take to husbandry, and for this purpose we want to be helped to a number of pair of cattle viz four for Buffaloe Creek two for Tonawanda ~~two for the [illegible]~~s & some for Alleghana and Catteragaras. Brother you may perhaps say that we shall make but bad use of such property on account of some of our people who drink to excess — but you may be assured it will not be the case, as we have all agreed to quit the use of liquor which you must be in some measure convinced of from what you see at the present meeting. Brother You will not hesitate to make known to the President the whole of our speech & to urge his compliance, and bring us his answer on your return.

Brother We wish you to bring forward the use or interest of our money under the direction of the President of the U.S. and also the money due from the Connecticutt Land Company ~~with the~~ & interest due on the same. Br. We wish Mr Phelps's payment of 500 Dy pr. annum to be deposited in the Bank of the US under the direction of the President, and all our payments to come forward at one time

Br. We wish you to call on Mr Bustie and bring an answer from him respecting exchang of land as we are desirous to have our reservation at Buffalo Creek inlarged.

Br. You will call on the Governor of New York & renew our petition of last year and urge him to appoint Commissioners to come forward to B Creek ~~for the~~ about the middle of May as it is a time that fish may be taken in abundan & we will have no occasion to put them to exps. for provisions as ~~the~~ we conceive the price of

our

land is lessened on acct. of being furnished supplies:
We wish to sell the strip of land along ~~the~~ Niagara River as it is a narrow strip and we fear incroachments, a party of Men having made a begining there last summer.

Br. We speak also for ~~the~~ Onondagas & Cayugas our voices are all one, they neither wish to sell — ~~they~~ have but some small pieces ~~that~~ remain, which are surrounded by W. People and are desirous to put them off. We therefore are desirous ~~that~~ Commissrs. from ~~the~~ US & the State of NYork may come forward ~~that~~ the sails may be duly made"

Inds. speech &c.
Genesee 12 Novr
1801

Pine Grove Novr 25th 1801

Dear Sir

Consonably to the request of Red Jacket, in relation to furnishing you with such information touching the several subjects and matters brought forward by the Indians last spring concerning the alterations of their reservation at Buffalo Creek, and removing their seats from the Genesee &c. I have to observe, that immediately after the Council I availd my self of the first opportunity to make the Agent Genl. of the Holland Land Company Mr. Busti acquainted with the purports of their several requests, as well as forwarding to that Gentleman a true Copy of their propositions &c. To all of which I have received answers.

I had been led to believe from the Circumstance of the reference of ~~that business~~ their propositions to Messrs. Williamson, Morris & Busti, that those Gentlemen had previously confered on the subject; but to my surprise, it appears they had no knowledge of the business

On my reporting to Mr. Busti the Circumstance, his ſolicitude to aſcertain how far Mr. Williamson had made overtures to the Indians, on the ſubject of a removal of their reservations from Genessee, to be attached to other Reservations to the Westward, he requested his Attorney in New York to aſcertain from Mr. Williamson the ſituation of the buſineſs, (Mr. Williamson being then in New York). And on ſuch enquiry being made, it appeared that Mr. Williamson had no knowledge of the Transaction in question; And as no application had ever been made by either Mr. Williamson or Morris, to Mr. Busti for the purchase of any land, either contiguous, or adjoining any of the Indians reserved Lands, or Else where, for the purpoſe of exchanging Seats with the Indians, or for any other purpoſe, Mr. Busti Was Much ſurprised at the propositions, neither is it to be Wondered at, for it could not reasonably be ſupposed, that the Company would grant the liberty for the Indians to remove their seats from Within the bounds of other peoples Lands, and cover the Companys Lands therewith, unleſs they were to receive Compensation from those Whose Lands were thus extinguished from the

Native

eighty. — And here it may be proper to observe, that the only Mode, the persons who wish a removal of the Indians reservations from Genesee River, to be attached to the Reservations on the Company's Lands, can effect the object, must be by purchasing of the ~~Company~~ Proprietors Lands for that purpose, in like manner as if they purchased it for any other purpose — I am directed by the Agent of the Holland Land Company to inform the Indians, that he has received an answer to their petition from the Holland Land Company, in relation to altering the Buffalo reservation; the purport of which is; that they are very solicitous at all times to accomodate the Wishes and desires of their Brothers the Senecas, whenever it is in their power so to do, and are extremely sorry, that their Lands since the reservations have been laid, is so circumstanced as to put it out of their power to conform to the Indians request — Which is owing to the circumstance of there having conveyed the Whole of the Lands adjoining the reservations to divers other people, and of Course are no more the Holders of the Land —— This being the Case, and as the principal piece of Land the Indians Wish, being but Small, I beg leave to Suggest, Whether the Indians would not find it their Interest, When ever the Tract on Which it lies is opened for Sale, to make application and purchase it, by this Means, I conceive they can Obtain it, and paying for it in Instalments, they would Scarcely Miss the Money so laid out.

Which ~~Wilder~~ respectfully submitted
by My dear Sir With due
respect & Esteem Your Most
Obedient Humble Servant

Joseph Ellicott

P.S. the piece of Land the Indians Want is a Small
Open flatt on the North branch of buffalo, Within
west of the West Transit Line ~~Within~~ —

Israel Chapin Esquire
Agent Indian affairs

Grand River. December 12. 1801 —

Dear Sir,

I hope you will pardon the length of time which we have suffered to elapse without returning the loan you was so good as to make to our Deputies, when on business at Albany; we have since that time, continually expected to have gone there again concerning the Cayuga reserve which these people wish to dispose of — and also respecting a sum of money, which the Connecticut land Company are to pay us, out of which we intended to have paid you — in this we have been disappointed & the other business also has been put off — notwithstanding had I not always flattered myself with the prospect of soon having the pleasure of seeing you, I would not failed to have wrote to you before this time – however this winter certainly either myself or Deputies will go your way. when I hope we shall be able to settle the business –

I have the honor to be

Your very humbl. Servt.

Jos. Brant

The intercourse which grows out of such establishments, has a powerful tendency towards strengthening and confirming the friendship of the Indians to the people and Government of the United States, and towards detaching them more and more from the influence of neighboring Governments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. DEARBORN.

Extract of a letter from J. Edgar Esqr. relative to the execution of a Delaware Indian, dated at

KASKASKIAS, *November 20th*, 1802.

"The information I allude to above, is, that about fifty Indians of the Delaware nation are assembled on the river Mississippi, and have declared that, if the prisoner should be hanged, they would kill every white man they met with. They appear to be dissatisfied chiefly with the mode of execution; our own Indians are also dissatisfied, and have uttered some murmurs; under those circumstances, I am of opinion, that the most prudent step we can take is to prepare ourselves for any thing that may happen."

Extract from a talk delivered by the Little Turtle to the President of the United States, January 4th, 1802.

"FATHER: Should this request be granted, nothing shall be wanting, on the part of your children, the chiefs, to introduce husbandry among their children, if the United States will furnish them with the proper utensils. But, father, nothing can be done to advantage unless the great council of the Sixteen Fires, now assembled, will prohibit any person from selling any spirituous liquors among their red brothers.

"FATHER: The introduction of this poison has been prohibited in our camps, but not in our towns, where many of our hunters, for this poison, dispose of, not only their furs, &c. but frequently of their guns and blankets, and return to their families destitute.

"FATHER: Your children are not wanting in industry; but it is the introduction of this fatal poison which keeps them poor. Your children have not that command over themselves, which you have, therefore, before any thing can be done to advantage, this evil must be remedied.

"FATHER: When our white brothers came to this land, our forefathers were numerous and happy; but, since their intercourse with the white people, and owing to the introduction of this fatal poison, we have become less numerous and happy."

7th CONGRESS.] No. 94. [1st SESSION.

ST. REGIS AND SENECAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 2, 1802,

By message from the President of the United States, making sundry nominations, of which the following is an extract:

"John Taylor, of New York, to be commissioner to hold a treaty between the State of New York, as explained in a letter from the Governor of New York, an abstract of which is enclosed; also, to be commissioner to hold a convention between the Seneca Indians and the agent of the Holland Land Company, for the purpose of reconveying to the Senecas, certain parcels of their former lands, as explained in a letter from the said agent, a copy of which is enclosed."

[EXTRACT, FROM THE WAR OFFICE.]

"His Excellency Governor Clinton, in his letter of the 26th of November last, addressed to the Secretary of War, states that the St. Regis tribe of Indians had proposed ceding a tract of land, one mile square, including a ferry, to the State of New York; to sanction which cession, he requests that a commissioner may be appointed, on the part of the United States, to attend at Albany, where the business would be closed the present winter."

PHILADELPHIA, 27*th December*, 1801.

SIR:

At a treaty held in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, under the authority of the United States, the 15th of September, 1797, by Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq. a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, the Seneca nation of Indians released their native rights in a tract of country, situate in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, to Robert Morris, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, a large proportion of which is now vested in a certain association, or company, called the Holland Land Company, for whom I am the agent or attorney.

At this treaty, the Indians reserved the native right to certain tracts of country on which they now reside, the bounds of which are particularly defined in their deed of cession. Since the treaty, their reservations have been surveyed, and it is now alleged by them, that the lands intended to be reserved by them, are not wholly included within those bounds.

To promote the harmony which has hitherto subsisted between the Indians and the settlers on the adjoining lands, on a representation of the facts, I did not hesitate promising, that, if the Government assented to the exchange, I would execute a deed, confirming the bounds of their reservation, conformably to their wishes. This has tended to increase their anxiety, and they have actually executed a deed, and sent it to me, to be executed on the part of the Holland Land Company.

By referring to the act of Congress, of 3d of March, 1799, section 12, I find this conveyance would be of no validity, and that I should be transgressing the laws of the United States to execute the same, and, of course, incurring the penalties of that law. A letter written by me, directed to the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the nation, explaining my motives for delaying the execution of this deed, would probably not prove very satisfactory to them; and I am advised that the President of the United States, should it even meet his approbation, cannot, without a treaty being first held, give this conveyance effect. The only mode that I can then pursue, will be, to delay the delivery of this conveyance till a treaty is held. To satisfy the Indians in the interim, it would be useful to show that I had applied to Government to confirm this conveyance, but that the delivery of the same, until a treaty was held, would be incompatible with the laws of the United States.

If, on reflection, this course should appear proper to you, may I solicit you, in your official capacity, to communicate the same to me? Your letter I will immediately forward to the Indians, and I trust, it will be satisfactory to them.

With much consideration, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

PAUL BUSTI.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State, Federal City.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *9th February*, 1802.

SIR:

The Secretary of State has just put into my hand, your note of yesterday, in answer to which, I can only say, that the treaties alluded to are to be holden at the expense of the parties applying for them, and that I have no other information, respecting the wishes of the Indians, than that which is contained in the documents transmitted with the message.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. URIAH TRACY, *Esquire.*

7th CONGRESS.] No. 95. [1st SESSION.

CHEROKEES, CHICKASAWS, CHOCTAWS, AND CREEKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 9, 1802.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with your resolution of the 2d instant, I have to inform you that, early in the preceding summer, I took measures for carrying into effect the act passed on the 19th of February, 1799, and that of the 13th of May, 1800, mentioned in your resolution. The objects of these acts were understood to be, to purchase from the Indians, south of the Ohio, some portions of land peculiarly interesting to the Union, or to particular States, and the establishment of certain roads to facilitate communication with our distant settlements: commissioners were accordingly appointed to treat with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks. As these nations are known to be very jealous on the subject of their lands, the commissioners were instructed, as will be seen by the enclosed extract, to enlarge, restrain, or even to suppress propositions, as appearances should indicate to be expedient. Their first meeting was with the Cherokees. The extract from the speech of our commissioners, and the answers of the Cherokee chiefs, will show the caution of the former, and the temper of the latter; and that, though our overtures to them were moderate, and respectful of their rights, their determination was, to yield no accommodation.

The commissioners proceeded then to the Chickasaws, who discovered, at first, considerable alarm and anxiety, lest land should be asked of them; a just regard for this very friendly nation, whose attachment to us has been invariable, forbade the pressure of any thing disagreeable on them; and they yielded with alacrity, the road through their country, which was asked, and was essential to our communication with the Mississippi territory.

The conferences with the Choctaws are probably ended, but, as yet, we are not informed of their result; those with the Creeks are not expected to be held till the ensuing spring.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 8, 1802.

Extract from instructions given to William R. Davie, James Wilkinson, and Benjamin Hawkins, commissioners on the part of the United States, for holding conferences and signing a treaty or treaties with several Indian nations inhabiting the country east of the river Mississippi, and south of the river Ohio, within the territory of the United States.

"In all your negotiations, under these instructions, you will pay the strictest attention to the disposition manifested by the Indians on the several points to which you are to draw their assent. The ill humor which propositions for further cessions sometimes awaken in them, may be, in a greater or lesser degree, excited by those which you are herein charged with making.

"It will, therefore, be incumbent on you to introduce the desires of the Government in such a manner as will permit you to drop them, as you may find them illy received, without giving the Indians an opportunity to reply with a decided negative, or raising in them unfriendly and inimical dispositions.

"You will state none of them in the tone of demands, but, in the first instance, merely mention them as propositions, which you are authorized to make, and their assent to which, the Government would consider as new testimonials of their friendship. From the manner in which they shall receive your first overtures, you will be enabled to judge with what prospect of success you may press the respective points committed to you."

Extract from the speech of the commissioners of the United States to the chiefs of the Cherokees, assembled a Southwest Point, September 4th, 1801.

BROTHERS:

Your white brethren, who live at the Natchez, at Nashville, and in South Carolina, are very far removed from each other, and have complained to your father, the President, that the roads by which they travel are narrow, and obstructed by fallen timber, with rivers and creeks, which prevent them from pursuing their lawful business with his red children and with each other.

BROTHERS: To remove these difficulties, and to accommodate his red children, your father is desirous to open wide these roads; but, as they pass over the lands of his red children, he first asks their consent to the measure, and is willing to pay them an equivalent for the indulgence to his white children.

BROTHERS: Your white brethren have also complained to your father, that, on these long roads, they have no place for rest or accommodation, which exposes them and their horses to much inconvenience and suffering. To remove this complaint, your father is desirous that his red children would consent to establish houses of entertainment and ferries, on these roads, to be kept by persons appointed by himself, who shall give security for their good behavior, and pay such annual rent to his red children, as may be agreed upon.

382

Dr The State of New-York for holding Tre

1802				
March, 5th May & June	No 1.	To expences incurred in holding Treaties with the Oneida Indians, and monies paid to them, together with the Interest on $1400 from the 20th May 1802 to the first March 1803 — No 1	$1488,42 ✓	
				$1488,42
June	No 2	To expences for holding a treaty with the Seneca Indians at Buffaloe Creek, including the pay of Agents, and of the Commissioner of the United States — — No 2	1866,11,5 ✓	
August	No 3.	To expences for holding a Treaty with the Seneca Indians at Albany — No 3	800 — ✓	
		To Cash paid to the Seneca Nation of Indians according to Treaty, in part No 4	200 ✓	
				2866,11,
		To Cash due on the 15th Feby 1803 to the Seneca Indians, according to Treaty	5300 —	
		To Calico, Chintz and other goods for their women, to be delivered at Canadaigue, equal to	500	
				5800 —
				$ 10154,53,5

Geo Smith

the Oneida and Seneca Nations of Indians.— Cr.

By Cash appropriated by Law for holding Treaty with the Seneca Indians	$5000—	
		$ 5000—
Remaining to be provided for to comply with the Treaty of the Seneca Indians exclusive of the expence of transporting Calico &c to be delivered at Canadaigue —	3666,11,5	
Remaining to be provided for in the provisional agreement and Treaty with the Oneidas - - - - - - - - - -	1488,42	
		5154,53,5
		$10154,53,5

Seneca Treaty

1802
General Acct. of holding Treaties
with Oneida & Seneca Nations
of Indians —

rnor,

We called on you last Friday to tell you that we had arrived in this Town and that we were deputed by our Nation to transact busineſs with you – Two of your People and our old friends met us the next Day – We opened our minds to them which you no doubt have heard – We now see you and are rejoiced at it and thank the great Spirit for bringing us once more together. –

Brother – We will tell you what we mentioned to them – we proposed to Lease a part of our Land to John Post because it will be of no use to us and the white people are getting on – but we have thought it would be better for us to sell it to the State, as this is the practice we have generally followed, and find it to answer better than any other as every promise that the State makes is always performed – we have consulted the whole Nation on this busineſs, and they are willing that we should sell the part we now offer – we can show on the Map the bounds – we will be glad to hear how much you will allow us for it. –

Brother – there are two parties in our Nation the one party wishes to divide the Land we hold as a Nation — the other wants to hold it as we have always done — we are of that party that wishes to have it divided and would be glad to have your advice and assistance. ——

Brother — Two years ago you made a Law to prevent our getting Rum — this Law was made without our consent — we will be glad to have it repealed — we are able to take care of ourselves — we are not Children we would wish to be like other People — and have it in our power to drink a little Rum if we pay for it. ——

Brother — our Brother Wemple has lived a long time among us — has been a Black-smith and has always been kind to us — and we would give him 100 acres of Land — if you buy, this can be included in the Bargain — and you can grant it to him — we also say the same for the Widow of Hunjerry — she has writings for 100 acres — — —

Brother — our Sister the Chief woman of the Cayuga Tribe wants to sell the Reservation of that Nation — the Cayugas at Buffaloe Creek have taken all the Money paid by the State and has not paid her any for their last four years — but have given her the Land, the Fish Carrier has also conveyed his reservation — She will sell Canango and keep a part of the other — the white people are cutting off the Trees — and the Corn is so much destroyed every year by the Cattle that it would be better to sell it

J. L. E.

Petition of

in behalf of Myndert Wemple

In Aſsembly Feby. 15th 1812

Read and Referred to

Mr E. Ten Broeck

Mr Ostrom

Mr French

Indians and
in presence of
first day of August 17[illegible]
ham Weaver

~~Peter + Teka[illegible]~~
~~Jesse H. Pater[illegible]~~
~~Onestorio [illegible]~~
~~John + Ge-na-ta-ragu[illegible]~~

William + Teyehone
Cornelious + Caelon
Jecle + Hesaleza
Cornelius + Jagelathane
John + Onowalg
William + Jakanscale
Joseph + Caloyonte
Honjost + Haconent
Daniel + Jonocfeu.
William + Calacote.
Henrich + Oneone
Martnes + Rochan
Christan × Hanonta
Peter + Inwaone
Peter + Hanadnek
Jacob + Zosetater
Aadam + Egafle
Paul × Jafongale
Lewes × Daney
Martias × Dachey
Money × Sonhonle
Peter + Sole
William + Jonthate
Thomas + Nonde

Aree [illegible] wnoole
Antone x Santae
Matinas + Tiatalonsla
Honjost x Sahanolia
David x Olontanla
Isaac x Solequasco
Moses x Otolece
Abraham x Hagante
Hones x Allacl
Thomas x Siadgnlate
Cornelius x Taganwansla
Sige x Ree
Hones x Otieo
Abraham + Halhenoma
Abraham + Teyyano
Hones + Hetehalunque
Peter + Kanodahan
Sayes x Honohjant
Bian + Skenonton
Kristiyan + Panea tes
Tonwis + Skanonton
Baores x a neoghtsiondi

Kanyosstale [illegible]
hatoni + Skenonriyg
Baores x gallakaraher
Baores x adieatongo
Maene nis x Kanadoan
Aowadi x ojongo
hatoni x Kentarondi
tsyeri x Kaghsjakladi
Atom x ashegwarisre
Bater x tekayeatank
Seyes x tekayendankare
anes x ariodago
John x yenatsiaragah
Rotwek x oneyanha
agwaront x thanedorens
Johanes + tehaniyer
kranis + honegwahe
Seyes + hanonsenta
Bian + Kahnyego
tetsigh + tekanngwas

his excellency the Governor of the State of New York

the Petition of Your Brethren belonging to the Oneida Nation Chiefs and warriors Humbly Sheweth

Your Petitioners would State to Your excellency respecting the unhappy Situation now existing amongst our nation respecting our lands Such as a division, Leasing, and Selling and there are now certain persons residing among us who destructs the peace of our Society white persons taking leases & buying the Choicest of our Timber from a certain party belonging to our nation Which has caused a great Disorder & confusion we are not any wise at a loss of it being unconstitutional to the Laws and government of the State, the party above mentioned or the instigators of the plan were, Malinas, Rutshean, Peter Bread, and Jacob Doxtady, Your Petitioners would request the advice of your excellency whether it would not be advisable for your excellency to Send those men or Party a severe letter to deter them further from further Proceedings of that kind and devise means for the happiness of our nation and the now Existing difference might be at a final decision. Your Petitioners would further State to Your excellency that we wish not to deviate from the Laws of the State, but to have an entire acquiesence unto it, we wish for the wellfare and Prosperity of our nation, we are in a prosperous way, as we are endeavoring to Suppress, Vice, & Immorality and of rendering Spirituous Liquors the Less Necessary

A few lines from your hand will give us a Great Happiness & inform our nation how your excellency approves of our Proceedings.

We in behalf of ourselves & our g
Constituents as in duty bound will ever p

Cornelias X Otseghtea
Jacob X Smith
Peter X Salleyealagla
Hennery X Tanneyentaga
Peter X Summers
William X Lacalintadchale
Nicholas X Sukiathouhally
Peter X Saſslasy
Cornelias X Suteyounte
~~Cornelias Otts~~
William X Tehatony
Anthony X Calalawquel
Seath X Ccayualaugh
Jacob X hununtey
Hendrick X Smith
David X auqueonques
Abraham X Cauloque
Jacob X watjeoaſtto
John X Doauggota
Daniel X Honagonte
William X aaugoauwe
John X Sondascoon
Adam X Stahotaegonte
David X Morinis
Peter X Caugnanta

Cornelias Doxt
Moſes X Sonoſes
Jacob X Skanado
Jacob X oataſate
John X white Stripe
Anthony X Satkaniques

George Clinton.

Gov.r of the State N. York

Representation of
a party of Oneida
Indians

the Honourable the Legislature of the State of
New York in Senate and Assembly Convend

The Petiton of the Oneida Indians humbly Sheweth that the Act prohibeting the selling spirituous Liquors to us is Attended with many Evil Consequences, and that we think we at all times as a free People Aught to have the Priveledg of laying out our mony for what Nessasary: we think we stand in need off, and that it has often Mad Disturbences with us and the white Inhabetents with whom we wish to live at Peace, wee therefore pray that the said Act may be Repealed and your Petioners will ever pray

Oneida County
Jany 15th 1802

127

tsian + Skeanonton
kristyan + kanenta
hadoni + Shononriyoh
gwitel + katyatonnonthia
yohaness + thehatsyayen
krenis + hanegwahe
Seyes + hanonseate
tsian + kanyego
hanyos + teweanitogen
niron + kanotatel
tedigh + tekanagwastien
tanyas + Shonasiegoh
twek + Shaturettsi
gwitel + Shagosictotago
yohanes + hagetoharongwas
weiron + karagonti
hanerenk + anwanyeate
nigeh + tiorethia
agwirons + kanyenentharo
Barsgh + thasweankaroreas
tsiwigh + Sekyete
Matenis + karonnea

tiſ gh + yowerow
niſ + tekarongwe
tsionigh + tyorhatarihon
kreniſ + otsinoonyaton
hunes + hajentonniſk
hanyots + ogwenyotagh
kreniſ + takaonwenſre
yohunes + hatoſronge
hatongh + haſkegweriſre
gwiront + teyotahenna~~k~~tos
raietsia + Takawaſeane
nes gh + hatsiyeha
wirongh + kanyoton
witel + Shoratowane
gwiront + tyogiaxoron
rongh + teyohagweate
nes gh + natratigh
nyoſt + tehanyentayen
tawet + orontotekha
gwiroont + anyeate.
oſes gh + otorighſhen
rowiſ + kayatentawi
Watenis + haneſieſhon
haieſak + Shoregwaſkon
hagwiront + orighonni
tonwiſ gh + kaſoſarek
hagwiront + Haneto reaſ
gwighTel + kawiſtunoron
wirongh + Shakoyeſathu
go gwiſ + kentaragenrat
nikraſ + kanenhareton

Shawatiſ + kwanatarononn
yoſetgh + hanayethu
unesgh + hathentsikaa
Sawatiſ + otkongo
atoghni + kentarontye
yoſet + karongontye
tsyerigh + karonyaktatye
hanyoſt + ranikentron
~~gwitel~~ ~~anegwatekon~~
rowisn + ranikentronha
atonigh + Shonagwakarie
kreniſ + teyotontorea
kriſtyon + onwatshaten on
hanerenk + rosietagon
tsiwigh + ranikentrona
Baores + tyohenton go
Baores + teonwataſe
wateniſ + ranikentronha
nikraſ + hatawakhon
wirongh + ranikeatronhu
kreniſ + onwanatyetun
kreniſ + thawyakenrat
tsion + Styonyengwenon
Baores + hanentshontye
haton + nirago
gwitel + ranigentonhu
hagwiront + ranikentrona
tsiangh + teni

witel + ranikenronn
witel + anegwatekon
witel + otsinyokara

hatonigh + tsionwaſoron
tonwiſ gh + kanentagiha
haiegh ſak + kanetagon

tsio genigention
wigh + teohenrethe
iroon + hanashotago
Rowin + hagwesasne
Sawatis + hagwesasne
wishe + hagweshsane
Nateniis Rotshin

38
85
133
137

rores gh + ranikeintrono
tanyat + kanorisagon
yohanes + harasen
gwitel + kanitsionron
go gwis + ~~kanegwake~~
gwitel + shagoyatenthe
tawet + ranikentronha
thorisras + kenratontye
siegel + shawighstago
ne tigh + havenothe
haiesak + ranikentrona
anes + okneyatategen
wighron + tekentskaranet
rowighs + tini
kiangh + tini
tawet + kanagwase
wighron + taranentaron
hagwirant + ranikentronka
tonwisgh + tsinyokara
krenis + kaherayent
tanyat + ronwnhuraton
wighron + kasennaon
yoanes + gotyengwaron
Raores + tawighstowis
tsian + thagayenret
katon + shahetken

Pettition of
the
Onida Indians
Feby 17th 1802.

In aſsembly read and committe
to the committee ~~of the whole~~
~~house when on the Bill~~ appoint
ed on the part of this house
when on the meſsage of
his Excellency the Governor of
18th inst—

348

Petition of Oneida Indians

In assembly Feby 17th 1802

Read and Referred to the
joint committee of both houses
on ~~that part of~~ his Excellency's
message of yesterday relative to
the Oneida Indians now in this City

Respected Sir

I have for some time had thoughts of returning home I meant to have seen you before my departure but from fealings peculiar to my self of which I cannot well desribe I have neglected it from time to time till this evening when I called at your house and you was not at home — Had every circumstance in my conduct since my coming here been intirely unexceptionable the regret which which I now ~~leave~~ you & bid you farewell would be far less than I at present feel — but Sir I hope you will consider my youth and particularly that I was a stranger to the rules customs and regulation of the cuntry and this institution — & when I assure you that I have not willfully done any thing to merit your displeasure. I hope you will overlook any impropriety and seeing contempt of your authority which you have noticed in me while I request this I also request you to accept my sincere thanks for all the kindness & friendship which I have received from you since my first coming to this School a sence of which with the advantage I have here received I hope I shall always retain while I live — from your affectionate & respectful pupil

Joseph Brant, Jr.
Son of the celebrated Indian
Chief, Jos. Brant (Thayen-
danega).

From Joseph Brant Jun.r
Indian Member of Moors' C.
School. Jan.y 15th 1802.

gratz-4-4

To the Regtl honerrabeal membeouars of Congreſs
The humbeil Petishion of your Brothears the Oneida
Tribe an the Onnadago Tribes of Indeans —

Fatheares and Brothears as we Louck upon you to Be W
Your Humbeil pitishioneears Earneastley Discars that
John harpeer my Superanteand al our Busnas and be Intruste
with our Cothing In plais of Israel Chapin as Mr Chapin
hais oftean tolde our Nation that we Should Louck for
another Superintandant And as we are well a Quantee
with Mr harpeer Both Tribes Wicheeas that you our afectnatte
Brothears my pleas to apointe him.

Brothears we the two tribes onley that pitisheons for Mr harper as
Mr Chapin has tow money othear tribes that is in the Westewa
to atiand — Brothears some years ago Mr pickrean promise
that To the six Nations should be Diliverad oxson suficiant for thear
Uce if that our mean wold Cultyvaite our Lands and not our
woman To have the hardest of the Labeour in Raising of our Grain
Brothers we tow Nations hais sean that it will be to our advantage To
ucos the Beanneyfeit of Industrey as our anchant gaim as all gon and
we the tribes has maide an agremant to live by our labeaur and a great
Reformation has taken plaise amongest most part of Both Nations -- Brothears
we the two Nations Desirs that we could have a good Blacksmith that understan
the Farmeurs work — Brothers we the Onida Nation hais for some Bean
furnishead with a blacksmith but In Last year he wold Not mind his work, bu
for most part of the time he was gon from hom we thought it our Duty to
a Quant Mr Chapin of his Conduct and at this time we have to pay for all
our work that we have don by that Blacksmith — — Brothears we think
verry harde that we must pay for our Blacksmith work as we wear to be
furnishead with a good Blacksmith for the tearam of twenty on Years
From the time that we solde a large tract of Lande to the State of New York
In the year one thousan sevean hundraed and ninty foweor by treatty heald
In Caundaurqua — — Brothears we hope that you will take all our Caiseas
Into your humain Consideration and do that wich you think will be the most
Beneyfit for Both tribes — Brothears we Sepos that you must Know that we
ar free Born and not Exposied to your Laws as thear is now a making a
turanpick Roode and a brige allredey maid acroſs the Caiugey Lack and
all Natives in this Conteannant has to pay for Croſsing that Brege and as
soun as the turnpick is finnishead we Sepoie thet will be the saim —
Brothears ~~we [illegible]~~ that makes all Nations think verrey harde — Brothears
we your humbeal petishinears will be in the greatest of Duty Bound to you our
fatheears if you will make such a Law as that the Natives of this Contiennante
not to pay towl at Gattes or Brige — Fatheears and Brothears we ar verry sorrey
to think that if we Lave to pay at all Gaittes and Briges and verry Popalcal
our money small and on a Jurnay we must Suffear Hunger and Coulde

2-13-1802

for want of a small seportmant as our Abality is verry well known to you that we ar powr and Not allways furnisheed with monney as white peopeal ar nor never was useaid to pay for goin on the Roods or Crossing Rivers or Lackes — — - Fatheas we wish to holde faste our olde anchant Laws as at the time whean you Discovearaid this Contenmente — Brotheas we Sepoes that you must know That your Laws is one and our Laws anther not as one But Both to one meaning — - Fatheas and Brotheas The wholl of our Nation Conclude with their Love and frendships To you hopping that the great and good Speirats will healp our Brotheas on thair Jurney that we send to you and that they may gite granted that wich we earnestly Desiear and find you all in good helth and that they may Return in the same —

The Naims of the Onida Cheaffs and theair marks
And the Onnadoga Cheaffs and theair marks

Cornealas X Doetslder
Thomas X Skinadow
Feby the 13. 1802
Onida

Cornealos X Othat seaugh tay
Jacobe X Smith
Petter X Can nough Qua yea
John X Skin a dow
Antoney X Son augh kiy
Mosseas X Can hous ceases
Antoney X tha how taw way
~~Charles X that sat tough~~
Petteur X tow cass alleeas
Nicklas X Sick kie a lowheally
William X to Cal an tow dels
Henrrey X tan eay at geai
Cornealis X hill
Pettear o Sattey cal lughy
John X ta we aw weay
Poulcat X Ne hay na yongh Qu
John X the a gut halley
Daneal X Skin ned ow

Taw tay tea Lahey X
Jaw was Quantay X
On yeaney X
Can Cou nent naw way X
han tall yeake X
On low now yea X
han na Day ear X
thay Loge X
Wona sean Loa Law X

Copd

Adress of the
Senaca & Onuida
Chiefs to Member
of Congress
1st Mo 25th 1801

Oliver Phelps, Esq:

Canada'gue or Suffield

Connecticut

Recd. 31. March 1802

Niagara, February 20, 1802

Dear Sir

I wrote to you sometime since; but as it might have miscarried, I take the liberty of troubling you with this – I mentioned in the former respecting our determination on our agreement with Gen. Cleveland, I would be happy to hear from you, and beg you will acquaint us with the intention of the Company on that respect – and if we may have the money when wanted – we are confident from your usual friendship, that you have not left any thing undone in your power to hasten the payment; but others may not be equally inclined to assist us.

Oliver Phelps, Esqr.

I am yours, &c
Jos. Brant

Joseph Brant. Niagra

20. Feby 1802

COPY OF ORIGINAL

Niagara, February 20, 1802

Dear Sir

I wrote to you sometime since; but as it might have miscarried, I take the liberty of troubling you with this - I mentioned in the former respecting our determination on our agreement with Gen. Cleveland, I would be happy to hear from you, and beg you will acquaint us with the intention of the Company on that respect - and if we may have the money when wanted - we are confident from your usual friendship, that you have not left any thing undone in your power to hasten the payment; but others may not be equally inclined to assist us.

I am yours, etc.

Oliver Phelps, Esq. Jos. Brant

War Department
1st March 1802

Sir,

I have issued my warrant in your favour for Two thousand, five hundred dollars, on account of the annuity stipulated to be paid to the six nations of Indians by the Treaty of Konondaigua; this sum you will be pleased to distribute in implements of husbandry and utensils suitable to their necessities, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit, agreeably to usage.

The residue of their Annuity two thousand dollars, will be vested in goods and forwarded in due season.

I have also directed the following sum to be paid to you, viz,

Six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars, on account of the Interest of Bank Stock under the Treaty Held at Gennessee the 11th of September 1797. to be paid to the Seneca Nation, conformably to said Treaty.

I am,
Sir,
very respectfully,

~~J. H. Stewart~~
H. Dearborn

Israel Chapin Esquire.

War Department

General Israel Chapin

Gentlemen

I herewith transmit a Report of Simeon DeWitt and John Taylor Esquires Agents appointed to confer with the Onondago Chiefs in this City, together with a copy of my Letter to Nathan Williams Esquire, district Attorney on the subject of their complaint. Whether this or any other measure that can be adopted under the existing Laws will be found convenient to give them redress & ensure a continued Observance of the stipulations in our Treaties with them, is a matter well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. –

Relying on the Assurances I have given to them of protection, they are now on their way home. –

Albany March 2nd 1802.

Geo. Clinton

Message of his Excellency
the Governor of the 2d. March
1802 —— –

[illegible] Agreement made and entered into [illegible] this Fifth day of Ma

George Clinton Esquire Governor of the State of New York, Simeon De Witt Esquire Survey

for and behalf of the people of the said State of New York on the one part, and the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] Chiefs and Warriors represented to the Legislature of the

[illegible] portions of the lands [illegible] reserved to them. And Whereas the Sena

Resolution [illegible]: "Resolved that His Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby auth

[illegible] for that purpose appoint, to treat with the Indians now in this City, for the pur

[illegible] ratified by the Agent on the part of the United States, shall be binding, and conc

stipulations of such treaty on the part of this State into effect ——

" ——— " ——— " ——— " ——— " ———

" ——— " ——— " ——— " ——— "

" ——— " ——— " ——— " ——— " ——— "

[illegible] the said Resolution His Excellency the [illegible] George Clinton hath appointed and

the [illegible] And Whereas the [illegible] in behalf of the said State have conferred [illegible]

[illegible] portions of the said lands reserved to them, and have come to the following agreem

[illegible] Covenant and agree to and with the people of the State of New York to Cede, gra

and hereafter described, being parts of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation

of the land lying along the Genesee road, and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven

[illegible] the last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly

by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the same

[illegible] to the place of beginning. Also Another tract of land bounded on the south by the Gen

[illegible] thereof and [illegible] from the west bounds of [illegible] one hundred acres [illegible]

[illegible] the north bounds of the last described tract shall [illegible] such right angle

[illegible] Also [illegible] to be laid out in a square, and to extend each way from

[illegible] chains [illegible] said road twenty chains. Also All that part of

[illegible] commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfield's [illegible]

[illegible] Oneida Nation [illegible]

March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two By and Between
veyor General of the said State and Ezra L'Hommedieu Esq ———
ms Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians of the other part — Whereas
ture of the said State their desire and willingness to cede grant & release to the people of the State of
e Senate and Assembly of this State did on the 23d & 24th days of February last adopt the
eby authorized and requested, together with the Surveyor General and such other person as
the purchase of such part of the Land in their Reservation, as they may be inclined to sell
d exclusive on this State, and that the Legislature will make provision by Law for this

" ———— " ———— " ———— " ————
" ———— " ———— " ———— " ———— " ————
" ———— " ———— " ———— " ———— " ————
" ———— " ———— " ———— " ———— " ————

ated and authorised the said Ezra L'Hommedieu to act together with himself and the said Simeon
onferred with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors relative to the ceding granting and releasing to the people
agreement to wit — The said Oneida Nation of Indians by their Sachems Chiefs and
cede grant and release to them by Deed executed in due and ample form of Law the several tracts
Nation of Indians as aforesaid, to wit, All that certain tract of Land Beginning at the south
seven hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the People of the State of New York
therly in the direction of the continuation of the west bounds of said last mentioned tract to other lands
same westerly to a part of said last mentioned land called the two mile strip and then along the
Genesee road, on the north by a line drawn parallel to said Road and at the distance on an average of
[illegible] and including [illegible] Temple's House, westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as
[illegible] so as to leave the Indian-house near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty Chains
from the House of said [illegible] along the said Genesee road, fifteen Chains and norther-
of the lands heretofore reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish-creek which lies
Bridge — Which said tracts cession, grant, and release shall be made and executed by the
Commissioner to be appointed under the authority of the United States, and the agent of such

[illegible] the said [illegible] [illegible] Clinton [illegible]
[illegible] and Warriors [illegible] of the said State [illegible]
[illegible] portions of the said lands reserved [illegible] and have come to the following
[illegible] Covenant and agree [illegible] and with the people of the State of New York to Cede
[illegible] hereafter described, being part of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida [illegible]
of the land lying along the Genesee road, and which was ceded in the year One thousand seven
[illegible] along the last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly
by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the sa
[illegible] to the place of beginning — Also — Another tract of land bounded on the south by the Ge
the northward thereof and extending from the west bounds of a tract of one hundred acres
[illegible] that the north bounds of the last described tract shall be run with such right angle
same — Also, One hundred Acres to be laid out in a square, and to extend each way from
[illegible] chains, and northerly from said Road twenty chains — Also. All that part
[illegible] commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfield's
[illegible] and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation, as soon as a Treaty can be held in the presence
[illegible] to the said cession, grant, and release. — And on the part of the Sta
shall be executed as aforesaid by the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged on the first day of June next pay to the said
[illegible] for the payment of [illegible] annuities to the said Indians, the sum of
[illegible] treaty to be held as aforesaid, but thereafter the faith of the said State
[illegible] perform the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof — And it is further
People of the State of New York there shall be granted to Sarah [illegible] One hundred Acres
[illegible] acres shall be laid out by order of the Surveyor General with the approbation of the said
[illegible] hundred and fifty acres [illegible]
[illegible] New York and the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida

delivered
sence of
first interlined on the 30th line

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Interpreter

Geo. Clinton

Simeon DeWitt

[illegible]

his
Kernis + [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] + [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] + [illegible]
mark

...and authorised the said Isaac Bronson to meet together with himself and the said ... in con
...ference with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors relative to the ceding ... lands belonging to the People
...ing agreement, to wit: — The said Oneida Nation of Indians by their Sachems Chiefs and
... cede grant and release to them by Deed executed in due and ample form of law the ...
... Nation of Indians as aforesaid, to wit: — All that certain tract of Land Beginning at the South
... seven hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the People of the State of New York
...therly in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract to other lands
... the same westerly to a part of said last mentioned land called the Two mile strip, and then along the
... the Genesee road, on the north by a line drawn parallel to said Road and at the distance, on an average, of
... after, and including Wyndert Van Eps Wemple's House, westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as
... so as to leave the Indian-houses near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty Chains
... from the House of said Wyndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee road fifteen Chains and norther
... part of the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish-creek, which lies
... Bridge — Which said deed of cession, grant, and release shall be made and executed by the
...sence of a Commissioner to be appointed under the authority of the United States, and the assent of such
... the said State of New York, it is hereby agreed and stipulated as follows, to wit; That in case the said
... Oneida Nation, It is agreed that the said State of New York, shall, in addition to the three hundred
... said Oneida Nation of Indians, the further sum of six hundred dollars, and annually forever thereafter on
... of three hundred dollars — And it is expressly understood that this agreement shall be consid
... of New York on the one part and of the Oneida nation of Indians of the other part is hereby pledged
... further agreed by and between the said parties, that one of the land above described, and hereby
... to be laid out in a square adjoining the ... mile tract on the Road commonly called Klock's-road
... the said Sarah to be held to her during her natural life and thereafter to her heirs in fee. And also
... improvements made by him around the same. In Witness whereof the said Agents
... Nation have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written —

Martinis Rotkhin — Honnes his + mark Onya ge tt tare

...ritel his + mark Ka nat a rok — Hianyh his + mark Kan u ga go

Tenoit his + mark Sken nen ton — ...ighron his + mark Akuyaten the

Jacob his + mark Orae ra hel — Peter Tom his + mark Keala lion tye

...Kras his + mark Teotskuruwen — Tenoit his + mark Nigen tea ge

Kenis his marked Tha gentuket — Hanerick his + mark Sga ge yafe ttha

John Jones ...

[illegible]

[illegible] heirs and [illegible] of the said [illegible]

delivered
sence of
first interlined on the 5th line

DeWitt

Aurnia

Jas Parrish Interpreter

Geo. Clinton

Simeon DeWitt

Ezra L'Hommedieu

Koenis his + Kenipaturig mark

Borgh his + thusidenkutsses mark

Kleurgh his + Shennoston mark

the

zeik

tonadi

zeyesk

ankra

koenis

is presents made by him are of the same. In Witness whereof the said Agents
n have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written —

...then nis Kelkhin — hones his + mark Tya ge tthare

...usitel his + mark ke-na-ta-rok — tsiangh his + mark ka ra ga go

...onadis his + mark Skea non ton — pigh ron his + mark Ahogadathe

...pugesek his + mark o rae ra hel — ka ti ni his + mark Keautaviontye

...mikras his + mark teotskuruwen — ta wit his + mark nigeitein go

...kanis his marked tha gentuheat — hanerek his + mark Saagegatatte

John Jourdan

... Chiefs and Warriors of the said Tribe ...

... delivered ...
... presence of ...
... first interlined on the 30th line

Witnesses

... Parrish Interpreter

Geo. Clinton

Simeon DeWitt

Ezra L'Hommedieu

Kernis his + Kanyatariy mark

Bargh his + Thajadakarisses mark

Kiuugh his + Skennonton mark

[illegible] payments made by him are [illegible] the same. In Witness whereof the said [illegible]
[illegible] have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Thetanis Petkhin

yeitel his + mark kanatarok

towedis his + mark Skeanentan

yeigesek his + mark oroeechel

awkreas his + mark teotskuruwen

keanis not marked Othogentuheats

Kanesk his + mark Thagestharie

tsianyh his + mark Karagogo

yighron his + mark Othogentake

katenu his + mark Keantuhonty

tawit his + mark nigentsiago

Kanerak his + mark Sdagoyatetha

John Gourdain

[illegible] Resolved that the [illegible] the Governor be and he is hereby author

that purpose appoint, to treat with the Indians now in this City, for the purch

tified by the Agent on the part of the United States, shall be binding and [illegible]

of such treaty on the part of the State into effect —

[illegible] the said [illegible] Clinton [illegible]

and Warriors the said agents on the part of the said State, [illegible]

[illegible] and portions of the said lands reserved to them, have come to the following agreem

Covenant and agree to and with the People of the State of New York to Cede, grant

hereinafter described, being parts of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation

land lying along the Genesee road, and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven

along the last mentioned tract westerly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly

said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the same

the place of beginning — Also Another tract of land bounded on the south by the Genesee

northward thereof, and extending from the west bounds of a tract of [illegible] hundred acres

ded that the north bounds of the last described tract shall be run with such right angles

same — Also, One hundred Acres to be laid out in a square, and to extend each way from the

fifteen chains, and southerly from said Road twenty chains — Also, All that part of the

the Bridge over said Creek commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfields

iefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation, as soon as a Treaty can be held in the presence of a C

be obtained to the said cession, grant, and release — And on the part of the said Stat

shall be executed as aforesaid by the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation

the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged on the first day of June next to pay to the said Oneida

[illegible] for the payment of [illegible] annuities to the said Indians, the sum [illegible]

[illegible] held as aforesaid, but thereafter the faith of the said State of New York

upon the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof — And it is further ag

People of the State of New York there shall be granted to Sarah Doxstedder one hundred acres to be laid

[illegible] acres shall be laid out by [illegible] the Surveyor General with the approbation of the said Sar

[illegible] acres [illegible]

[illegible] said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation

delivered
ence of —
first interlined on the 20th line

J. Mix

[illegible]

[illegible] Interpreter

Geo. Clinton

Simeon DeWitt

Ezra L'Hommedieu

his
Kernis + Kanyatarig
mark

his
Peter + [illegible]
mark

Senate and Assembly of this State did on the 23 & 24th day of January last
authorized and requested, together with the Surveyor General and such other person
purchase of such part of the Land in their Reservation, as they may be inclined to
[illegible] in this State, and that the Legislature will make provision by Law for
" ——— " ——— " ——— " ———
——— " ——— " ——— " ——— "
" ——— " ——— " ——— " ———
——— " ——— " ——— " ——— "
and authorised the said Ezra L'Hommedieu to act together with himself and the said Simeon
with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors relative to the ceding granting and releasing to the people
agreement to wit — The said Oneida Nation of Indians by their Sachems Chiefs and
grant, and release to them by Deed executed in due and ample form of Law the several tracts
Nation of Indians as aforesaid, to wit, All that certain tract of Land Beginning at the South
seven hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the People of the State of New York
in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract to other lands
westerly to a part of said last mentioned land called the Two mile-strip, and then along the
Genesee road, on the north by a line drawn parallel to said Road and at the distance on an average,
[illegible], and including Myndert Van Eps Wemple's House, westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as
[illegible] so as to leave the Indian-houses near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty Chains
the House of said Myndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee-road fifteen Chains and northe
the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish-creek, which lies
Bridge — Which said deed of cession, grant, and release shall be made and executed by the
a Commissioner to be appointed under the authority of the United States, and the assent of such
State of New York, it is hereby agreed and stipulated as follows, to wit; That in case the said
Nation, It is agreed that the said State of New York, shall, in addition to the three hundred
Oneida Nation of Indians, the further sum of six hundred dollars, and annually forever thereafter on
three hundred dollars — And it is expressly understood that this agreement shall be consid
New York on the one part and of the Oneida nation of Indians of the other part is hereby pledged
agreed by and between the said parties, that out of the land above described, and hereby
to be laid out in a square adjoining the mile tract on the Road commonly called Klock's-road
said Sarah to be held to her during her natural life and thereafter to her heirs in fee And Also,
improvements made by him around the same. In Witness whereof the said Agents
have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. —

[illegible] Rotkhin — his + Tyagoshtare mark
his + Kanatarok mark — his + Kanagago mark
his + Skenandon mark — his + Atiogatatke mark
his + Oranenhel mark — his + Keatationtye mark
his + Teotkhurawen mark — his + Nigeteago mark

Whereas [illegible]

[illegible] Governor of the State of New York [illegible]
[illegible] behalf of the people of the said State of New York [illegible]
[illegible] have by their Sachems Chiefs and Warriors represented to the Legislature [illegible]
[illegible] parts of the lands heretofore reserved to them. And Whereas [illegible]
[illegible] Resolved that His Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby [illegible]
[illegible] for that purpose appoint, to treat with the Indians now in this City, for the
[illegible] ratified by the Agent on the part of the United States, shall be binding, and
[illegible] of such treaty on the part of this State into effect —

———— " ———— " ———— " ————
———— " ———— " ———— " ————
———— " ———— " ———— " ————

[illegible] of the said Resolution His Excellency [illegible] Clinton [illegible]
[illegible] And Whereas the said [illegible] the said State, have conferred
[illegible] various portions of the said lands reserved to them, and have come to the following
Covenant and agree to and with the people of the State of New York to Cede
[illegible] hereafter described, being parts of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation
[illegible] land lying along the Genesee road, and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven
[illegible] along the last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly
[illegible] the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the same
[illegible] to the place of beginning — Also — Another tract of land bounded on the south by the
[illegible] the west bounds thereof and extending from the west bounds of a tract of one hundred acres
[illegible] the north bounds of the first described tract shall be run with such right
[illegible] Also One hundred Acres to be laid out in a square, and to extend each way from
[illegible] chains, [illegible] northerly from said Road twenty chains — Also — All that part
[illegible] commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfield's
[illegible] of the said Oneida Nation [illegible] can be held with the [illegible]
[illegible] reservation, grant and release [illegible] And [illegible]

March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two By and Betw

General of the said State, and Ezra L'Hommedieu Esq. ——

Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians of the other part — Whereas

the said State their desire and willingness to cede grant & release to the people of this State

nate and Assembly of this State did on the 23d & 24th day of February last adopt the

uthorized and requested, together with the Surveyor General and such other person as

urchase of such part of the Land in their Reservation, as they may be inclined to sell

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the Genesee road, on the north by a line drawn parallel to said Road and at the distance, on an average, of

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from the House of said Wyndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee road fifteen Chains and north

part of the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish creek, which lies

Bridge — Which said deed of cession, grant, and release shall be made and executed by the

Commissioner to be appointed under the authority of the United States, and the assent of

State of New York, [illegible] as follows, to wit, That in case the said

7th Congress.] **No. 97.** [1st Session.

THE SIX NATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 10, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The Governor of New York has desired that, in addition to the negotiations with certain Indians, already authorized, under the superintendence of John Tayler, further negotiations should be held with the Oneidas, and other members of the confederacy of the Six Nations, for the purchase of lands in, and for, the State of New York, which they are willing to sell, as explained in the letter from the Secretary of War, herewith sent. I have, therefore, thought it better to name a commissioner to superintend the negotiations specified, with the Six Nations, generally, or with any of them.

I do, accordingly, nominate John Tayler, of New York, to be commissioner for the United States, to hold a convention or conventions between the State of New York and the confederacy of the Six Nations of Indians, or any of the nations composing it.

This nomination, if advised and consented to by the Senate, will comprehend and supersede that of February 1st, of the same John Tayler, so far as it respected the Seneca Indians.

TH. JEFFERSON.

March 9th, 1802.

War Department, *5th March*, 1802.

Sir:

Governor Clinton, by his letter of the 20th ultimo, requests that a commissioner, on the part of the United States, might be appointed to attend a treaty with the Oneida Indians, for the purchase of about ten thousand acres of land, which that nation is desirous of selling, and which has, heretofore, been leased out to white people.

The Six Nations have also expressed a wish to dispose of a narrow strip of land, which they consider as useless to them, bordering on Niagara river, and a small tract near the former Cayuga settlement.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

H. DEARBORN.

The President of the United States.

7th Congress.] **No. 98.** [2d Session.

THE ONEIDAS AND SENECAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 28, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I lay before you, a treaty which has been concluded between the State of New York and the Oneida Indians, for the purchase of lands within that State:

One other, between the same State and the Seneca Indians, for the purchase of other lands within the same State:

Wm Irvine

War Department

Sir,

15th March 1802

You will procure and deliver to Mr. Silas Dinsmore the following articles.

1 small set of Blacksmiths tools.
1 Set of Carpenters Do.
1 Do. Turners .. Do.
6 Do Plough Irons.
50 Hoes.
50 Small axes about 3 pounds weight.
2 Cwt: of good Iron cut in pieces 2 feet long.
20 lb. of Steel.
2 m 10d. Nails
2 m 6d. do.
1 m 20d. do
6 Set spinning wheel Irons
1 Whip Saw.
1 Crosscut do.

And a reasonable quantity of Stationary, also such articles of Medicine as he may have occasion for.

I am Sir &c. H.D.

P.S. General Irvine will forward the above articles and Mr. Dinsmore's Baggage to the Natchez with the Military clothing for the Troops in that quarter, unless an earlier opportunity should offer in which case he will embrace it.

H. D.

Copy of a letter from James McHenry while Secretary of War to the Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneca Nation of Indians.

War Department

14th May 1798.

Brothers,

By the Indenture made between you and Robert Morris Esquire under the authority of the United States at Genessee, in the County of Ontario, and State of New York on the 15th day of September 1797, in consideration of One hundred thousand Dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris, vested in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States for the use and behoof of the Seneka Nation of Indians. You bargained and sold a large Tract of Country mentioned in the said Indenture, to the said Robert Morris excepting nevertheless, and always reserving, out of this grant and Conveyance all such pieces or parcels of the aforesaid Tract, and such priveleges thereunto belonging, as are therein afterwards particularly mentioned — which said pieces or parcels of land, so excepted, are by the parties to the presents, clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said Seneka Nation of Indians, in as full and ample a manner as if the Presents had not been executed — It being also provided by the same instrument, as understood by the parties, that all such pieces or parcels of land, as are thereby reserved and are not particularly described as to the manner in which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such manner, as shall be determined by the Sachem and Chiefs, residing at or near the respective Villages where such reservations are made, a particular note whereof, to be endorsed on the back of the Deed, and recorded with the same.

I write this letter by order of the President of the United States to inform the Seneka Nation of Indians, that the One hundred thousand Dollars being the consideration money, in the Indenture mentioned has been vested conformably to the intention of said Instrument, and that the President being thereof satisfied, hath by and with the advice and consent of the Senate ac-

cepted ratified and confirmed the Convention or Treaty aforesaid.

And that Joseph Ellicott, a clever Man, skilled in survey-ing, has been employed to lay off the reservations, excepted and made in the aforesaid Deed — to him therefore the Sachems and Chiefs concerned, will give their directions in laying off the same.

I am also to assure the Seneka Nation that Joseph Ellicott is a Gentleman of integrity, and that the Nation may confide to him the laying off the reservations aforesaid having no doubt he will execute the trust with fidelity and impartial Justice.

Dividends upon the Stock of the Bank of the United States purchased with the one hundred Thousand Dollars for the use and benefit of the Seneka Nation of Indians will be paid half yearly; the first dividend about the middle of July next, which will be remitted to the Seneka Nation, in such manner as they shall direct — and their orders for the remittance of future dividends when they are paid, will be always attended to.

Wishing you health, I am Brothers,

Your friend & obedient Servant

L. S.

James McHenry

Secy. of War

Conference held with the Seneca Deputation

Conyatauyou, or the Handsome Lake, to the President of the United States.

Brother,

I thank the Great Spirit above that I have a very bright day to talk with the Great Chief of our White Brothers — It is the Great Spirit's doings he has appointed me for that purpose — The Great Spirit looks down upon us.

The Great Spirit has appointed four Angels and appointed me the fifth, to direct our people on earth — I thank the Great Spirit that the Great Chief of my White brothers is well & hearty.

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The Great Spirit has appointed four angels and appointed me the fifth, to direct our people on earth — I thank the Great Spirit that the Great Chief of my White brothers is well & hearty.

This is the third year since the Great Spirit appointed me to guide my people and give them knowledge good from bad. He directed me to begin with my own people first, and that is the reason why I have been so long in coming to my White Brothers.

I am very much troubled to find that my brothers, and my White Brothers, have gone astray - My brothers are lost because they make too much use of my White brothers Drink but I hope that this is the last, and that they - will not make use of any more. It is the reason why we do not love like Brothers. I have now come forward to make us love one another again ~~again~~, with your aſsistance.

Our White Brothers are lost for taking all our Land from us - but the great Spirit has told me to come and tell them of it. If we only step out of our doors, and look round we can see all the little land we have left -- and that little we - hope, and wish, our White brothers will give us a writing on paper for it, so that we can hold it fast. If we do not settle all our buſineſs that we are now on, the Great Spirit will send a great Sickneſs among us all - but, if we can settle all our buſineſs, health & happineſs will come and the seed of the People, and the Fruit will come forward.

Our Lands are decaying because we do not think on the Great Spirit, but we are now going to renew our minds & think on the Great Being who made us all that when we put our seeds in the Earth they may grow and increase like the leaves on our Trees.

The four Angels appointed with me to direct the People on earth, tell me that if any man whoever he may be will look on the Great Being above us all, and do his will on Earth, when his days are out, and the Angels find he is a good man, they will grant him more Days to live in this world, and if he lives a good man, doing no evil in those days the Angels will grant him more Days - but when those days are out the Great being will take him to himself -

The like of this was never known before - These four Angels empowered me to relieve any man of any sickness whatever it may be, if he be a good man, who looks up to the Great Spirit above - but if he be a bad man and does not look up to the Great Being, I cannot relieve him, and he cannot be helped if he be fond of Liquor -

Dear Brother, the Lord has considered your people as well as ours, provided we can settle all our business - He will take care of us first, and you after, if you will take notice of the voice of the Angels -

The four Angels desired me to pick out two young men of my people, that I knew to be sober Good young men to take care of all our public business - they are Charles O'Beal & Strong -

Here is my brother Captain Cornplanter he is cried down by the Sachems of Buffalo Creek which you very well know but it is not my wish, for I very well know that he has done his endeavour for the Benefit of our Nation - He is a sober man, and endeavours to make all our young men sober and good - The Sachems at Buffalo Creek are all drunken men & dislike him -

I who am now talking to you, would wish you to know that half of my Spirit is here on Earth yet, and the other half is with the Great Spirit above - and I wish you to consider my business and my Nation well, that we may continue friends and Brothers - And when that takes place I will be thankful to the Great Chief of my White Brothers - and to the Great Spirit above us all - We will be good friends here and when we will meet with the great Being above we shall have bright and happier Days—

Dear Brother, that is all I have got to say because I know you have got the word of the Great Spirit—among you—

To Conyatauyou or Handsome Lake with his brethren and associates of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians now at the Seat of Government of the United States—

Brothers,

Your Father and good Friend the President of the United States has taken into consideration all that you communicated to him when you took him by the hand three days ago, and he has authorised me to give you the following answer

Brothers,

The President is pleased with seeing you all in so good health after so long a journey and he rejoices in his heart to find that one of your own people has been employed to make you sober good and happy and is so well disposed to give you good council and to set before you such usefull examples—

Brothers,

If you and all the red people follow the advices of your friend and teacher the Handsome Lake, and in future be sober honest industrious and good, there can be no doubt but the Great Spirit will take care of you and make you all happy—

Brothers,

The Great Council of the sixteen fires, and the President of the United States all wish to live with the red people like brothers, to have no more wars, or disputes, and to pursue such measures as shall most effectually contribute to their lasting comfort— For this purpose the great council of the sixteen fires are now considering the propriety of prohibiting the use of

Spiritous liquors amonge all their red Brethren within the United States. This measure if carried into effect will be pleasing in the sight of the Great Being, who delights in the happiness of his comcom family –

Brothers,

Your Father the President will at all times be your friend, and he will protect you and all his red children from bad people who would do you any injury and he will give you a writing on paper to assure you that what Lands you hold cannot be taken from you by any persons except by your own consent and agreement –

Brothers,

The Handsome Lake has told us that the four Angels have desired him to pick out two sober good young men to take care of your business, and that he has chosen Charles O'Beal and Strong for that purpose –

Brothers,

The President is willing that his red children should chuse their own agents for transacting their business, and if Charles O'Beal and Strong are the men who your people generally can best confide in, he has no objection to their being appointed but it would be improper for the President to interfere in your National appointments –

L. S.

Given under my hand and the Seal of
the War Office this 13th March 1802
H. Dearborn
S of W

Oonyatauyou, or Handsome Lake

Brother,

I thank the Lord for a clear sky and bright day to hear the answer of our good Father the President of the United States

Conference held with the Seneca Deputation

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Brother,

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Our White Brothers are lost for taking all our Land from us - but the great Spirit has told me to come and tell them of it. If we only step out of our doors, and look round we can see all the little land we have left - and that little we hope, and wish, our White brothers will give us a writing on paper for it, so that we can hold it fast. If we do not settle all our business that we are now on, the Great Spirit will send a great Sickness among us all - but, if we can settle all our business, health & happiness will come and the seed of the People, and the Fruit will come forward.

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Brother,

+

The four Angels have directed that all the lands which have been reserved for the use of your red children, should be secured to them for their comfort so long as the sun shall shine, and this they desire may be done, by giving them separate deeds, for each tract to which they are entitled, which when received will be placed for preservation in the hands of good sober young men of their Nation.

Brother,

Cattaraugus Res
+

In consequence of a treaty held with your red children the Seneca's, in the year 1797, they sold to certain Agents of the United States, or to private adventurers, all their lands, excepting a certain reservation on Cataraugus Creek, which was afterwards surveyed by Mr. Ellicott, the lines run and bounds set by him and a Deed executed to them. This Deed has been lost, and your red children look to the justice of their Father the President for a renewal of it —

Brother,

+
Allegany Res

Your red children state to their father the President, that they are entitled to another tract of land on the Allegany, containing forty two square miles. This has also been surveyed by Mr Ellicott, but no deed has been given to secure them in the possession of it. Your red children entertain fears that for want of some written instrument, when the transaction by which this reservation was meant to be secured, shall be forgotten, they may be dispossessed of their land —

Captain Cornplanter

Brother,

Strongly impressed with the sentiment that the Great Spirit is displeased with his red children for the little attention which they have paid to the preservation of their lands.

And having received reiterated assurances from the Government of the United States, that every injury on representation should be redressed, I beg leave to state to our good father the President, that Mr Morris in purchasing the lands of your red children on the Allegany secured to them by contract certain reservations, and promised with the consent of his father, to give a deed of ten miles square for the exclusive use benefit, and comfort of myself, of which a written memorandom was made and delivered to Captain Chapin, but nothing has since been done on the subject. No Deed has been given of the reservation, nor any security for the possession of the ten Miles square. It is hoped this matter may be enquired into—

Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake.

Brother,

The Great Spirit looks down on me this day, and expects that I shall take measures to secure all the reservations to which your red children are entitled. My anxiety on this subject is encreased by a knowledge I have of the will of the Great Spirit above us all. He expects it from me, and faithfulness to him and to my red brethren compel me to be importunate in urging a completion of this very desirable object—

Brother,

If all our business can be finished, the remainder of our days will be devoted, to agricultural and such other pursuits as are calculated to render life comfortable to ourselves, and pleasing in the sight of the Great Spirit—

The Blue Eyed Chief specially Deputed.

Brother,

I thank the Lord that the day has arrived when we can settle all our business, and I thank you for the friendly manner in which it has been conducted thus far—

Brother,

I wish to communicate to you that our whole Nation great and small were much pleased that we were willing to come forward to our father the President, and to consult measures for the greater security and comfort of the Nation. Your red children particularly wished us to attend the man of our Nation deputed by the four Angels to transact our business, to lighten his burthens, and to witness the manner in which the business was executed. Your red children have perfect confidence in Handsome Lake, are willing to lend an ear to his instructions, and yield obedience to his precepts. To him they have entrusted all their concerns, to be governed by his direction, wisdom and integrity ~

The foregoing speeches were delivered by, Conyatauyou or Handsome Lake, Captain Cornplanter, and The Blue eyed Chief, on the 15th. of March 1802.

To Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake a Seneca Chief.

Brother,

Your good father the President of the United States having seen your talk of yesterday directs me to assure you, that his ears are ever open to the just complaints of his red children and his heart ever disposed to afford them relief ~

Brother,

It is much regretted by your father the President that the Deeds securing to you the lands which have been reserved for the use of his red Children, when purchases have been made from them, should have been lost, and he has instructed me to relieve your apprehensions on that subject by furnishing you with a written Instrument which is to be considered as a General guarantee of all the lands within the United States to which you are entitled by reservation or otherwise with his solemn assurances that they shall not be taken from you but by and with your consent. This paper I now on behalf of the Government of the United States present you ~

Brother,

Having expressed to you the sentiments of your good friend and Father the President, I will add my own best wishes for the progressive improvements of my red brethren and that the Great Spirit may always prosper their edeavours after still higher and greater attainments ~

Brother,

When you shall be prepared to set out for your own Country, I will cause you to be furnished with money to make you comfortable on the path, and will desire the Governments Agent at Fort Pitt to give each of you a new shirt one Ax a small Hoe and provisions to carry you home, where I wish you may arrive in safety and find your wives and children in health and comfort ~

To Captain Cornplanter.

Brother,

Your good friend the President instructs me to assure you that the reports which have reached his ears that you were no longer entitled to his confidence and friendship is totally disregarded by him. He still believes you the friend of his red children and of the white people, and he hopes soon to hear that you are restored to your former rank and influence in your own nations

Your father the President directs me to say that an enquiry shall be made in relation to the ten miles square of land on the Allegany, which you claim on the promise of Mr. Morris, and every thing done on the part of the Government that may be proper to induce Mr. Morris to comply with his stipulation —

To the Blue Eyed Chief.

Brother,

Your Father the President has seen your talk and is pleased with the sentiments it contains. He advises you with the solicitude of a parent, to open your ears to the council of the Handsome Lake, to listen to his advice and to be governed by his precepts. To cultivate a spirit of peace and harmony among yourselves and your white brethren and to labour assiduously to ameliorate your condition by the introduction of agriculture and the domestic Arts — You will then become respectable among your neighbours, and receive the approbation of the Great Spirit —

L. S.

Given under my hand and the
Seal of the War Office this 17th.
Day of March 1802.

H. Dearborn
S. of W.

Deed given to the Seneca Nation of Indians

By authority of the President of the U. States

To all to whome these presents shall come,

Greeting.

x

Whereas it has been represented by some of the Chief men of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians that they are entitled to certain reserved Tracts of lands lying on the Cartaragus Creek, and on or near the Allegany, and which has been surveyed, laid off, and the lines regularly run, and distinctly understood; but that they are not in possession of Deeds, securing to them the peaceable and undisturbed occupancy thereof: As well therefore to remove all apprehensions from the minds of the Chief men and others of the Seneca and Onondago Nations, as to secure to them the possession of said lands it is hereby Announced and Declared by the authority aforesaid and on behalf of the Government of the said United States that all Lands, claimed by, and secured to said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, by Treaty, Convention or Deed of conveyance a reservation, lying and being within the limits of the said United States, shall be and remain the property of the said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, forever; unless they shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same. And all persons, citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb said Indian Nations in their quiet possession of said Lands—

(L.S.)

Given under my hand, and the Seal of
the War Office of the United States
this 17th. Day of March 1802—

H. Dearborn
Secy. of War.

John Wilkins Junr.

War Department

17th. March 1802

Sir,

This will be handed you by Capt. O'Bayle or Cornplanter who delivered me yours of the 25th. ultimo—

The party are now on their way home, and to assist them on their way to Pittsburgh, I have given them One hundred and fifty Dollars; the same sum delivered to them by you, you will please to draw on me for. You will please to furnish each of the Interpreters and Indians with one shirt, one light Ax and one small Hoe to take home with them, and as much provisions as may be necessary or proper to feed them on their way —

I am Sir &c. H. D.

Passport for the Handsome Lake & his associates —

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting.

It is hereby enjoined and required of all Officers civil and military and all others the good people of these United States to permit Conyalauyou, or Handsome Lake with his Interpreters and associates, on their return from the Seat of Government, to pass freely and without molestation, and to aid and assist them on their way as friends of the United States —

L. S.

Given at the War Office of the United States at the City of Washington this 17th Day of March 1802 —

H. Dearborn
S. of W.

John Taylor

War Department
17th March 1802

Sir,

Herewith you will receive a commission for holding a convention or conventions between the State of New York and the six Nations of Indians, or any one of said Nations, Governor Clinton will notify you of the time and place of holding any such Conventions, you will act in some measure in the character of an umpire between the State and the said Indians in any bargains which may be made between the parties, and you will of course pay due attention to the interest of the Indians, and see that all transactions relative to such bargains are explicit and fair. It is presumed that the state of New-York will compensate you for your services except such services as may relate to the Holland Company for the expences of which it is presumed their Agent will be responsible —

I am Sir &c. H.D.

George Clinton

War Department

Sir,

17th March 1802

I have the honour of enclosing another commission for Mr. Taylor as Commissioner on behalf of the United States for holding any convention between the State of New York and the Six Nations of Indians or any one of the said Nations —

Applications having been made to the President of the United States by Mr. Busty Agent to the Holland Company for having a Commissioner appointed to sanction a transaction between that Company and the Seneca Indians. It has been considered, that all such bargains, between Individuals and any of the Indian Nations should be made under the direction of the Governor of the State in which such Indians reside, Mr. Taylor will therefore attend to the negociations between the aforesaid Agent and the Senecas, by instructions from your Excellency when convenient for the parties. For his services in the latter case it is presumed that the Agent will be responsible — for his other services in which the State of New York are immediately interested it is expected that the State will compensate him. Mr Taylor is instructed to regulate his conduct as to times and places for holding any convention contemplated by his Commission by notifications from your Excellency.

I am Sir &c. H.D.

Benjn. Hawkins

War Department

Sir,

6th April 1802

The Minister of his Catholic Majesty having received information that the Creeks have committed depredations on the Subjects of Spain in East Florida and that serious apprehensions were entertained

First talk

Brother

I thank the great Spirit above that I have a very bright day to talk with the Great Cheif of your White Brothers. It is the Great Spirits doings. He has appointed me for that purpose. The Great Spirit looks down upon us.

The Great Spirit has appointed four Angels and appointed me the fifth to direct our people on Earth. I thank the Great Spirit that the Great Cheif of my White Brothers is well and hearty.

This is the third year since the Great Spirit appointed me to visit my people and give them knowledge good from bad. He directed me to begin with my own people first and that is the Reason why I have been so long in coming to my White Brothers.

I am very much troubled to find that my Brothers and my White Brothers have gone astray. My Brothers have lost because ~~[illegible]~~ they make too much use of my White Brothers Drink. But I hope that this the last, and that they will not make use of any more. It is the reason why we do not love like Brothers. I have now come forward to make us love one another again with your Assistance.

Our White Brothers are to blame for taking all our Land from us, but the Great Spirit has told me to come and tell them of it. If we only step out of our doors and look round we can see all the little land we have left, and that little we hold and wish our White Brothers will give us a Writing on Paper for it, ſo that we can hold it faſt. If we do not ſettle all our buſineſs that we are now on, the Great Spirit will ſend a great ſickneſs among us all. But if we can ſettle all our Buſineſs Health and Happineſs will come and the ſeed of the People and the Fruit will come forward.

Our lands are decaying because we do not think on the Great Spirit, but we are now going to renew our Minds and think on the great Being, who made us all, That when we put our ſeeds in the earth they may grow and increaſe like the leaves on our Trees.

The four angels appointed with me to preach the People on Earth tell me that if any Man whatever he may be will look on the Great Being above us all and do his will on Earth, when his days are out and the angels find he is a good man they will grant him ten days to live in the World and if he lives a good man, doing no Evil in thoſe days, ~~but~~ when theſe days are out the Great Being will take him to himſelf.

The like of this was never known before. Theſe four Angels empowered me to relieve any man of any Sickneſs whatever it may be, if he be a good man, who looks up to the Great Spirit above but if he be a bad man and does not look up to the Great Spirit I cannot relieve him and he cannot be helped if he be fond of liquor.

Dear Brother,

The Lord has conſidered your People as well as ours, provided we can ſettle all our Buſineſs. He will take care of us firſt, and you afterwards if you will take Notice of the voice of the Angels.

The four Angels desired me to pick out two young Men of my people, that I know to be sober, good young Men, to take Care of all our [illegible] the business. They are Charles O'Beal and Strong.

Here is my Brother Captain Cornplanter He is cried down by the Sachems of Buffaloe Creek which you very well know. But it is not my Wish as I very well know that he has done his Endeavours for the Benefit of our Nation. He is a sober man and endeavours to make all our young men sober and good. — The Sachems at Buffaloe Creek are all drunken Men and dislike him.

I, who am now talking to you, would wish you to know, that half of my Spirit is here on Earth yet, and the other half is with the Great Spirit above, and I wish you to consider me [illegible] and my Nation well, that we may continue friends and Brothers and when that takes place I will be thankful to the Great Chief of my white Brothers and to the Great Spirit above us all. We will be good friends here and when we will meet with the Great Being above we shall have bright and happier Days.

Dear Brother That is all I have got to say because I know you have got the Word of the Great Spirit among you.

The Speaker, Brother to Cornplanter named { Conyantauwon or Handsome Lake.

Outbreak of the
Kingdome Lake.

Secretary's Anſwer to the firſt Talk

To Conjoutauqua or Handsome Lake with his Brethren and Aſsociates of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians now at the seat of Government of the United States.

Brothers,

Your Father and good Friend the President of the United States has taken into consideration all that you communicated to him when you took him by the Hand three days ago and he has authorizd me to give you the following answer.

Brothers

The President is pleased with seeing you all in so good health after so long a journey and he rejoices in his heart to find that one of your own people has been employd to make you sober, good and happy and is so well disposed to give you good Council and to set before you such useful Examples.

Brothers

If you and all the Red people follow the Advice of your friend and Teacher, the Handsome Lake and in future be sober, honest, industrious and good there can be no Doubt but the Great Spirit will take Care of you and make you all happy.

Brothers

The great Council of the sixteen fires and the President of the United States all wish to live with the Red People like Brothers, to have no more wars and Disputes and to pursue such measures as shall most effectually contribute to their lasting Comfort. For this purpose the Great Council

of

the sixteen fires are now considering the propriety of prohibiting the use of Spirituous Liquors among all their Red Brethren within the United States. This measure if carried into Effect will be pleasing in the sight of the Great Being who delights in the happiness of his common family.

Brothers!

Your father the President will at all times be your Friend and he will protect you and all his Red Children from bad People who would do you any injury and he will give you a Writing on paper to assure you that what lands you hold cannot be taken from you by any persons except by your own Consent and Agreement.

Brothers!

The Handsome Lake has told us that the four Angels have desired him to pick out two sober, good young men to take care of your Business and that he has chosen Charles Obeal and Strong for that purpose.

Brothers!

The President is willing that his Red Children should chuse their own Agents for transacting their business and if Charles Obeal and Strong are the Men who your people generally can best confide in, he has no Objection to their being appointed but it would be improper for the President to interfere in your national Appointments.

Given under my Hand and the Seal
of the War Office the 13th March 1802.

Seal.

H. Dearborn
Secretary of War.

Copy

Answer of the Secretary
of War to the first
Talk of the Senecas
& Onondago Indians
at Washington the 13th
March 1802.

Second Talk

Conyatauyou, or the handsome Lake.

Brother

I thank the Lord for a clear sky and bright day to hear the answer of our good Father the President of the United States.

Brother

The four Angels have directed that all the Lands which have been reserved for the use of your red Children should be secured to them for their Comfort so long as the Sun shall shine and this they desire may be done by giving them separate Deeds for each tract to which they are entitled which when rec.d will be placed for preservation in the Hands of good, sober young men of their station.

Brother

In Consequence of a Treaty held with your red Children, the Senecas in the year 1797, they sold to certain Agents of the United States, or to private Adventurers all their Lands excepting a certain Reservation on Catarugus Creek which was afterwards surveyed by Mr Ellicott, the lines run and bounds set by him, and a Deed executed to them. This Deed has been lost and your Red Children look to the justice of their Father the President for a renewal of it.

Brother

Your red Children state to their Father the President that they are entitled to another Tract of Land on the Allegany, Containing forty two square miles. This has also been Surveyd by Mr Ellicott but no Deed has been given to secure them in the Possession of it. Your Red Children entertain fears that for want of some written instruments, when the Transaction by which this Reservation was meant to be secured, shall be forgotten, they may be dispossessed of their Lands.

Captain Cornplanter,

Brother

Strongly impressed with the sentiment that the great Spirit is displeased with his Red Children for the little attention which they have paid to the preservation of their lands. And having receiv reiterated Assurances from the Government of the United States, that every injury on Representation should be redressed I beg leave to state to our good Father the President that Mr Morris in purchasing the lands of your Red Children on the Allegany secured to them by Contract certain reservations and promised with the Consent of his father to give a Deed of ten miles square for the exclusive use, benefit and comfort of myself, of which a written Memorandum was made and delivered to Captain Chapin, but nothing has since been done on the subject, no Deed has been given of the Reservation, nor any security for the Possession of the ten miles square, it is hoped this matter may be enquired into.

Over

Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake.

Brother,

The great Spirit looks down on me this day and expects that I shall take measures to secure all the reservations to which your red Children are entitled. My anxiety on this subject is increased by a Knowledge I have of the will of the great Being above us all, He expects it from me and faithfulness to him and to my Red Brethren compel me to be importunate in urging a Completion of this very desireable Object.

Brother,

If all our Business can be finished the remainder of our Days will be devoted to agricultural and such other pursuits as are calculated to render life comfortable to ourselves and pleasing in the sight of the Great Spirit.

The Blue Ey'd Cheif, specially deputed.

Brother,

I thank the Lord that the day has arrived when we can settle all our business and I thank you for the friendly manner in which it has been conducted thus far.

Brother,

I wish to communicate to you that our whole nation great and small were much pleased that we were willing to come forward to our father the President and to consult means for the greater security and Comfort of our nation. Your Red Children particularly wished us to attend the man of our Nation deputed by the four Angels to transact our business, to lighten his Burthens and to witness in the manner in which the Business was executed. Your Red Children have perfect confidence in Handsome Lake are willing to lend an Ear to his instructions and yield Obedience to his precepts. To him they have intrusted all their Concerns to be governed by his direction, wisdom and Integrity. —

The foregoing speeches were delivered by Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake, Captain Cornplanter and the Blue Eyed Cheif on the 15th day of March 1802 and taken down by

Hez Rogers

Copy.

Last Indian Talk
delivered 15th March
1802

Answer to the second talk

To Conyatauyou or Handsome Lake, a Seneca Chief

Brother,

Your good Father the President of the United States having seen your talk of yesterday, directs me to assure you that his ears are ever open to the just Complaints of his Red Children and his Heart ever disposed to afford them relief.

Brother,

It is much regretted by your Father the President that the Deeds securing to you the Lands which have been reserved for the use of his Red Children, when purchases have been made from them, should have been lost and he has instructed me to relieve your apprehensions on that subject by furnishing you with a written instrument which is to be considered as a General Guarantee of all the Lands within the United States to which you are Entitled by Reservation or otherwise with his solemn assurance that they shall not be taken from you but by and with your Consent. This paper I now on behalf of the Government of the United States present to you.

Brother,

Having expressed to you the Senti=ments of your good friend and Father the President I will add my own best wishes for the prosperous improvement of my Red Brethren, and that the Great Spirit may always prosper their Endeavours after still higher and greater attainments.

over

Brother!

When you shall be prepared to sett out for your own Country, I will cause you to be furnished with money to make you comfortable on the path and will desire the Government's Agent, at Fort Pitt, to give each of you a new Shirt, an Axe a small Hoe and Provision to carry you home, where I wish you may arrive in Safety and find your Wives and Children in Health and Content.

To Captain Cornplanter,

Brother!

Your good Father the President instructs me to assure you, that the Reports which have reached his Ears "that you were no longer entitled to his Confidence and friendship" is totally disregarded by him. He still believes you the friend of his own Children and of the White People, and he hopes soon to hear that you are restored to your former rank and influence in your own Nation. Your Father the President directs me to say that an Enquiry shall be made in relation to the ten Miles Square of Land on the Allegany which you claim on the promise of Mr. Morris, and every thing done on the part of the Government that may be proper to induce Mr. Morris to comply with his Stipulations.

To The Blue Eyed Chief,

Brother!

Your Father the President has seen your Talk and is pleased with the Sentiments

in

it contains. He advises you, with the solicitude of a Parent, to open your Ears to the Council of the Handsome Lake, to listen to his Advice and to be governed by his precepts. To cultivate a Spirit of Peace and Harmony among yourselves and your White Brethren and to Labour assiduously to ameliorate your Condition, by the introduction of Agriculture and the domestic arts. You will then become respectable among your Neighbours and receive the Approbation of the Great Spirit.

Given under my hand and the seal
of the War office this 17th Day of
March 1802.

L. S.

H. Dearborn
Secy of War

Anſwer to the ſecond
Talk of the handſome
Lake

March 17. 1802

By Authority of the President of the U.S.

To all people to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas it has been represented by some of the Chiefs, Men of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians that they are entitled to certain reserved Tracts of Land lying on the Cattaragus Creek and on or near the Allegany and which has been survey'd, laid off and the lines regularly run and distinctly understood; but that they are not in possession of Deeds securing to them the peaceable and undisturbed occupancy thereof as well therefore to remove all Apprehensions from the Minds of the Chief Men and others of the Seneca and Onondago Nations as to secure to them the possession of said Lands, it is hereby announced and declared by the Authority aforesaid and on behalf of the Government of the said United States, that all Lands claim'd or and secured to said Senaca and Onandago Nations of Indians by treaty, Convention or Deed of Conveyance or reservation lying and being within the limits of the said United States, shall be and remain the property of the said Senaca and Onondago Nations of Indians forever unless they shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same and all persons Citizens of the United States are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb said Indian Nations in their quiet possession of said Lands. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the War Office of the United States this 17th Day of March 1802.

H. Dearborn
Secy of War.

L.S.

General Guarantee
to the Seneca and
Onandago Nations of
Indians for their
Lands

March 17. 1802

Spiritous liquors amonge all their red Brethren within the United States. This measure if carried into effect will be pleasing in the sight of the Great Being, who delights in the happiness of his comcom family ~

Brothers,

Your Father the President will at all times be your friend, and he will protect you and all his red children from bad people who would do you any injury and he will give you a writing on paper to assure you that what Lands you hold cannot be taken from you by any persons except by your own consent and agreement ~

Brothers,

The Handsome Lake has told us that the four Angels have desired him to pick out two sober good young men to take care of your business, and that he has chosen Charles O'Beal and Strong for that purpose ~

Brothers,

The President is willing that his red children should chuse their own agents for transacting their business, and if Charles O'Beal and Strong are the men who your people generally can best confide in, he has no objection to their being appointed but it would be improper for the President to interfere in your National appointments ~

L. S.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the War Office this 13th March 1802

H. Dearborn
S. of W.

Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake

Brother,

I thank the Lord for a clear sky and bright hear the answer of our good Father, the President of the United

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Brother,

The four Angels have directed that all the lands which have been reserved for the use of your red children, should be secured to them for their comfort so long as the sun shall shine, and this their desire may be done, by giving them separate deeds for each tract to which they are entitled, which when received will be placed for preservation in the hands of good sober young men of their Nation.

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Brother,

In consequence of a treaty held with your red children the Seneca's, in the year 1797, they sold to certain agents of the United States, or to private adventurers, all their lands, excepting a certain reservation on Cataraugus Creek, which was afterwards surveyed by Mr. Ellicott, the lines run and bounds set by him and a Deed executed to them. This Deed has been lost, and your red children look to the justice of their Father the President for a renewal of it.

Cattaraugus Res

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Brother,

Your red children state to their father the President, that they are entitled to another tract of land on the Allegany, containing forty two square miles. This has also been surveyed by Mr Ellicott, but no deed has been given to secure them in the possession of it. Your red children entertain fears that for want of some written instrument, when the transaction by which this reservation was meant to be secured, shall be forgotten, they may be dispossessed of their land.

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Allegany Res

Captain Cornplanter

Brother,

Strongly impressed with the sentiment that the Great Spirit is displeased with his red children for the little attention which they have paid to the preservation of their lands.

and having received reiterated assurances from the Government of the United States, that every injury or misrepresentation should be redressed, I beg leave to state to our good Father the President, that Mr Morris in purchasing the lands of your red children on the Allegany reserved to them in contract certain reservations, and promised with the consent of his father, to give a deed of ten miles square for the exclusive benefit, and comfort of myself, of which a written memorandum was made and delivered to Captain Chapin, but nothing has since been done on the subject. No deed has been given of the reservation, nor any security for the possession of the ten Miles square. It is hoped this matter may be enquired into.

Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake.

Brother,

The Great Spirit looks down on me this day, and expects that I shall take measures to secure all the reservations to which your red children are entitled. My anxiety on this subject is encreased by a knowledge I have of the will of the Great Spirit above us all. He expects it from me, and faithfulness to him and to my red brethren compel me to be importunate in urging a completion of this very desirable object.

Brother,

If all our business can be finished, the remainder of our days will be devoted, to agricultural and such other pursuits as are calculated to render life comfortable to ourselves, and pleasing in the sight of the Great Spirit.

The Blue Eyed Chief specially Deputed.

Brother,

I thank the Lord that the day has arrived when we can settle all our business, and I thank you for the friendly manner in which it has been conducted thus far.

Brother,

I wish to communicate to you that our whole Nation great and small were much pleased that we were willing to come forward to our father the President, and to consult measures for the greater security and comfort of the Nation. Your red children particularly wished us to attend the man of our Nation deputed by the four Angels to transact our business, to lighten his burthens, and to witness the manner in which the business was executed. Your red children have perfect confidence in Handsome Lake, are willing to lend an ear to his instructions, and yield obedience to his precepts. To him they have entrusted all their concerns, to be governed by his direction, wisdom and integrity ~

The foregoing speeches were delivered by, Conyatauyou or Handsome Lake, Captain Cornplanter, and The Blue eyed Chief, on the 15th of March 1802.

To Conyatauyou, or Handsome Lake a Seneca Chief

Brother,

Your good father the President of the United States having seen your talk of yesterday directs me to assure you, that his ears are ever open to the just complaints of his red children and his heart ever disposed to afford them relief ~

Brother,

It is much regretted by your father the President that the Deeds securing to you the lands which have been reserved for the use of his red Children, when purchases have been made from them, should have been lost; and he has instructed me to relieve your apprehensions on that subject by furnishing you with a written Instrument which is to be considered.

Brother,

I wish to communicate to you that our whole Nation great and small were much pleased that we were willing to come forward to our father the President, and to consult measures for the greater security and comfort of the Nation. Your red children particularly wished us to attend the man of our Nation deputed by the four Angels to transact our business, to lighten his burthens, and to witneſs the manner in which the buſineſs was executed. Your red children have perfect confidence in Handsome Lake, are willing to lend an ear to his instructions, and yield obedience to his precepts. To him they have entrusted all their concerns, to be governed by his direction, wisdom and integrity.

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Your good father the President of the United States having seen your talk of yesterday directs me to aſsure you, that his ears are ever open to the just complaints of his red children and his heart ever disposed to afford them relief.

Brother,

It is much regretted by your father the President that the Deeds securing to you the lands which have been reserved for the use of his red Children, when purchases have been made from them, should have been lost; and he has instructed me to relieve your apprehensions on that subject by furnishing you with a written Instrument which is to be con-

sidered

ordered me a general guarantee of all the lands within the United States to which you are entitled by reservation or otherwise with his solemn aſsurances that they shall not be taken from you but by and with your consent. This pledge I now on behalf of the Government of the United States renew.

Brother,

Having expreſsed to you the sentiments of your good friend and Father the President, I will add my own best wishes for the progreſsive improvements of my red brethren and that the Great Spirit may always prosper their endeavours after still higher and greater attainments.

Brother,

When you shall be prepared to set out for your own Country, I will cause you to be furnished with money to make you comfortable on the path, and will desire the government's Agent at Fort Pitt to give each of you a new shirt one Ax a small Hoe and provisions to carry you home, where I wish you may arrive in safety and find your wives and children in health and comfort.

To Captain Cornplanter.

Brother,

Your good friend the President instructs me to aſsure you that the reports which have reached his ears that you were no longer entitled to his confidence and friendship is totally disregarded by him. He still believes you the friend of his red children and of the white people, and he hopes soon to hear that you are restored to your former rank and influence in your own nation.

Your father the President directs me to say that an enquiry shall be made in relation to the ten miles square of land on the Allegany, which you claim on the promise of Mr. Morris, and every thing done on the part of the Government that may be proper to induce Mr. Morris to comply with his stipulation –

To the Blue Eyed Chief.

Brother,

Your Father the President has seen your talk and is pleased with the sentiments it contains. He advises you with the solicitude of a parent, to open your ears to the council of the Handsome Lake, to listen to his advice and to be governed by his precepts. To cultivate a spirit of peace and harmony among yourselves and your white brethren and to labour assiduously to ameliorate your condition by the introduction of agriculture and the domestic arts – You will then become respectable among your neighbours, and receive the approbation of the Great Spirit –

Given under my hand and the
Seal of the War Office this 15th
Day of March 1802.
(L. S.)
H. Dearborn
S. of W.

Deed given to the Seneca Nation of Indians

By authority of the President of the U. States

To all to whome these presents shall come,

Greeting

Whereas it has been represented by some of the Chief men of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians that they are entitled to certain reserved Tracts of Lands lying on the Cattaraugus Creek, and on or near the Allegany, and which has been surveyed, laid off, and the lines regularly run, and distinctly understood; but that they are not in possession of Deeds, securing to them the peaceable and

undisturbed

every thing done on the part of the Government that may be proper to induce Mr. Morris to comply with his stipulation —

To the Blue Eyes Chief.

Brother,

Your Father the President has seen your talk and is pleased with the sentiments it contains. He advises you with the solicitude of a parent, to open your ears to the council of the Handsome Lake, to listen to his advice and to be governed by his precepts. To cultivate a spirit of peace and harmony among yourselves and your white brethren and to labour assiduously to ameliorate your condition by the introduction of agraculture and the domestic Arts — You will then become respectable among your neighbours, and receive the approbation of the Great Spirit —

Given under my hand and the
Seal of the War Office this 3d
Day of March 1802.

L. S.

H. Dearborn
S. of W.

Deed given to the Seneca Nation of Indians

By authority of the President of the U. States

To all to whome these presents shall come.

Greeting

Whereas it has been represented by some of the Chief men of the Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians that they are entitled to certain reserved Tracts of lands lying on the Cattaraugus Creek, and on or near the Allegany, and which has been surveyed, laid off, and the lines regularly run, and distinctly understood; but that they are not in possession of Deeds, securing to them the peaceable and undisturbed occupancy thereof: As will therefore to remove all apprehensions from the minds of the Chief men and others of the Seneca and Onondago Nations, as to secure to them the possession of said lands it is hereby Announced and Declared by the authority aforesaid and on behalf of the government of the said United States that all Lands, claimed by and secured to said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, by Treaty Convention or Deed of conveyance a reservation, lying and being within the limits of the said United States, shall be and remain the property of the said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, forever, unless they shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same. And all persons, citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb said Indian Nations in their quiet possession of said Lands —

Given under my hand, and the Seal of
the War Office of the United States
this 17th Day of March 1802 —

(L.S.)

H. Dearborn
Secy of War.

John Wilkins Jur

War Department
17th March 1802

Sir,

This will be handed you by Capt. O'Bale or Cornplanter who delivered me yours of the 25th ultimo —

The party are now on their way home, and to assist them on their way to Pittsburgh, I have given them One hundred and fifty Dollars, the same sum delivered to them by you, you will please to draw on me for. You will please to furnish each of the Interpreters and Indians with one [illegible], one light Ax and one small Hoe to take home with them, and as much provisions as may be necesundisturbed occupancy thereof: do well therefore to remove all apprehensions from the minds of the Chief men and others of the Seneca and Onondago Nations, as to secure to them the possession of said lands it is hereby Announced and Declared by the authority aforesaid and on behalf of the Government of the said United States that all Lands, claimed by and secured to said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, by Treaty Convention or Deed of conveyance a reservation, lying and being within the limits of the said United States, shall be and remain the property of the said Seneca and Onondago nations of Indians, forever; unless they shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same. And all persons, citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb said Indian Nations in their quiet possession of said Lands —

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The party are now on their way home, and to assist them on their way to Pittsburgh, I have given them One hundred and fifty Dollars, the same sum delivered to them by you, you will please to draw on me for. You will please to furnish each of the Interpreters and Indians with one shirt, one light axe and one small Hoe to take home with them, and as much provisions as may be necessa as proper to feed them on their way —

I am Sir &c. H. D.

Passport to the Handsome Lake & his associates —

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting.

It is hereby enjoined and required of all Officers civil and military and all others the good people of these United States to permit Conyalauyou or Handsome Lake with his Interpreters and associates, on their return from the Seat of Government, to pass freely and without molestation, and to aid and assist them on their way as friends of the United States —

L.S.

Given at the War Office of the United States at the City of Washington this 17th Day of March 1802. —

H. Dearborn
Secy. W.

John Taylor

War Department
17th March 1802

Sir,

Herewith you will receive a commission for holding a convention or conventions between the State of New York and the six Nations of Indians, or any one of said Nations. Governor Clinton will notify you of the time and place of holding any such conventions, you or proper to speed them on their way —

I am Sir &c. H. D.

Passport to the Handsome Lake & his associates —

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting.

It is hereby enjoined and required of all Officers civil and military and all others the good people of these United States to permit Conyalauyou, or Handsome Lake with his Interpreters and associates, on their return from the seat of Government, to pass freely and without molestation, and to aid and assist them on their way as friends of the United States —

L.S.

Given at the War Office of the United States at the City of Washington this 17th Day of March 1802. —

H. Dearborn
S. of W.

John Taylor

War Department
17th March 1802

Sir,

Herewith you will receive a commission for holding a convention or conventions between the State of New York and the six Nations of Indians, or any one of said Nations, Governor Clinton will notify you of the time and place of holding any such convention; you will act in some measure in the character of an umpire between the State and the said Indians in any bargains which may be made between the parties, and you will of course pay due attention to the interest of the Indians, and see that all transactions relative to such bargains are strict and fair. It is presumed that the state of New-York will compensate you for your services except such services as may relate to the Holland Company, the expences of which it is presumed [illegible] them on their [illegible]

I am Sir &c. H. D.

Passport to the Handsome Lake & his associates —

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I am Sir &c.ª H.D.

George Clinton

War Department

Sir,

9th March 1802

I have the honor of enclosing another commission for Mr. Taylor as Commissioner on behalf of the United States in holding any convention between the State of New York and the Six Nations of Indians or any one of the said Nations —

Applications having been made to the President of the United States by Mr. Busti Agent to the Holland Company for having a Commissioner appointed to sanction a transaction between that Company and the Seneca Indians. It has been considered, that all such bargains, between Individuals and any of the Indian Nations should be made under the direction of the Governor of the State in which such Indians reside. Mr. Taylor will therefore attend to the negociations between the aforesaid Agent and the Senecas, by instructions from your Excellency when convenient for the parties. For his services in the latter case it is presumed that the Agent will be responsible — for his other services in which the State of New York are immediately interested it is expected that the State will compensate him. Mr Taylor is instructed to regulate his conduct as to times and places for holding any convention contemplated by his Commission by notifications from your Excellency.

I am Sir &c.ª H.D.

Benjm Hawkins

War Department

Sir,

6th April 1802

The Minister of his Catholic Majesty having received information that the Creeks have committed depredations on the Subjects of Spain in East Florida and that serious apprehensions were entertained

named their Agent will be responsible —

I am Sir &c. H.D.

George Clinton

War Department

Sir,

9th March 1802

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War Department

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6th April 1802

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By authority of the President of the United States.

To all people to whom these presents shall come Greeting

Whereas it has been represented by some of the ~~head~~ Chief men of the Seneca and ~~[illegible]~~ Onondago nations of Indians that they are entitled to certain reserved Tracts of land lying on the Cattaraugus Creek, and on or near the Allegany, and which has been Surveyed, laid off, and the lines regularly run and distinctly understood, but that they are not in poſseſsion of deeds securing to them the peaceable and undisturbed occupancy thereof. As well therefore to remove all apprehension from the minds of the Chiefs men and others of the Seneca and Onondaga Nations as to secure to them the poſseſsion of said lands, it is hereby Announced and ~~[illegible]~~ Declared by the authority aforesaid, and on behalf of the Government of the said United States, That all lands, claimed by and secured to said Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians by Treaty Convention or deed of conveyance or reservation lying and being within the limits of the said United States, shall be and remain the property of the said Seneca and Onondago Nations of Indians, forever; unleſs they shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same. And all persons, Citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbid to disturb, said Indians Nations in their quiet poſseſsion of said Lands.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the War office of the United States, this seventeenth day of March in the year of one thousand, eight hundred and two.

H. Dearborn
Secretary of war

Brothers: We are sorry to be informed, that the goods heretofore forwarded to you by your father, the President of the United States, have been delivered to improper characters, and have not reached your hands. We will take care that those which his bounty may hereafter dispense to you, shall be faithfully delivered. But, to prevent misunderstandings, we think proper to repeat to you, that, although this bounty will be extended to you this present year, and may be hereafter continued at the discretion of your father, the President, yet, you must not look upon it as a right, or to claim it as a debt; because you have never given any thing for it.

Brothers: We shall faithfully report to your father, the President, your wants and your wishes, as set forth in your written address to us, and we have no doubt, he will give attention to them, and will endeavor to ameliorate your condition. On our own parts, we promise you every attention to your true interests, and that we will use our best exertions to promote all your laudable pursuits, and to advance your solid happiness.

Brothers: Your father, the President, knows as well how to reward his good children, as he does to punish the bad. He has, therefore, authorized us to give to you, at this time, some arms and ammunition for your hunters, and some goods for your old men and women, as a proof of his friendship, and as an equivalent for your dutiful attentions to his request, respecting the roads and the old line of demarcation.

Brothers: To avoid future misunderstandings, we, the commissioners of the United States, have deemed it expedient to commit to record, the agreement entered into with you, the mingoes, chiefs, and warriors, of the Choctaw nation, at this time. By this measure, we propose to prevent wicked men from encroaching upon the rights of either party, to inform those who may come after us, and to keep a line forever, of the good work of this council. We will now read and interpret this record to you, and we shall be ready to explain any doubts or difficulties which may arise, and a fair copy shall be lodged with your nation, to be appealed to, should occasion ever render it necessary.

The treaty being then deliberately read by General Wilkinson, and interpreted, paragraph by paragraph, was signed and sealed, and a duplicate delivered to the head chief of the Choctaw nation.

The treaty is in the following words: [Vide the original.]

18th December. In conformity with the directions of the commissioners, the whole deputation of the Choctaw nation attended at the council chamber, and received from the commissioners, the goods promised, being the value of $2,038, exclusive of tobacco, with which the Indians appeared to be well pleased, and they parted with the commissioners with apparent good humor. In addition to the provisions they had received, the commissioners ordered them to be furnished with twelve rations each, for the path home.

I certify this to be a true copy from the original.

ALEX. MACOMB, Jun.
Secretary to the commission.

7th Congress.] **No. 97.** [1st Session.

THE SIX NATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 10, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The Governor of New York has desired that, in addition to the negotiations with certain Indians, already authorized, under the superintendence of John Tayler, further negotiations should be held with the Oneidas, and other members of the confederacy of the Six Nations, for the purchase of lands in, and for, the State of New York, which they are willing to sell, as explained in the letter from the Secretary of War, herewith sent. I have, therefore, thought it better to name a commissioner to superintend the negotiations specified, with the Six Nations, generally, or with any of them.

I do, accordingly, nominate John Tayler, of New York, to be commissioner for the United States, to hold a convention or conventions between the State of New York and the confederacy of the Six Nations of Indians, or any of the nations composing it.

This nomination, if advised and consented to by the Senate, will comprehend and supersede that of February 1st, of the same John Tayler, so far as it respected the Seneca Indians.

TH. JEFFERSON.

March 9th, 1802.

War Department, *5th March*, 1802.

Sir:

Governor Clinton, by his letter of the 20th ultimo, requests that a commissioner, on the part of the United States, might be appointed to attend a treaty with the Oneida Indians, for the purchase of about ten thousand acres of land, which that nation is desirous of selling, and which has, heretofore, been leased out to white people.

The Six Nations have also expressed a wish to dispose of a narrow strip of land, which they consider as useless to them, bordering on Niagara river, and a small tract near the former Cayuga settlement.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

H. DEARBORN.

The President of the United States.

7th Congress.] **No. 98.** [2d Session.

THE ONEIDAS AND SENECAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 28, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I lay before you, a treaty which has been concluded between the State of New York and the Oneida Indians, for the purchase of lands within that State:

One other, between the same State and the Seneca Indians, for the purchase of other lands within the same State:

One other, between certain individuals, styled the Holland Company, with the Senecas, for the exchange of certain lands in the same State:

And one other, between Oliver Phelps, a citizen of the United States, and the Senecas, for the exchange of lands in the same State, *with sundry explanatory papers;* all of them conducted under the superintendence of a commissioner, on the part of the United States, who reports that they have been adjusted with the fair and free consent and understanding of the parties. It is, therefore, submitted to your determination, whether you will advise and consent to their respective ratifications.

TH. JEFFERSON.

December 27, 1802.

At a Treaty held with the Oneida nation or tribe of Indians, at their village in the State of New York, on the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

Present, John Tayler, Esq. agent appointed under the authority of the United States, to hold the treaty, and Ezra L'Hommedieu and Simeon De Witt, agents for the State of New York. The said Indians having, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, in the month of March last, proposed to the Governor of the said State, to cede the lands hereinafter described, for the compensation hereinafter mentioned; and the said Governor, together with the surveyor-general of the said State, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esq. an agent appointed by the said Governor, pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the said State, bearing date the 23d and 24th days of February last, having acceded to the proposal of the said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, and on the 5th day of the said month of March, executed a provisional agreement with them, for the cession and purchase of the same, and advanced to them, at their desire, in part payment of the said compensation, three hundred dollars, to answer the immediate occasions of the said Indians; the said cession is, thereupon, in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioner, carried into effect at this treaty, which hath, on the request of the said Governor, been appointed to be held for the purpose, as follows, that is to say:

The said Indians do cede, release, and quit claim to the people of the State of New York, forever, the several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter described, being parts of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida nation of Indians, to wit: All that certain tract of land, beginning at the southwest corner of the land lying along the Genesee road, and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, by the said Oneida Indians, to the people of the State of New York, and running thence along the last mentioned tract easterly, to the southeast corner thereof; thence southerly, in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract, to other lands heretofore ceded by the said Oneida nation of Indians, to the People of the State of New York; then along the same, westerly, to a part of said last mentioned land, called the "Two mile strip;" and thence along the same, northerly, to the place of beginning. Also, another tract of land, bounded on the south by the Genesee road, on the north, by a line drawn parallel to said road, and at the distance, on an average, of half a mile to the northward thereof, and extending from the west bounds of a tract of one hundred acres, now ceded, and including Myndert Van Eps Wemple's house; westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid: *Provided,* That the north bounds of the last described tract, shall be run with such right angular offsets, as to leave the Indian houses, near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty chains distant from the same. Also, one hundred acres, to be laid out in a square, and to extend, each way, from the house of said Myndert Van Eps Wemple, along the said Genessee road, fifteen chains, and northerly from said road, fourteen chains, and southerly from said road, twenty chains. Also, all that part of the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida nation of Indians, along the Fish creek, which lies to the northward of the bridge over said creek, commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfield's bridge.

The said agents do, for the People of the State of New York, in conformity to the said provisional agreement, pay to the said Indians, in addition to the said sum of three hundred dollars, already advanced to them as above mentioned, the further sum of six hundred dollars, and do grant to the said Indians, that the People of the said State shall, annually, forever hereafter, on such day and place, as are, or shall be appointed for the payment of other annuities to the said Indians, pay to the said Indians the sum of three hundred dollars. And the said agents do further grant to the said Indians, that the People of the State of New York, out of the lands above described, and hereby ceded to them, shall grant to Sarah Docksteder, one hundred acres, to be laid out in a square, adjoining the "Two mile tract," on the road commonly called Klock's road, as the said one hundred acres shall be laid out by order of the surveyor-general, with the approbation of the said Sarah, to be held to her during her natnral life, and thereafter to her heirs in fee; and also, to Michael Kern, one hundred and fifty acres, so as to include the house in which he now resides, with the other improvements made by him around the same.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said Indians, have hereunto, and to other acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and seals, at the village aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

JOHN TAYLER.
EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, &c.

At a Treaty held at the city of Albany, in the State of New York, on the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the Seneca nation of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, and seals affixed, duly deputed, authorized, and empowered, by the said Seneca nation of Indians, for the purpose:

Present: John Tayler, Esquire, commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States, to hold the treaty, and his Excellency George Clinton, Esquire, Governor of the said State of New York.

The said Seneca nation of Indians, by their said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, agreeably to the authority, in them vested by the said nation, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, do sell, cede, release, and quit claim, to the People of the said State of New York, all that tract of land, of one mile wide, on Niagara river, extending from Buffalo creek to Stedman's farm, including Black Rock, and bounded to the westward by the shore or waters of said river. The said Seneca nation of Indians reserving to themselves, nevertheless, the right and privilege of encamping their fishing parties on the beach of said river, for the purpose of fishing, which is the common right of both parties, and to be enjoyed without hindrance or interruption from either; and while there encamped, to use the drift-wood for fuel. but not to tresspass on, or injure, the proprietor or proprietors of the adjacent lands. The said Seneca nation of Indians reserving also, to themselves, the right (which they now enjoy) of passing the ferry across the said Niagara river, at or near Black Rock, or at such other place in the vicinity, where such ferry may hereafter be established and kept, free of ferriage or toll, at all seasonable times, when the boats are crossing with other passengers or freight. And the said George Clinton, Governor aforesaid, doth, for the people of the said State of New York, pay to the said Seneca nation of Indians, the sum of two hundred dollars; and doth grant to the said Indians, that the People of the said State of New York shall pay to them, or their order, at the city of Albany, the further sum of five thousand three hundred dollars; and also, to the value of five hundred dollars, in chintz, calico, and other goods, suitable for their women, on the fifteenth day of February, now next ensuing, in full of the purchase money for said tract of land. And the said Governor doth further grant to the said Indians, that the people of the said State of New York, out of the lands above described, and hereby ceded to them, shall grant to Jasper Parrish, and to his heirs and assigns, forever, one mile square, to begin at the mouth of a creek, known by the name of Scoy-gu-quoides creek, nearly opposite the head of the Grand Isle, on the easterly side of the waters of the outlet of lake Erie, and to run from thence up the said creek, as it winds easterly, to the line of the Massachusetts pre-emption; thence along the same, northerly one mile, thence westerly to the waters of the said outlet, and thence along the same to the place of beginning: and also, to Horatio Jones, and to his heirs and assigns, forever, one mile square, to begin at the most easterly corner of the above described lot, in the line of the Massachusetts pre-emption, and to run from thence along the same northerly one mile, then westerly to the waters of the outlet of lake Erie, thence along the same to the northerly corner of the aforesaid lot, and thence along the northerly bounds thereof to the place of beginning. And the said Governor, at the request of said Indians, expressed by their chiefs and warriors, and from a desire of accommodating them, doth engage, that it shall be recommended to the Legislature, to provide, by law, for the passing of the said Seneca and other Indians of the said Six Nations, on their own proper business, on and along any turnpike-road, which may be hereafter established from the town of Canadarque to Buffalo creek, or its vicinity, or over any bridge that may be erected between those places, toll free.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said Governor, and the said chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, have hereunto, and to other acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and seals, at the city of Albany aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

JOHN TAYLER.
GEORGE CLINTON, &c.

STATE OF NEW YOKK, *ss.*

I, James Kent, one of the justices of the supreme court of judicature, do certify, that, on the twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, before me came Jasper Parrish, to me known, and I having satisfactory evidence that he knew John Taylor, George Clinton, Honayawus, alias Farmer's Brother, Sog-goo-ya-wauthaw, alias Red Jacket, Sau-kying-walaghta, alias the Young King, Kaw-je-a-ga-onh, alias Heap of Dogs, Jesh-kaa-ga, alias Green Grass or Little Billy, Kallendewana, alias Pollard, Kuskoda, alias Standing Twig, Kun-nun-da-gua, alias Fire Town, Sun-non-gais, alias Long Horns, and Kienthowa, alias In the Fields, by his oath before me, in which he swears that he knows them, and, being further sworn, said, that he saw the said several grantors above named execute the within deed; and that he and Simeon De Witt, Abraham Bloodgood, and Benjamin De Witt, signed it as witnesses; and I, finding no erasures or interlineations therein, do allow it to be recorded.

JAMES KENT.

This indenture, made the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Seneca nation of Indians, of the first part, and Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, W. Willink, the younger, J. Willink, the younger, (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roel, of Van Staphorst, the younger, Cornelius Vollenhoven, and Hendrick Seye, all of the city of Amsterdam, and Republic of Batavia, by Joseph Ellicott, Esquire, their agent and attorney, of the second part:

Whereas, at a treaty, held under the authority of the United States, with the said Seneca nation of Indians, at Buffalo creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the day of the date of these presents, by the Honorable John Tayler, Esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, to hold the same, in pursuance of the constitution, and of the act of the Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, a convention was entered into, in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, between the said Seneca nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, W. Willink, the younger, J. Willink, the younger, (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roel, of Van Staphorst, the younger, Cornelius Vollenhoven, and Hendrick Seye, by the said Joseph Ellicott, their agent and attorney, lawfully constituted and appointed for that purpose: Now, this indenture witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the lands hereinafter described, do hereby exchange, cede, and for ever quit claim to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, all those lands, situate, lying, and being in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, being part of the lands described and reserved by the said parties of the first part, in a treaty or convention held by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquire, under the authority of the United States, on the Genesee river, the 15th day of September, 1797, in the words following, viz: "Beginning at the mouth of the Eighteen Mile, or Kogh-quaw-gu creek; thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to lake Erie, at the distance of one mile from the lake, to the mouth of Cataraugus creek; thence a line or lines extending twelve miles up the north side of said creek, at the distance of one mile therefrom; thence a direct line to the said creek; thence down the said creek to lake Erie; thence along the lake to the first mentioned creek; and thence to the place of beginning." Also, one other piece at Cataraugus, "Beginning at the shore of lake Erie, on the south side of Cataraugus creek, at the distance of one mile from the mouth thereof; thence running one mile from the lake; thence, on a line parallel thereto, to a point within one mile from the Con-non-daw-we-gea creek; thence up the said creek one mile, on a line parallel thereto; thence on a direct line to the said creek; thence down the same to lake Erie; thence along the lake to the place of beginning;" reference being thereunto had will fully appear, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, and interest, whatsoever, of them, the said parties of the first part, and their nation, of, in, and to, the said tracts of land above described; to have and to hold, all and singular the said granted premises, with the appurtenances, to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, to their only proper use, benefit, and behoof, for ever. And, in consideration of the said lands, described and ceded as aforesaid, the said parties of the second part, by Joseph Ellicott, their agent and attorney, as aforesaid, do hereby exchange, cede, release, and quit claim to the said parties of the first part, and their nation, (the said parties of the second part reserving to themselves the right of pre-emption) all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate as aforesaid, beginning at a post marked No. O, standing on the bank of lake Erie, at the mouth of Cataraugus creek, and on the north bank thereof; thence along the shore of said lake, N. 11°, E. 21 chains; N. 13°, E. 45 chains; N. 19°, E. 14 chains, 5 links, to a post; thence east, one hundred and nineteen chains, to a post; thence south, fourteen chains, twenty-seven links, to a post; thence east, six hundred and forty chains, to a post standing in the meridian, between the th and 9th ranges; thence along said meridian, south, six hundred and seventeen chains, seventy-five links, to a post standing on the south bank of Cataraugus creek; thence west, one hundred and sixty chains, to a post; thence north, two hundred and ninety chains, twenty-five links, to a post; thence west, four hundred and eighty-two chains, thirty-one links, to a post; thence north, two hundred and nineteen chains, fifty links, to a post standing on the north bank of Cataraugus creek; thence down the same, and along the several meanders thereof, to the place of beginning: To hold to the said parties of the first part, in the same manner and by the same tenure as the lands reserved by the said parties of the first part, in and by the said treaty or convention, entered into on Genesee river, the 15th day of September, 1797, as aforesaid, were intended to be held.

In testimony whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto, and to two other indentures of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said parties of the first part, and one other to remain with the said parties of the second part, interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT,
Attorney for the Holland Company.

Done at a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, held at Buffalo creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, under the authority of the United States. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN TAYLER.

At a Treaty held under the authority of the United States, at Buffalo creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on behalf of said nation, and Oliver Phelps, Esquire, of the county of Ontario, Isaac Bronson, Esquire, of the city of New York, and Horatio Jones, of the said county of Ontario, in the presence of John Tayler, Esquire, commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States for holding said treaty:

Know all men by these presents: That the said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, for, and in consideration of, the sum of twelve hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, unto them in hand paid by the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, at or immediately before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have, and by these presents do, grant, remise, release, and forever quit claim, and confirm, unto the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, and to their heirs and assigns, all that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Little Beard's Reservation, situate, lying, and being in the said county of Ontario, bounded on the east by the Genesee river and Little Beard's creek, on the south and west by other lands of the said parties of the second part, and on the north by Big Tree Reservation, containing two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to hold to them, the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of them, the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, their heirs and assigns, forever.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, and the said parties, have hereunto, and to two other instruments of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the Seneca nation of Indians, and one to remain with the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, interchangeably set their hands and seals, dated the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

Done at a full and general treaty of the Seneca nation of Indians, held at Buffalo creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, under the authority of the United States. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN TAYLER.

ALBANY, 19*th July*, 1802.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit you, for the approbation of the President, the result of a treaty held with the Oneida nation of Indians, at the request of the Governor of the State of New York, for the purchase of a part of their reserved lands. Also of two other treaties, held with the Seneca nation of Indians; the first, at the request of the Holland Land Company, the other, at the request of Oliver Phelps, Esquire, both for the exchange of lands, the pre-emption right of which had been ceded by the State of New York to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The application of the Holland Company, you will recollect, was mentioned in your letter to me, enclosing the commission for holding of treaties with those Indians. I have, therefore, signed the duplicates, and delivered them to the parties; but, as the latter was not noticed in that letter, or in any other official communication to me, I have signed the copy herewith transmitted only, and shall retain the duplicates, until I am directed by you to deliver them to the parties; indeed, I should have wholly declined holding the latter treaty, had not Mr. Phelps assured me that he had corresponded with you on the subject, and that you considered the holding of it by me as fully authorized by my commission.

Agreeable to your instructions, I communicated the purport of both the above applications to Governor Clinton, to which he had no objections.

The Governor will, I presume, inform you of the failure of the negotiations of his agents, for the purchase of the land of Black Rock; and I cannot help declaring, that the conduct of the Indians on that occasion, appeared to me to be very uncandid and exceptionable, and which, from the observations I was enabled to make, I am induced to ascribe to some improper influence.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLER.

The Hon. H. DEARBORN, *Secretary of War.*

ALBANY, 23*d August*, 1802.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed, a treaty held by me, at the request of his Excellency Governor Clinton, with the Seneca nation of Indians, for the extinguishment of their claim to the lands on Niagara river, including Black Rock, for the approbation of the President; and to assure you, that the business was conducted with the greatest fairness and cordiality.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLER.

The Honorable HENRY DEARBORN.

ALBANY, *July* 24*th*, 1802.

SIR:

I take the liberty to represent to you, that, in the centre of a tract of land, which I own, on the west side of the Genesee river, the Seneca nation of Indians had a small reservation of two square miles, called Little Beard's reservation; that the settlers on my land, and the Indians, from their different practices respecting their cattle, and various other matters, were mutually troublesome; and that, in consequence of this, the Indians were desirous of making an exchange of land with me, and taking an equal quantity adjoining some of their larger reservations: that, at the time it was expected that, at the request of the State of New York, a commissioner, on the part of the United States, would be appointed to attend the late treaty with the Seneca nation, I wrote to the Hon. De Witt Clinton and to the present Postmaster General, requesting them to represent these facts to the Secretary of War, with a view to have it a part of the commission of the gentlemen who should be appointed, to attend the treaty which should be holden between the Indians and myself, respecting this reservation; that Mr. Clinton informed me, by letter, that the matter had been stated agreeable to my request; and that the commissioner would be authorized accordingly; and that, depending on this, I supposed it was intended to have been included in the commission, although, on examining it, there appears to be nothing explicit on the subject. That, situated as this business was, Judge Tayler attended a treaty which I held for the purpose of making the exchange mentioned; that we easily came to an agreement, as our interests and views coincided; and that the commissioner on the part of the United States, signed the papers which were intended to carry our bargain into effect, in the manner he has represented or will represent to you.

I hope this transaction may meet with your approbation, and, in order to accommodate the parties, without the delay and expense of another treaty, be carried into full effect, by obtaining the sanction of the President.

I am, with respect, your humble servant,

OLIVER PHELPS.

HENRY DEARBORN, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, *9th August*, 1802.

SIR:

At the treaty held under the authority of the United States, on the Genesee river, in the year 1797, the right of the native Indians to a large tract of country, situate within the State of New York, and owned principally by a company of gentlemen in Holland, usually called the Holland Land Company, was extinguished by purchase, the Indians reserving, nevertheless, to their own use, certain tracts within the ceded country, described by specific boundaries.

Among the lands thus reserved, a tract, usually called the Cattaraugus reservation, was afterwards found to be located in a manner inconvenient to the Indians, which has occasioned, from them, frequent application to the agents of the company for an exchange of it for other lands belonging to the company, the native right to which was ceded by the same treaty. From a desire to secure the friendship, and conciliate the good will of the Indians, these applications have been favorably regarded; but the difficulty and expense of holding a treaty, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States, and of the States of New York and Massachusetts, have hitherto rendered it impracticable to carry into effect the friendly and accommodating disposition of the company on this subject.

At the treaty lately held, for another purpose, at Buffalo creek, the importunities of the Indians to effect this exchange were renewed, and Joseph Ellicott, Esq. the agent of the company in that country, actuated by a desire to remove this constant source of complaint and dissatisfaction, (having no opportunity, previously, to consult with me on the subject) without my privity, availed himself of the presence of the commissioner of the United States, to enter into the agreement, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, and which, I presume, has been, before this, submitted to the President.

As, by the deed of cession between New York and Massachusetts, any grantee under the latter State is restricted from making any purchase of the native Indians, unless in the presence, and with the approbation of, a superintendent, to be appointed of that State; and as, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, any contract for the sale, or other disposition of any lands within that State, without the authority and consent of the Legislature, is declared void, and the party making it, subject to punishment, it would seem, that the agreement thus made by Mr. Ellicott, although with the approbation of the commissioner of the United States, is of no binding force, unless it shall be sanctioned by some future act of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New York.

As this would be an object of essential importance, not only to the Holland Company, by saving to them the expense of another treaty, for the same object, but also to every other person who may be interested in the success of future negotiations with these Indians, by preventing that loss of confidence which would necessarily ensue, from what might appear to them a want of good faith, should the terms of an agreement, thus solemnly made under the authority of the General Government, not be adhered to, I take the liberty to suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of submitting this instrument to the respective Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, for their approbation.

If such a measure, on the part of the Government, should not appear improper, I flatter myself with the hope, that it will receive their attention. The Holland Company, whom I represent, have a strong interest, in common with all other landholders in this remote frontier country, to secure the confidence, and conciliate the good will of the savages; but, beyond this, they can derive no advantage from the success of the application which I have now the honor to make.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient humble servant,

PAUL BUSTI, *General Agent of the Holland Land Comp'y.*

The Hon. HENRY DEARBORN, Esq. *Secretary of War.*

ALBANY, *21st August*, 1802.

SIR:

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I yesterday effected the purchase of the lands on the Niagara river, including Black Rock, from the Seneca nation of Indians, and now stand ready to make a cession of such part of it to the United States, as may be necessary for the establishment of a military post there, on the terms and conditions prescribed in the act of our Legislature, authorizing such cession, a copy whereof is herewith transmitted.

The Indians, as you will perceive by the copy of the treaty, committed the management of it to a number of their principal and most influential chiefs; and as I transacted the business on the part of the State, personally, it afforded me a favorable opportunity of removing from their minds the unjust prejudices which had been excited against the erection of a fortress in that quarter, and which was the cause of their inconsistent and reprehensible conduct at their late meeting with my agents at Buffalo creek; and I flatter myself this opportunity has been improved to advantage, as they now appear to be reconciled to the measure, and to see it in its true points of view, as calculated for our mutual protection and defence, and I am persuaded they will return to their nation impressed with this favorable sentiment.

A recent unfortunate event, which has taken place at New Amsterdam, (a settlement near Buffalo creek) the murder of a white man by one of those Indians, (of which, I find by the communications made to me, the President is apprised) has occasioned a degree of alarm and apprehension among the inhabitants of that and the adjacent frontier settlements, and much anxiety among the Indians for the fate of the murderer, who stands committed in the county gaol at Canadarque, on warrant from a magistrate, to answer for the offence. This unhappy affair took place when the chiefs were at Canadarque, on their way hither. The inhabitants of that place treated them with hospitality and kindness, and the sheriff suffered the culprit to quit his prison, and mix with his friends, during the few days they tarried there. And, on their departure, they, very honorably, complied with their engagements, by delivering him up to the custody of the sheriff. The chiefs offered several reasons to me why the prisoner ought to be liberated. They alleged, that, by our treaty with them, the crime was not cognizable in our courts, but punishable by their laws and customs; that five different murders had been committed, in cold blood, by our people, on theirs; that all these had been commuted for, and settled by presents from the President to the relations of the persons murdered, with which their nation was satisfied; and that this was the first murder committed by any of their people on ours, and this was perpetrated by a man intoxicated with strong liquor, in passion, for threats uttered against him; and concluded by requesting that, if he could not be pardoned, that he might be liberated from prison on bail. I endeavored to convince them, and I have reason to believe, not without effect, that their construction of the treaty was not the true one; that the settlements by presents, or commutation, for the murders committed on their people, was inapplicable to the present case, as they were sanctioned by the consent of their nation, and were conformable to their own laws and customs, but repugnant to ours; that the Governors had not the power of pardoning a murderer, and that the crime was not even bailable by our law, But I promised them, at the same time, that the confinement of the prisoner should be as humane and liberal as his safe-keeping would admit; that his friends should have liberty to visit him; and that I would faithfully communicate all they had mentioned to me, in extenuation of his crime, to our Legislature, who alone had power to pardon the offender, and that, if convicted in their recess, I would suspend his execution until they met, to give them an opportunity to take his case under their consideration. I also gave them assurances, that I would take every measure in my power to prevent private revenge, or retaliation, for this offence, of which they appeared to be fearful. In coming to this explanation with them, I mentioned the propriety of its preceding the completion of the treaty for the purchase of the lands, lest their deliberations might be influenced by expectations that I could not realize. By this arrangement of the business, I was enabled to form a better judgment of the impressions my conduct had made upon them. With respect to the alarm which the murder has occasioned among the inhabitants of our frontiers, I presume it will cease the moment preparations commence for the military establishment at Black Rock; and which, as well from its great importance to the Union, as for the safety of the inhabitants in that quarter, I conclude, will meet with no delay. The actual execution of the deed of cession, I presume, need not retard the commencement of the business, as no obstacle can occur to prevent its completion.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Ellicott, and petition from the inhabitants, will give you a full and circumstantial account of the murder, and of the turbulent conduct of the Indians, both previous and subsequent to that unhappy event. You will pardon the trouble I give you by this lengthy detail, as it may serve, in some measure, to relieve the President from the anxiety which the unfortunate event to which it relates must have produced; and believe me to be, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE CLINTON.

The Hon. Henry Dearborn.

An Act for holding a treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians, establishing a military post near lake Erie, and for other purposes Passed March 19th, 1802.

Whereas it is necessary that a treaty be held with the Seneca nation of Indians, to extinguish their claims to lands east of Lake Erie, to enable this State to cede their jurisdiction, or sell to the United States a sufficient quantity of the said land, at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, at a place called the Black Rock, as may be sufficient for the establishment of a military post: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the Government of this State, or his agent or agents, to hold a treaty (on the part of the People of this State) with the Seneca nation of Indians, to extinguish their claim to the whole, or such part of their lands, at the east end of lake Erie, of one mile wide on Niagara river, from Buffalo creek to Stedman's farm, including Black Rock, with so much land adjoining as shall be sufficient for establishing a military post, on such payments and annuities as he or they shall judge most conducive to the interest of this State.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the Government of this State, for and on behalf of this State, to convey to the United States, after the extinguishment of the claim of the said Indians as aforesaid, in fee simple, such part of the said land, at the eastern extremity of lake Erie, at a place called Black Rock, as may be sufficient for the establishment of a military post; the United States paying therefor the expense of holding the said treaty, or such part thereof as the person administering the Government of this State shall judge reasonable: *Provided always,* that nothing in the foregoing grant to the United States shall be construed so as to prejudice the right of portage of the People of this State, along the said river, through the tract of land which may be so conveyed, and the privilege of a road along the shore of lake Erie; and of a ferry across the Niagara river, at Black Rock. *And provided further,* that such conveyance shall in no wise prevent the execution of any process, civil or criminal, issuing under the authority of this State, within the bounds of the land so to be conveyed; and such conveyance shall expressly contain such condition.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the Government of this State, or his agent or agents, at the said treaty, to purchase from the Cayuga and Onondaga nations of Indians, all, or such part of their lands, called their reservation lands, on such terms as he or they may deem expedient.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the Government of this State to draw from the treasury, a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for defraying the expense of the said treaty, and for paying such part of the purchase money for the said lands as may be necessary.

And be it further enacted, That, in holding the said treaty, it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the Government of this State, or his agent or agents, to stipulate with the said Seneca nation for the granting to Jasper Parrish and Horatio Jones, such quantity of land, not exceeding one mile square to each of them, separately, and to their respective heirs and assigns, forever, at such place or places, within the tract of one mile wide, on Niagara river, as aforesaid, as shall at such treaty be agreed on.

Secretary's Office, *of the State of New York, August 21st,* 1802.

I certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original act, now on file in this office.

BENJAMIN FORD, *Deputy Secretary.*

Albany, *26th January,* 1803.

Gentlemen:

I had the honor of receiving, this morning, your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of the treaty made on the 30th of June, 1802, between the Seneca nation of Indians, and Oliver Phelps, and others. I do not find any thing exceptionable in this treaty; it is probable the irregularity in the application to the commissioners of the United States, may have arisen from the circumstance of the land purchased at this treaty, being part of a tract, the pre-emption of which was ceded by this State to Massachusetts. In these cases, as there is no particular law of the State authorizing such treaties, the application for the appointment of a commissioner on the part of the United States is not made as usual, by the Governor, nor has he any agency in the business, further than to see that nothing is done to interrupt the public peace.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE CLINTON.

The Honorable Governeur Morris and De Witt Clinton, Esquires.

7th Congress.] No. 99. [2d Sessio

THE CREEKS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 28, 1802.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I lay before you a treaty which has been agreed to by commissioners, duly authorized on the part of th United States, and the Creek nation of Indians, for the extinguishment of the native title to lands in the Tallas county, and others, between the forks of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, in Georgia, in pursuance of the conventi with that State, together with the documents explanatory thereof; and it is submitted to your determination whethe you will advise and consent to the ratification thereof.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 27, 1802.

On the 2nd of May 1802 the women assembled in Council, to which they called the chiefs, they then addressed them as follows

Uncles,

Some time ago the women of this place spoke to you but you did not then answer them as you considered their meeting not sufficient — Now a considerable number of those from below having met and consulted together, join in sentiment & lament as it were with tears in our eyes, the many misfortunes caused by the use of Spirituous liquors, — we therefore mutually request that you will use your indeavors to have it removed from our neighborhood, that there may be none sold nigher to us than the Mountain — we flatter ourselves that this is in your power, and that you will have compassion on our miseries and exert yourselves to have it done —

Strings wampum

After this some others spoke thus

4 Brs 390 Uncles

The divisions and separation of

the warriors from the chiefs gives us much uneasiness. we therefore intreat you both chiefs, and warriors that you will bury all dispute, that our affairs may go on with the usual friendship and tranquility- as for our part we have been in a great measure a principal cause in influencing our male relations: but we now drop it. and promise to observe a quite different conduct, and we hope in future that no reports shall ever be able to rekindle the fire of contention. ——— Strings wampum

After adjourning a short time the chiefs returned and Capt. Brant spoke to this purpose.

Nieces. We are fully convinced of the justice of your request, drinking has caused the many misfortunes in this place, and has been besides a great cause of the divisions by the effect it has upon peoples speech- we assure you therefore that we will use our endeavor to effect what you desire however, ~~as~~ it depend~~s~~ing in a great measure upon Government as the distance you propose is within their line, we cannot therefore absolutely promise that our request will be complyed with —— Strings —

Niece

With respect to your request to bury all differences, we heartily comply with it, and thank you for the wisdom you shew in here interfering, for it was the custom of our ancestors, for the women by their moderation to heal up all animosities & be assured, therefore, that we ~~bur~~ bury every thing disagreeable that may have happened hitherto; and in future we shall be upon our guard against tales and also saying any thing thoughtlessly ourselves, we only regret, that the warriors are not here present to concur with us in re-establishing unity and amity. Strings

Afterwards he addressed Mr St John that as at the first of May they intend to adjust all grievances, it was the desire of the chiefs that Mr Superintendant should be present, he therefore deputed you in his stead – we must then consider you as him, and we hope that as you now see we have buried all differences amongst ourselves, and agreed not to listen to tale bearers any more, that you will also be on your guard on that respect, and not credit every report you may hear and speak and act as if they were true, Belt Wampum }

Mr McKee

Please give the rest to bearer

Grand River
May 2, 1802

1802

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village the State of
k on the Fourth — day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two Present, John Tayler Esquire, Agent, appointed under the au
United States to hold the Treaty, and Ezra L'Hommedieu & Simeon De Witt Agents for the State of New York. The said Indians having by
Chiefs and Warriors, in the month of March last, proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the lands hereinafter described, for the compensation hereinaf
And the said Governor together with the Surveyor General of the said State and Ezra L'Hommedieu Esquire, an agent appointed by the said Governor, pursuant to concurrent
tions of the Senate and Aſsembly of the said State, bearing date the 23d and 24th days of February last, having acceded to the propoſal of the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors, and
fifth day of the said month of March executed a provisional agreement with them for the ceſsion and purchase of the same, and advanced to them at their desire in part payment of
the said compensation, three hundred dollars, to answer the immediate occaſions of the said Indians, The said Ceſsion is thereupon in the preſence and with the approbation of the
missioner carried into effect at this treaty, which hath on the request of the said Governor been appointed to be held for the purpose, as follows, that is to say, The said
ndians do cede release and quit claim to the people of the State of New York forever the several Tracts or parcels of Land hereinafter described, being parts of the lands
tofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation of Indians, to wit, All that certain tract of Land, Beginning at the southwest corner of the land lying along [illegible]
and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the people of the State of New York, and running thence along
last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract to other
nds heretofore ceded by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the same westerly to a part of said last mentioned land cal
the "Two mile-strip," and then along the same northerly to the place of beginning. Also, Another Tract of land bounded on the south by the Genesee road, on the
by a line drawn parallel to said road and at the distance on an average of half a mile to the northward thereof and extending from the east bounds of a tract of one hundred acres
d and including Myndert Van Eps Wemple's house, westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid, provided that the north bounds of the last described tract shall be run
such right angular offſets as to leave the Indian Houſes, near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty chains distant from the same. Also, One hundred Acres to
laid out in a square and to extend each way from the house of said Myndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee road fifteen chains and northerly from said road fourteen Chains and
therly from said road twenty chains. Also, All that part of the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish-creek, which lies to the northward
e bridge over said Creek commonly called and known by the name of "Bloomfield's-bridge." The said Agents do for the people of the State of New York in conformity

[illegible] to the said Oneida Nation of Indians, to wit; All that certain tract of Land, Beginning at the southwest corner of the land lying near [illegible] and which was ceded in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the people of the State of New York, and running thence [illegible] last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract to other ds heretofore ceded by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the People of the State of New York, then along the same westerly to [illegible] part of said last mentioned land cal the "Two mile-strip," and then along the same northerly to the place of beginning. Also, Another Tract of land bounded on the south by the Genesee road, on the by a line drawn parallel to said road and at the distance on an average of half a mile to the northward thereof and extending from the east bounds of a tract of one hundred acres d and including Myndert Van Eps Wemple's-house, westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid, provided that the north bounds of the last described tract shall be run uch right-angular offsets as to leave the Indian houses near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty chains distant from the same. Also, One hundred Acres to out in a square, and to extend each way from the house of said Myndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee road fifteen chains, and northerly from said road fourteen Chains, and ly from said road twenty chains. Also, all that part of the lands heretofore reserved by the said Oneida-Nation of Indians along the Fish-creek, which lies to the northward bridge over said Creek commonly called and known by the name of "Bloomfield's-bridge." The said agents do for the people of the State of New York in conformity e said provisional agreement pay to the said Indians in addition to the said sum of three hundred dollars already advanced to them as abovementioned the further sum of six hundred lars, and do grant to the said Indians that the people of the said State shall annually forever hereafter on such day and place as are or shall be appointed for the payment of annuities to the said Indians, pay to the said Indians the sum of three hundred dollars. And the said Agents do further grant to the said Indians that the People of State of New York, out of the lands above described and hereby ceded to them shall grant to Sarah Dockstedder, one hundred acres to be laid out in a square adjoining the two mile the road commonly called Klock's-road, as the said one hundred acres shall be laid out by order of the Surveyor-General with the approbation of the said Sarah to be held to her during ral life and thereafter to her heirs in fee, and Also to Michael Kern, One hundred and fifty acres so as to include the house in which he now resides with the other improvement by him around the same.

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner, the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to other Acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United States, to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and seals at the Village aforesaid the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
James Dean
[illegible]
[illegible] Van Eps
[illegible]

John Taylor
Ezra L'Hommedieu
Simeon De Witt

his Peter x Jonarogeaghta mark
his Peter x [illegible] mark
his Anthony x Shatahonghten mark
his Cornelius x [illegible] mark
his [illegible]

his Paul x [illegible] mark

his Christian x Thaneata mark
his John x Shanonda mark
his Paul x Oshologon mark
his Anthony x Thanoghgwas mark

[illegible]
his Cornelius x [illegible] mark
his Cornelius x [illegible] mark
his Jacob x [illegible] mark
his

[illegible] of the joint [illegible] and [illegible] shall grant [illegible]

[illegible] on the road commonly called Klock's road, as the said one hundred acres shall be laid out by order of the Surveyor-General with the approbation of the said Sarah, to be used to [illegible] natural life and thereafter to her heirs in fee, and Also to Michael Kern, One hundred and fifty acres so as to include the house in which he now resides with the other improvements [illegible] by him around the same

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioners, the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to other acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United [illegible] the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and Seals at the Village aforesaid the day and year first above written.

Sealed & delivered in presence of
James Dean
[illegible] Cooper
[illegible] Van Epps
[illegible] Interpreter [illegible]

John Tayler

Ezra L'Hommedieu

Simeon De Witt

his
Cornelius X Olakshoghti
mark

his
Joseph X Kanonghgwenga
mark

his
William X Tyohogwenti
mark

his
Moses X Shononghsere
mark

his
Peter X Tonarogea
mark

his
Peter X Otyatonoughti
mark

his
Anthony X Thatahoghter
mark

his
Paul X Tewanyataghrayea
mark

his
Christian Tewaloshatea
mark

Nicholas Weiotskawaen

his
Henderick X Kanyentahagon
mark

his
Christine X Theneata
mark

his
John X Shanonda
mark

his
Paul Ushotogon
mark

his
Anthony X Kanaghgwas
mark

his
Anthony X Skoronghsiniga
mark

his
David X Tayohwareth
mark

his
Tonis X Tagojaronwen
mark

Antonie [illegible]

his
Cornelius X [illegible]
mark

his
Cornelius X [illegible]
mark

his
Jacob X [illegible]
mark

his
[illegible] X [illegible]
mark

his
Thomas X [illegible]
mark

his
Jacob [illegible]

Execu: 21st Sess: (7 Cong: 2 Sess.

Treaty with the Seneca nation of Indians, accompanying the Presidents message of with certain individuals. Dec. 27. 1802

Jany 3d 1803
2d Read

Jany 4th 1803.
3d reading postponed until tomorrow.

Jany 5th 1803
3d Read

Jany 6th 1803
Considered and postponed tomorrow

Jany 7th 1803. Postponed

Jany 10th 1803 advised

1802
Treaty with the Senecas
Dated June 30. 1802
Ratified Jan 12. 1803

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty was held on the Thirtieth day of June last, under the authority of the United States, with the Seneca nation of Indians, at Buffaloe creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York, and at the said Treaty in the presence of and with the approbation of John Tayler Esq. a Commissioner of the United States appointed to hold the same, an Indenture or agreement was entered into Between the said Nation of Indians and Wilhem Willink and others hereinafter mentioned, which Indenture or Agreement is in the Words following;

This Indenture made the Thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two Between the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians of the first Part and Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger (Son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye all of the City of Amsterdam and Republic of Batavia by Joseph Ellicott Esquire their Agent and Attorney of the second Part **Whereas** at a Treaty held under the Authority of the United States with the said Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Day of the Date of these Presents by the Honorable John Taylor Esquire a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same in Pursuance of the Constitution, and of the Act of the Congress of the United States in such Case made and provided, a Convention was entered into in the Presence and with the Approbation of the said Commissioner between the said Seneca Nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger (Son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by the said Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney lawfully constituted and appointed for that Purpose; **Now this Indenture Witnesseth** that the said Parties of the first Part for and in Consideration of the Lands herein after

President of the United States to hold the same in Pursuance of the Constitution, and of the Act of the Congreſs of the United States in such Case made and provided, a Convention was entered into in the Presence and with the approbation of the said Commiſsioner between the said Seneca Nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger (Son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by the said Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney lawfully constituted and appointed for that Purpose; **Now this Indenture Witneſseth** that the said Parties of the first Part for and in Consideration of the Lands herein after described do hereby exchange cede and forever quit claim to the said Parties of the Second Part their Heirs and Aſsigns **All** those Lands situate lying and being in the County of Ontario and State of New York, being Part of the Lands described and reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in a Treaty or Convention held by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth Esquire under the Authority of the United States on the Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 in the Words following viz. **Beginning** at the Mouth of the Eighteen Mile or Kogh-quaw-gu Creek, Thence a Line or Lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie, at the Distance of one Mile from the Lake, to the Mouth of Cataraugus Creek, Thence a Line or Lines extending twelve Miles up the North Side of said Creek at the Distance of one Mile therefrom, Thence a direct Line to the said Creek, Thence down the said Creek to Lake Erie, Thence along the Lake to the first mentioned Creek, and thence to the Place of Beginning

Also one other Piece at Cataraugos Beginning at the Shore of Lake Erie on the South Side of Cataraugos Creek at the Distance of one Mile from the Mouth thereof; thence running one Mile from the Lake, thence on a Line parallel thereto to a Point within one Mile from the Con-non-dau-we-gea Creek, thence up the said Creek one Mile on a Line parallel thereto, thence on a direct Line to the said Creek thence down the same to Lake Erie, thence along the Lake to the Place of Beginning" Reference being thereunto had will fully appear **Together** with all and singular the Rights, Privileges, Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, **And** all the Estate, Right, Title and Interest whatsoever of them the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation of in and to the said Tracts of Land above described. **To have and to hold** all and singular the said granted Premises with the Appurtenances to the said Parties of the second Part their Heirs and Assigns, to their only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever. **And** in Consideration of the said Lands described and ceded as aforesaid the said Parties of the second Part by Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney as aforesaid do hereby exchange cede release and quit Claim to the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation (the said Parties of the second Part reserving to themselves the Right of Preemption) all that certain Tract or Parcel of Land situate as aforesaid **Beginning** at a Post marked N° 0 standing on the Bank of Lake Erie at the Mouth of Cataraugos Creek and on the North Bank thereof; Thence along the Shore of said Lake N 11° E 24 Chains, N 13° E 45 Chains, N 19° E 11 Chains 65 Links to a Post; Thence East one hundred and nineteen Chains to a Post; Thence South fourteen Chains twenty seven Links to a Post; Thence East Six hundred and forty Chains to a Post standing in the Meridian between the 8th and 9th Ranges; Thence along said Meridian South Six hundred and seventeen Chains seventy five Links to a Post standing on the South Bank of Cataraugos Creek; Thence West one hundred and sixty Chains to a Post; Thence North two hundred and ninety Chains twenty five Links to a Post; Thence West four hundred and eighty two Chains thirty one Links to a Post; Thence North two hundred and nineteen Chains fifty Links to a Post standing on the North Bank of Cataraugos Creek; Thence down the same and along the several Meanders thereof to the Place of Beginning **To hold** to the said Parties of the first Part in the same Manner and by the same Tenure as the Lands reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in and by the said Treaty or Convention entered into on Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 as aforesaid were intended to be held. — **In Testimony** whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto, and to two other Indentures of the same Tenor and Date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said Parties of the first Part, and one other to remain with the said Parties of the second Part, interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered

In the Presence of

Jno. Thomson

Israel Chapin

James W. Stevens

Horatio Jones
Jasper Parrish } Interpreters

Con-nea-tie-u his Mark X
Koo-en-twah-ka, or Corn Planter his X Mark
Hon-don-goohka, his Mark X
Te-kon-non-du his Mark X
Te-ki-ain-dau his Mark X
Sa-goo-yes his Mark X
Tow-yo-cau-na, or Blue Sky his X Mark
Koying-quau-tah, or young King his X Mark
Ka-oun-doo-wand, or Pollard his X Mark
Con-na-wau-de-au, his Mark X
Soo-no-you, his Mark X
Au-wen-nau-sa his Mark X
Soo-goo-ya-wau-tau, or Red Jacket his X Mark
Cosh-kou-tough, his Mark X
Te-yo-kai-hos-sa, his Mark X
Ona-ya-wos, or Farmer's Brother his X Mark
So-nau-goi-es, his Mark X
Gish-ka-ka, or Little Billy his X Mark
Sus-sa-oo-wau, his Mark X

Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Vanstaphorst Roelof Vanstaphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by their attorney

Joseph Ellicott

Done at a full and general Treaty of the Seneca Nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two under the Authority of the United States. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and year aforesaid

John Taylor

Now be it Known, That I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Indenture or agreement, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify and confirm the same and every clause and Article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my Hand. Done at the City of Washington the Twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and three; and in the Twenty seventh year of the Independence of the said United States.

Seneca

Th: Jefferson

1803

By the President,

James Madison Secretary of State.

No 40

Rat

Jn Taylor

1802

Treaty with the Senecas

June 30. 1802. dated.

Ratified. Feb. 7. 1803.

1802

No 42

Read

Mr John Tay

Indian

with the Sen

Behalf of Oliv and other

Jany 3d 1803

2d Read

Jany 4th 1803

3d reading

until tomorrow

Jany 5th 1803

3d Read

Jany 6th 1803

Considered &

tomorrow

00002

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come **Greeting**:

Whereas a Treaty was held on the Thirtieth day of June last, under the authority of the United States with the Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffaloe creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York, and at the said Treaty in the presence of and with the approbation of John Taylor Esqr. a Commissioner of the United States appointed to Hold the same, an agreement was entered into between Oliver Phelps Esqr & others hereinafter mentioned which agreement is in the Words following:

At a Treaty held under the authority of [illegible] Ontario and State of New York, between the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the [illegible] said Nation and Oliver Phelps Esquire of the County of Ontario Isaac Bronson Esquire of the City of New York & Horatio Jones of the said County of Ontario, in the presence of John Taylor Esquire Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for holding said Treaty **Know all Men** by these presents that the said Sachems Chiefs & Warriors for and in consideration of the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars —— lawful Money of the United States unto them in hand paid by the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones at or immediately before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged **have** and by these presents **do** grant remise, release and forever quit claim and confirm unto the said Oliver Phelps Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones and to their heirs and Assigns **all** that Tract of Land commonly called and known by the name of Little Beards Reservation, situate lying and being in the said County of Ontario **Bounded** on the East by the Genesee River & Little Beards Creek on the South and West by other Lands of the said parties of the second part and on the North by Big Tree Tree Reservation, containing two square Miles or twelve hundred & eighty acres. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining **To Hold** to them the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones their Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of them the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones their Heirs and Assigns forever: **In** Testimony whereof the said Commissioner & the said parties have hereunto, and to two other Instruments of the same Tenor and Date, one to remain with the United States; one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians and one to remain with the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones, interchangeably set their hands and Seals. Dated the thirtieth day of June in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & two.

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of }

Con-nea-ti-u his Mark X

Koo-on-kwah-ka
his Mark X

Tow-yo-can-na,
or Blue Sky his Mark X

Hoying-quau-tah
or Young King his Mark X

and Date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and one to remain with the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson & Horatio Jones, interchangeably set their hands and Seals. Dated the thirtieth day of June ×××× in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & two.

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of

Jno. Thomson

James W. Stevens

Israel Chapin

Jasper Parrish Interpreter

Con-nea-ti-u his Mark ×

Koo-en-kwah-ka
or Corn Planter his Mark ×

Kon-don-goahk-ta his Mark ×

Se-kon-non-du his Mark ×

Se-ki-ain-dau his Mark ×

Sa-goo-yes
his Mark ×

Tow-yo-cau-na,
or Blue Sky his Mark ×

Hoying-quau-tah,
or Young King his Mark ×

Soa-goo-ya-wau-tau,
or Red Jacket his Mark ×

Ona-ya-wos,
or Farmer's Brother his Mark ×

Ka-oun-doo-wand,
or Pollard his Mark ×

Au-wen-nau-sa
his Mark ×

Now be it known, That I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Agreement, do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify and confirm the same and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my Hand. Done at the City of Washington the Seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and three; and of the Independence of the said United States the Twenty Seventh.

Th: Jefferson

By the President.

James Madison Secretary of State.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Done at a full and general Treaty of the Sixth Nation of Indians
held at Buffaloe Creeke in the County of Ontario and State of
New York on the Thirtieth day of June in the Year of our Lord
one thousand Eight hundred and Two under the Authority
of the United States in Testimony whereof I have hereunto
Set my hand and Seal the day and Year aforesaid -

John Taylor

N° 38

This Indenture made the

Thirtieth Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two Between the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians of the first Part and Wilhem Willink Pieter Van Eeghen Hendrik Vollenhoven W. Willink the younger J. Willink the younger (Son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye all of the City of Amsterdam and Republic of Batavia by Joseph Ellicott Esquire their Agent and Attorney of the second Part — **Whereas** at a Treaty held under the Authority of the United States with the said Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Day of the Date of these Presents by the Honorable John Taylor Esquire a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same in Pursuance of the Constitution and of the Act of the Congress of the United States in such Case made and provided a Convention was entered into in the Presence and with the Approbation of the said Commissioner between the said Seneca Nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink Pieter Van Eeghen Hendrik Vollenhoven W. Willink the younger J. Willink the younger (Son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst Roelof Van Staphorst the younger Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by the said Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney lawfully constituted and appointed for that Purpose **Now this Indenture Witnesseth** that the said Parties of the first Part for and in Consideration of the Lands hereinafter described do hereby exchange cede and forever quit claim to the said Parties of the second Part their Heirs and Assigns **All** those Lands situate lying and being in the County of Ontario and State of New York, being Part of the Lands described and reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in a Treaty or Convention held by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth Esquire under the Authority of the United States on the Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 in the Words following viz. **Beginning** at the Mouth of the Eighteen Mile or Kogh-quaw-gu Creek, thence a Line or Lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie, at the Distance of one Mile from the Lake, to the Mouth of Cataraugos Creek, thence a Line or Lines extending twelve Miles up the North Side of said Creek at the Distance of one Mile therefrom, thence a direct Line to the said Creek, thence down the said Creek to Lake Erie; thence along the Lake to the first mentioned Creek, and thence to the Place of Beginning. Also one other Piece at Cataraugos Beginning at the Shore of Lake Erie on the South Side of Cataraugos Creek, at the Distance of one Mile from the Mouth thereof, thence running one Mile from the Lake, thence on a Line parallel thereto to a Point within one Mile from the Con-non-dau-we-gea Creek, thence up the said Creek one Mile on a Line parallel thereto, thence on a direct Line to the said Creek, thence down the same to Lake Erie, thence along the Lake to the Place of Beginning, Reference being thereunto had will fully appear,

Together with all and singular the Rights, Privileges, Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, And all the Estate Right Title and Interest whatsoever of them the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation of in and to the said Tracts of Land above described **To have and to hold** all and singular the said granted Premises with the Appurtenances to the said Parties of the second Part their Heirs and Assigns to their only proper Use Benefit and Behoof forever. **And** in Consideration of the said Lands described and ceded as aforesaid the said Parties of the second Part by Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney as aforesaid do hereby Exchange cede release and quit Claim to the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation (the said Parties of the second Part reserving to themselves the Right of Preemption) all that certain Tract or Parcel of Land situate as aforesaid **Beginning** at a Post marked No 0 Standing on the Bank of Lake Erie at the Mouth of Cataraugos Creek and on the North Bank thereof, Thence along the Shore of said Lake N11°E 21 Chains, N13°E 45 Chains N10°E 14 Chains 65 Links to a Post, Thence East one hundred and nineteen Chains to a Post, Thence South fourteen Chains twenty seven Links to a Post, Thence East six hundred and forty Chains to a Post Standing in the Meridian between the 8th and 9th Ranges. Thence along said Meridian South six hundred and seventeen Chains Seventy five Links to a Post Standing on the South Bank of Cataraugos Creek, Thence West one hundred and sixty Chains to a Post, Thence North two hundred and ninety Chains twenty five Links to a Post, Thence West four hundred and eighty two Chain ~~thirty~~ Links to a Post, Thence North two hundred and nineteen Chains fifty links to a Post Standing on the North Bank of Cataraugos Creek; Thence down the same and along the several Meanders thereof to the Place of Beginning; **To hold** to the said Parties of the first Part in the same Manner and by the same Tenure as the Lands reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in and by the said Treaty or Convention entered into on Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 as aforesaid were intended to be held. **In Testimony** whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto, and to two other Indentures of the same Tenor and Date one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said Parties of the first Part, and one other to remain with the said Parties of the Second Part interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered

In the Presence of

The Words "Thence North two hundred and nineteen Chains fifty Links to a Post" between the 17th and 18th Lines from the Top interlined before signing

Jno. Thomson

Israel Chapin

James W. Stevens

Horatio Jones } Interpreters
Jasper Parrish

Con-nea-ti-u, his Mark X
Koo-en-woah-ka, or Corn Planter his X Mark
Kon-don-goohh-ta his Mark X
Te-kon-non-du his Mark X
Te-ki-un-dau, his Mark X
Sa-goo-yes his Mark X
Tow-yo-cau-na or Blue Sky his Mark X
Koying-quau tah or young King his X Mark
Ka-oun-doo-wand or Pollard his Mark X
Con-na-wau-de-au, his Mark X
Soo-no-you, his Mark X
Tu-won-nau-sa, his Mark X
Soo goo-yá-wau-tau, or Red Jacket his X Mark
Cosh-kon-tough, his Mark X
Te-yo-kai-hos-sa, his Mark X
Ona-yo-wos, or Farmers Brother his X Mark
So-nau-goi-es, his Mark X
Gish-ka-ka or Little Billy his Mark X
Sus-sa oo-wau, his Mark X

Wilhem Willink Pieter Van Eeghen Hendrik Vollenhoven W. Willink the Younger, J. Willink the Younger, Son of Jan, Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the Younger Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by their Attorney

Joseph Ellicott

Done at a full and general Treaty of the Seneca Nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two under the Authority of the United States. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year aforesaid.

John Taylor

Genesee County ss. I Benjamin Ellicott one of the Judges of the Common Pleas for the County of Genesee do hereby certify that on the 5th of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & four before me came James W. Stevens known to me, who on Oath before me made did depose and say that he saw the Parties within mentioned execute the within Deed, and that the Deponent and Israel Chapin Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish subscribed their Names as Witnesses thereto, that the Deponent knew Jos. Ellicott within mentioned and that the several Indians whose Names are within written were pointed out to the said Deponent by one of the Interpreters present as the Persons known by the said several Names and that they were the same Persons described in and who executed the said Deed, all which is to me satisfactory Evidence of the facts so sworn to & there being no material Interlineations or Erasures except those noted I allow it to be recorded.

Benj.n Ellicott

Deed
of Convention
with the Seneca Indians

Clerk's Office for Genesee County.
Recorded in Lib. 1 of the Records of Deeds for Genesee County the 5th Day of November A.D. 1804 at 3 O'Clock P.M.
Page 58 &c.
James W. Stevens Clk.

Recorded
Received for Recording November 15th 1804 2 5 o'Clock P.M.

This Indenture

made the Thirtieth Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two Between the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians of the first Part and Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger Son of Jan, Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrick Seye all of the City of Amsterdam and Republic of Batavia by Joseph Ellicott Esquire their Agent and Attorney of the Second Part **Whereas** at a Treaty held under the Authority of the United States with the said Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Day of the Date of these Presents by the Honorable John Taylor Esquire a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same in Pursuance of the Constitution and of the act of the Congress of the United States in such Case made and provided a Convention was entered into in the Presence and with the Approbation of the said Commissioner between the said Seneca Nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger Son of Jan, Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst Roelof Van Staphorst the younger Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye by the said Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney lawfully Constituted and appointed for that Purpose **Now this Indenture Witnesseth** that the said Parties of the first Part for and in Consideration of the lands hereafter described do hereby exchange, cede and forever quit claim to the said Parties of the Second Part their Heirs and Assigns **All** those lands situate lying and being in the County of Ontario and State of New York being Part of the Lands described and reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in a Treaty or Convention held by the Honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth Esquire under the Authority of the United States on the Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 in the Words following viz **Beginning** at the Mouth of the Eighteen Mile or Koghquaugu Creek thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie at the distance of one Mile from the Lake to the Mouth of Cataraugus

Creek, thence a line or lines extending twelve Miles up the North Side of said Creek at the Distance of one Mile therefrom, thence a direct line to the said Creek, thence down the said Creek to Lake Erie thence along the Lake to the first mentioned Creek, and thence to the Place of Beginning. Also one other Piece at Cataraugus Beginning at the Shore of Lake Erie on the South Side of Cataraugus Creek at the Distance of one Mile from the Mouth thereof thence running one Mile from the Lake, thence on a line parallel thereto to a Point within one Mile from the Con-non-dau-we-gea Creek, thence up the said Creek one Mile on a Line parallel thereto, thence on a direct line to the said Creek thence down the same to Lake Erie, thence along the Lake to the Place of Beginning". Reference being thereunto had will fully appear. **Together** with all and singular the Rights, Privileges, Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. **And** all the Estate Right Title and Interest whatsoever of them the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation of in and to the said Tracts of Land above described. **To have and to hold** all and singular the said granted Premises with the Appurtenances to the said Parties of the Second Part their Heirs and Assigns to their only proper Use Benefit and behoof forever. **And** in Consideration of the said lands described and ceded as aforesaid the said Parties of the second Part by Joseph Ellicott their Agent and Attorney as aforesaid do hereby [illegible] cede release and quit Claim to the said Parties of the first Part and their Nation (the said Parties of the second Part reserving to themselves the Right of Preemption) all that certain Tract or Parcel of land situate as aforesaid **Beginning** at a Post marked N° 0 standing on the Bank of Lake Erie at the Mouth of Cataraugus Creek and on the North Bank thereof; Thence along the Shore of said Lake N 11° E 21 Chains N 13° E 45 Chains N 49° E 44 Chains 83 Links to a Post [illegible] hundred and nineteen Chains to a Post; Thence South fourteen Chains twenty seven Links to a Post; Thence East [illegible] Chains to a Post standing in the Meridian bounding the 8th and 9th Ranges; Thence along said Meridian North six hundred and seventeen Chains twenty five Links to a Post standing on the South Bank of Cataraugus Creek; Thence West one hundred and sixty Chains to a Post; Thence North two hundred and ninety Chains twenty five Links to a Post; Thence West four hundred and eighty two Chains thirty one Links to a Post; Thence North two hundred and nineteen Chains fifty Links to a Post standing on the North Bank of Cataraugus Creek; Thence down the same and along the several Meanders thereof to the Place of Beginning **To hold** to the said Parties of the first Part in the same Manner and by the same Tenure as the Lands reserved by the said Parties of the first Part in and by the said

Treaty or Convention entered into on Genesee River the 15th Day of September 1797 as aforesaid were intended to be held.

In Testimony whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto, and to two other Indentures of the same Tenor and Date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said Parties of the first Part and one other to remain with the said Parties of the second Part, interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered

In the Presence of

Jn. Thomson
Israel Chapin
James W. Stevens
Horatio Jones
Jasper Parrish } Interpreters.

Con-neat-ti-u, his Mark X L.S.
Koe-en-twah-ka, or
Corn Planter, his Mark X L.S.
Wou-don-goohk-ta, his Mark X L.S.
Te-kon-non-du his Mark X L.S.
Te-hi-aini-dau his Mark X L.S.
Sa-goo-yes, his Mark X L.S.
Tow-yo-cau-na, or
Blue Sky his Mark X L.S.
Koying-quau-tah, or
Young King, his Mark X L.S.
Ka-oun-doo-waind, or
Pollard, his Mark X L.S.
Con-na-wau-de-au, his Mark X L.S.
Soo-no-you, his Mark X L.S.
Au-wea-nau-sa, his Mark X L.S.
Soo-goo-ya-waul-tau, or
Red Jacket, his Mark X L.S.
Cosh-koul-tough, his Mark X L.S.
Te-yo-kail-hos-[illegible] his Mark X L.S.
Onai-ya-swos, or
Farmer's Brother his Mark X L.S.
Sa-naw-[illegible]-oi-a, [illegible] Mark X L.S.
Gish-ka-ka, or
Little Belt, his Mark X L.S.
Sus-say-oo-wau, his Mark X L.S.

Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink the younger, J. Willink the younger (son of Jan) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Vollenhoven, and Hendrik Seye by their Attorney

Joseph Ellicott L.S.

Done at a full and general Treaty of the Seneka Nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the Thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two under the Authority of the United States. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and year aforesaid.

(signed) John Taylor

Canandaigua July 6 1802

Sir,

I left Buffaloe Creek three days ago, at which place I have remained some time by the request of the Commissioners of New York and the Indians. Much pains was taken to bring the Indians to close the bargain for the mile strip of land on Niagara River, but proved ineffectual. The principal objection was that the Great Spirit had lately appeared to Abeels Brothe & ordered that no more of their land must be sold. Capt. Abeel declared also in council that the President of the United States told him when in Washington last Spring that the Indians must keep their land. The Indians have become strongly ~~infatuated~~ enthusiastic. The Warriors & Women join the Brother of Abeel & the remaining part that ~~do~~ have not, appear ~~not willing~~ unwilling to oppose him. Abeels object is to take the lead of the Nation himself. He tells the Indians they must come ~~in~~ under the subjection of ~~th~~ his brother as the Great Spirit will order ~~his brother & he will~~ him what to instruct the Indians.

Yours

Your letter of the 15 June was recd, just before I left Buffaloe Creek respecting the Indians infringing the Laws of the United States in taking goods seized under the Revenue Law at Buffaloe Creek. This business I had entered upon before I received your letter, & was happy it came to hand so opportunely. The Indians who were guilty of this transaction have agreed to pay every damage that reasonably arisen and promise very solemnly never to commit a crime of the nature again. I apprehend the business might have been represented to you in a manner more unfavorable to the Indians than what it would have appeared had you known all the circumstances.

The fact was Mrs Thompson a lame Widow Woman who went from the Mohawk River to Upper Cannada has been pedling among the Six Nations for a livelyhood— in the month of May she came to Buffaloe with a quantity of goods. I was there then about to pay over to the Senekas money— She came to me & said the Indians had invited her to bring a few goods to trade with them— that she enquired whether she had a right to trade on this side before she crossd & was willing to pay the duties on her goods if she could finde the officer, that she had not broke her bales &c.

I much hurried with my own business, and told her, I had no instructions respecting trades, if she

kept clear of Indian ground — ~~I told her~~ She came
to me again ~~all~~ with Suffd. Maybee Esqr. who
eventually granted a warrant & took her goods, when
a warm dispute arose — She told Mr. Maybee she
had as good right to trade as he had as both brought
~~the~~ their goods from one place. The traders there
willing to drive her away, & go clear of duties on their
own goods proceeded as you have probably been informed
by Mr Foster, which happened after I came away.
The Indians thinking it was altogether oppression
in the traders thought they might assist their
old friend who was selling low for cash in
hand & committed the outrage as you have
heard — for which they confess to be sorry for
& had they perfectly known the White peoples
laws they would not have attempted.

I have latety conversed with Mr. Elliott
on the subject of a custom house officer being
appointed there in order to put this matter to
an end, and as much will not be done
till next spring we concluded to fix on some
person that I may name to you next
winter that will be suitable to fill the office.

Mr,

Phelps, one of the Commiss.rs on the part of the State of New York who lives in my Neighborhood, has lately suggested to me it is probable it may by & by be brought about to make it consistant with the Great Spirit & Abeel to effect a purchase of the strip of land on Niagara River on which Blk Rock is situate.

Copy of a letter to
H. Dearborne Esqr
Respecting Ind. Affairs
of
Mr. Thompson Esqr
July 6, 1802

Sr

We being appointed agents by your Excellency for h
ing a Treaty with the Seneca Cayuga and Onondaga nat
of Indians for the purchase of Lands in pursuance of the a
entitled "An act for holding a Treaty with the Seneca Na
tion of Indians, establishing a military Post near Lake Erie
and for other purposes." passed March 19th 1802 respectfully
report, that on the 6th of June we arrived at Onondaga &
met the Indians residing on the Reservations, who in
peremptory terms objected to the sale of any part of their
reservation and wished us to pay no attention to that
part of their Nation residing at Grand River; we Ans
wered them that we should make no purchase unless i
was done by Consent of their Nation; We proceeded on to
Buffaloe Creek, and on our arrival at Lake Erie the 16th
about 4 miles from the Seneca Village we sent a Messag
to the Seneca's informing them that we wished to know
when it would be agreeable to them to meet us at their Villag
they returned for Answer that they would be glad to s
us the next day, when we went to the Village and were
Introduced into their council house, being previously
Informed that they did not expect to do any Business tha
day, except the usual ceremony of receiving the Commissio
ers, an Indian called Red Jacket made a speech in the usual
Mode and then informed us that they requested our patienc
for two days to council respecting the sale of their Lands, in
our reply we mentioned that we had come on their partic
ular Invitation and at great Expence to purchase the Lan
which they informed us they wished to sell and that we shou
be at no expence on account of Provisions; as at that season

Year, when fish was Plenty and they could Supply
we had therefore only Provided for ourselves, that it app
extraordinary to us that they had now to council whethe
would sell the land or not, we supposed that there was
-thing more to do than to agree on the price, however as
their wish, we would meet them again in two days, we th
parted and went to our Lodgings. before the two days we
ended they sent another Message requesting our patience f
another day, to this we agreed, and the next day attend
at the village: soon after we arrived in the forenoon the
-dians were called together to their Council house, we expec
soon to be called. but after some time we were informed by s
of their Chiefs that their Council was of greater importance
their business with us. Obeals Brother who they said was
-spired had a message to deliver to the Indians of the differ
Nations from the great Spirit. We tarried there till late in the a
-noon without having any attention paid to us and then
ed some of the Chiefs that we wished they would call on us
morning and let us know the sult of their Councils in respe
to our Business with them. they accordingly met us & informed
that Connudiu Obeals Brother had Conversation with the grea
Spirit who was angry with the Indians for selling so much of thei
Lands as they had done and forbid their selling any more and th
their determination was not to sell. that since the great Spirit ha
Spoken to Conudiu the Indians had left of Drinking Spirits an
were sober, that the message we spoke of was made when they were
drunk and that some of their chiefs and warriors were not prese
they requested we might give them a writing confirming these lands to the
so that they might be their own. this they requested with great earnes
their meaning was as we understood that the State would give

their right of Preemption. In our reply we accused them of insence
Deception, and Falsehood and appealed to Mr Chapin the Sup
intendant who brought the Speach, that they were all Sober
when it was made, that this was the Second Speach they ha
sent for this purpose to the State, besides their application to t
President of the United States to send a Commissioner to atten
this Treaty as the Interpreter Mr Parish now present could te
that the State would not be imposed upon in this manner and
in Case they would not sell they must pay all our expences whi
they might have prevented by giving us timely Notice and th
the Governor would complain of their conduct to the United St
except they made us Satisfaction: we wished them to reconsider
the matter and not expose their Perfidy to the other tribes an
to the White People. Two days after Cornplanter sent a Commit
nominated by himself with a Speach delivered by Red
Jacket who informed us that we should not accuse them
calling us to buy their land and then refusing to sell; for the
had now determined to sell from Stedmans Creek 13 mi
along the River which does not Reach Black Rock by som
miles if we would give them Ten Dollars Pr Acre. and tha
there were other places to build forts besides Black Rock.
they were Answered that this proposition was the same as
their former one in effect, it being only an Excuse for thei
Perfidy and base Conduct they knowing we could not give
a Tenth part of the money and, that, Land adjoining which they had sol
and had been Surveyed and laid out into Lots might be boug
for 8 or 10 Shillings Pr Acre that we should still insist
on their paying our Expences as this was a Denial to Sell
as much as their former refusal. they then wished to Clos

376

the Treaty, to cover up the fire as they called it and put to the Business. In hopes that something yet might be ac plished we mentioned that as they had Business to tran with the Holland Company which would take a day o two it was not best to end the Treaty till that Business wa Finished that Possibly they might still alter their opinions an what would be both to the Honor and Interest of their na That we would go to the falls and return in two Days and se them again. In this time every measure was taken which we Judged expedient to induce them to sell. on our return t sent us word they had not finished their council but would meet us the Next day. when Conudiu made a Speech an began by some Observations on the different situations betwee the White People and the Indians and then mentioned th he had lately conversed with the great Spirit and fowe Angels respecting the Sale of this land that they were ang with the Indians for selling so much as they had done bu he would not be displeased with them if they exchanged Acre for Acre where they found it Convenient and that they wou Exchange this land on the following Conditions: they would r serve to them and their posterity forever the priviledge of Passi the Bridge over Tonawonta free from expence if one should b built there subject to toll and also the right of Crossing the Ferry without Pay. Also the small Islands in the River opposit those lands with the Meadows Yielding hay adjoining the uplan and also two miles along the River, Black Rock being about the Cent extending a Quarter of a mile from the water and for the remain of the land we must give them as many acres to be annexed to Four different Reservations to wit, Buffaloe Allegany Tonaw

And Cattaraugus: They were answered that we had no lands a
joining their reservations which they well knew as we h
never purchased any Land from them, that they did not send to us t
exchange lands but to purchase from them, that we would consent t
their reservations, except as to Black Rock for which reser
they gave no reasons, nor was it better for them than any o
part of the land; that we had already offered them 5000 Dol
and 500 in Goods or money for their woman or for their men
they should choose it, which was more than we had given f
any other lands purchased of Indians, this money they could r
-ceive in cash or on annuity or they might by themselves or so
Friends purchase lands to be annexed to their reservation
but before we were done speaking on this Subject Obeal
rose interrupted and said he perceived we disregarded t
direction of the great Spirit delivered by Conudiu wh
they should abide by & therefore he covered up the Coun
Fire went out of the room and the other Indians follo
-wed, after this we had no other conference on the Subject a
left the place the next day. The Cayugas offered to sell their
lands at 3 Dollars Pr Acre we found there was a difference
between the Chiefs and Warriors in respect to selling, the
Warriors were opposed to it they had been told by people wh
have advantages of their reservations, that their annuity
would cease if they sold the whole, The Onondagas made n
offers of Sale. Having been disappointed in making the
Purchase from the Seneca Nation in which the United
States were Interested we have thought it our Duty to give your
Excellency this particular Detail of our Proceedings and at the same
Time to mention that from a variety of Circumstances w

which came to our Knowledge in the Course of these Transactions that
Indians have been ~~induced~~ influenced not to sell by pe
-rested in having the Carrying and travelling on the west
of the River and in preventing any military post being establishe
Black Rock—

We are respectfully your Excellency
Most Obedient Servants

July 12–1802.

His Excellency George Clinton
Governor of the State of New York.

Ezra L'Hommedieu
Chas. D. Cooper
Oliver Phelps

Report of Commiſsioners
Appd. to hold a Treaty wi
the Seneca Indians
July 12th 1802

At a General Meeting of the Sachems and principal War Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River whose names are hereunto affixed held in the Council House at Fort George on Thursday the Twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred & Two

~~4/1~~ Present

Major Wulff R.A.
Wm. Claus Esq. D.y S.t G.l I.A.
Capt.n Drummond }
Capt.n Delery } R.C.V.
Lieut.ts Forbes — R.A.
" Fraser
" Johnson
" Mathost
Ens.n Boucherville } R.C.V.
" Chenier
Adj.t Crampton

Rev.d Mr. Addison
Robt. Kerr Esq.
Wm. J. Chew Esq. I.D.
David Price — I.D.
Benj.n Fairchild — D.
Alexr. Stewart Esq.
A. McDonell Esq.

It having been Stated by Captain Joseph Brant as the Agent duly nominated and appointed by the said Six Nations for managing their Concerns relative to the Sale of part of their lands upon the Grand River that Richard Beasley Esquire and his Associates Purchasers of Block Number Two had represented to him that it would greatly facilitate the means of enabling them the said Richard Beasley and his Associates to answer the Principal and Interest due by them to the Six Nations (as the Consideration or Purchase Money arising upon the Sale of the said Block) if the entire Mortgage given for Securing the Payment thereof, were released, the Block subdivided and parcelled out into several Smaller Blocks or Parcells, and a Separate Mortgage of each and every Subdivision or Block executed; the said Sachems and principal War Chiefs, after the Premises had been explained to them in the fullest manner, and after having declared that they perfectly understood and comprehended the Same, did and do unanimously hereby agree and determine that the Honorable David William Smith, William Claus Esquire & Alexander Stewart Esquire Trustees of and for the said Six Nations in respect of the said land do release unto the said Richard Beasley & his Associates the original Deed of Mortgage executed by them of the said Block & in the Stead & lieu thereof

do

to take and receive of and from the said Richard Beasley [illegible] for the use of the said Six Nations and their Posterity Separate Mortgages of the Subdivision Blocks or Smaller Tracts or Parcels into which they the said Richard Beasley and his Associates may Judge it adviseable that the said Gross Block be parcelled out and divided.

Captain Brant then laid before the meeting the following Statement of the Account Current between the Six Nations and the said Richard Beasley and his Associates (with respect to the Interest growing out of the Capital or principal Sum due only) as the Same Stood on the first day of February now last past (to wit)

Richard Beasley & his Associates

To the Six Nations of Indians Dr.

For Interest upon £12,863 . 10 being the Sum due for 79,160 Acres of land at 3/3 per Acre from the first of February 1797 to the first of February 1802, being 5 Years at 6 per Cent	£3859:1.1¾

Supra Cr.

By Cash paid at Sundry times	£315:14:8
By do. — do. —	663:11:8¾
By do. as per Receipt —	324:1:1
By do. as per Account of particulars	52:16:0
By Release of 2 years Interest allowed by the Chiefs —	1543:12:5½
By Ballance remaining due —	958:15:2½
New York Currency	£3859:1-1¾

The said Sachems and principal War Chiefs having taken into their Serious and mature Consideration the said Account Current and having examined the Several Items and Entries therein; and the whole having been explained to them in the fullest manner, after having declared that they perfectly understood and comprehended the same did & do hereby unanimously approve thereof as just and true & do accept the same as an Account Stated between the Parties to the period of the date therein mentioned being as aforesaid the first day of February Now last past, and the Ballance then due to the Six Nations by the said Richard Beasley & his Associates being as within Stated Nine Hundred & Fifty Eight Pounds, Fifteen Shillings & two Pence half penny New York Currency. —

In Testimony Whereof the aforesaid Sachems and principal War Chiefs, in behalf of the Body of the said Six Nations have to these Presents, done in Triplicate, set their Hands & affixed their Seals on the day and in the year first above written.

his
[illegible] x Tugarthoga
mark

Jos. Brant

his
[illegible]
mark

[illegible] mark x

Paulus's mark x

his
John x Bears foot
mark

Decoignes' Mark x

Josephs mark x

Captn. Johns mark x

Captn. Benjamins mark x

Longhouse Chiefs mark x

Ayanates mark x

his
Delaware x Aaron
mark

Ayesingh his x mark

Teyoninhokarawen

~~30~~

We do certify that the within Proceedings were had in ou
presence and that the account Current & different Items
were explained to the Sachems & Warriors by the Interpreters —
that they seemed perfectly to understand and comprehend the sam
and acknowledged that they did so — and were perfectly satisfied
therewith and we do also certify that those whose Na
Marks & Seals are hereunto affixed were perfectly sober when th
executed the within — Done at the Council House
Fort George this Twelfth day of August in the year of
Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred & two & in the
Forty Second Year of His Majesty's Reign
Colonel Macdonell the Commanding Officer being prevented
by Indisposition from attending

Geo. Wulff Capt. R.l Ar
Peter Drummond
2d Battn R.
[illegible]
Tho. Jno. Forbes Lieut.
Wm. Fraser L.t 2d B
P. I. Mathiot Lie
Pierre D. Boucherville
Ensn 2d Battn
J. Chenigny E. 2d B
John Christopher

57

A summary Abstract of the Speeches made by the Seneca Chiefs to his Excellency the Governor, and the Commissioner on the part of the United States at the Treaty held at this City for the purchase of Lands on the Niagara River

Albany 18th August 1802

Red Jacket, the principal Orator of the Nation, addressing himself to his Excellency the Governor spoke, in substance, as follows.

(1st Speech)

Brother.

Altho' the matter we have to communicate to you on this Occasion is of a disagreeable and Melancholy nature; yet we hope you will open your Ears to what we shall say, and reflect seriously on the subject

You have doubtless already heard of the murder which has been committed by one of our men, on one of your children; We consider you as the

Father of a great people, commanding extensive territories; and you must necessarily feel interested when any thing happens to any of your people.

Before we were told by your officers that our friend was to be taken, and punished by the laws of your state, we always thought that we were answerable to the United States only under our existing treaties with them. We were always told so by the Commissioners of the President.— Five instances have heretofore happened where the white people have committed murders on our people, and in every instance we have applied to the United States, and not to the States in which the acts were committed, for redress, and we have always received satisfaction, by presents sent to us and particularly to the injured family, but in no instance have they been punished with death. Now therefore, altho it is true that this crime was committed within the Limits of your State, we know of no Treaty with the State by which we are bound to give satisfaction; but we are perfectly willing to treat with the United States, and to give them satisfaction in the same manner we have heretofore received when we were the injured party—

Brother— we have sent on our speech to the President of the United States about this business, and now present you with a copy thereof, and also of our Treaty with them;— being informed however that our friend is to be tried for this crime by this State we have thought proper to speak to you on the subject and we hope you will take it into serious consideration

Brother— we should be ~~very~~ sorry, if our friend was to suffer death for this crime; In the instances which we have mentioned, by which we were the sufferers, the murders were committed in cool blood; but in this instance it was done under intoxication and passion, which differs very much from those committed with deliberation and premeditated design— we hope therefore you will use your influence to settle this business in a peaceable way, and keep the Chain of friendship between us bright.—

Brother

(2nd Speech)

Brother

"You have given us a full explanation of the origin of our connection with the white people and of the nature of your Laws — &c &c — (*here the orator recapitulated what his Excellency the Governor had said to them in reply to the preceding Speech*)

— "But we notwithstanding think it a little strange that our friend should suffer imprisonment under your Laws for a long time before trial when none of the white people have ever been punished for killing our people — Imprisonment to an Indian is worse than death, being accustomed to roam the wilderness at liberty, it is hard for him to be confined in a *Cage house*; and and as in this instance the crime was attended with extenuating circumstances, we are willing to enter into bonds for any reasonable sum to deliver up the prisoner at the time of trial — we think this a reasonable and just request and hope it may be granted. — we would further mention that the prisoner was always a good civil man when sober, and a near relation to the first chief of our nation, as were also some of those Indians formerly killed by the white people. —

August 19th. — 1802.

Red Jacket addressing himself to the Commissioner on the part of the United States, and to his Excellency the Governor, began as follows

(3d Speech)

Brothers

We are now come to renew the business on which your commissioners were some time ago sent to us. It will be unnecessary for us to repeat what we told them in our speeches, as you are doubtless informed of it. We will mention however that one reason why we wished to reserve the spot at Black Rock was because it is the best fishing place on the River — Since that time however shortly after your commissioners went away we held several councils among ourselves and as you wished, very much to purchase this land we agreed at last, notwithstanding all our difficulties to let you have it.—

We propose to sell you the whole tract, with the reservation however of all the Islands; the line to run at the edge of the water, but the use of the river to be free to you— we wish to reserve also the privileges of using the beach to encamp on, and wood to make fires, together with ~~and~~ the uninterrupted use of the river for the purpose of fishing: And likewise the privileges of passing the bridge and Turnpike, when made, free from Tolls and of keeping a ferry across the River — For the whole tract we ask $7500. we think this reasonable, and that in a few years it will refund you much more than this sum: —

Brothers— with respect to this price, you may perhaps think it high, and much more than you have heretofore given for any lands, but you must also acknowledge that this land, from its situation and other circumstances is more valuable than any other land you have purchased—

Brothers— Let us reflect a few years back.

when the white people first came to our country we considered them poor and sold them large tracts of land, by which they became rich; and our land being diminished, it is reasonable that we should now value it higher than formerly. This sum will be but a small thing to you, but we acknowledge it will be considerable to us. our hunting ground being occupied by the white people, it becomes necessary that we should resort to some other means of living.–

Brothers– We desire that, to the two Families which reside, on the land, to assist them in moving off, the presents may be given which were promised by your commissioners– They also proposed to make us presents of $500 Dollars worth of calicoes for our Women, which we expect will be complied with–

Brothers– This being the first Treaty held with you since the close of the war, we hope it may brighten the chain of friendship between us, & last as long as the water runs, and the grass grows.–

Brothers

Brother — we have now opened our minds to you and we are happy of this opportunity to speak ~~to~~ ~~speak~~ to you on this subject personally — we hope the great Spirit will preserve us all in health till we have closed the business. —

August 20th 1802

The Orator addressing himself to his Excellency the Governor, proceeded

(4th Speech)

"Brother"

"The other day we came forward and made known our minds to you about the melancholy affair which has happened amongst us. You told us you would refer the matter to the Judges we were then in hopes that our request would have been granted, to have our friend bailed and set at Liberty till he could be tried, but we are now told that it cannot be done consistant with your Laws, and our request which we considered as a reasonable one, is altogether refused. You may doubtless think your Laws are right, but to us in this case they appear peculiarly hard; we would not however wish you to think that we desire to encourage acts of this kind: far from it, we have uniformly done whatever we could to preserve peace and good order—

Brother—You also told us the other day that we would retain our antient Laws and Customs unimpaired; but we can see no reason, in this instan why we should not be permitted to give satisfaction for this offence in the manner we have heretofore received in the five cases we have mentioned: and as we have no representation in your government, and we know of no treaty by which we are amenable to the State, we consider it extraordinary, that our men should be punished by your Laws

Brother—You have given us an ample explanation of your Laws, but we think it unnecessary to give you an account of our Laws & customs as it would be useless—

Brother — we find that your Judges here are not so humane as your officers among us, there they permitted us to keep ~~him~~ our friend for some time, till the wounds & bruises, he had received in the affray, were healed —

Brother — we mention these things only because we are sorry that our request is refused."

(after a short pause the orator proceeded)

Brother — we came forward with a great deal of confidence, to have our friend bailed, for the reasons before mentioned, but another reason is because we voluntarily delivered him up, when we might easily have helped him to escape; but we despised doing this because it would not have been perfect justice — We had also hopes that, coming down to the great Chief of the nation, we would have succeeded in our request, especially as we were informed by some of your lawyers that in this case the prisoner might be bailed consistant with your laws

Brother — It is needless to say any thing more on this subject - we will therefore drop it, as we suppose you have said all you can - we now proceed to the other business: and although you cannot grant our request, we will not however for that reason refuse to comply with your wishes - and on this subject we desire the commissioner of the United States also, to listen to what we shall say

Brothers - We have agreed to consent to the proposals you have made to us, on condition however that some additional presents be given to some Chiefs which we have lately made - and it is understood that you will grant to our adopted children Jasper Parrish & Horatio Jones ~~each~~ each one mile square -

Brothers - Our business being now concluded and we having come to an understanding on this subject after some considerable time spent therein we hope you will use your influence and write to the magistrates to prevent the white people from abusing and hurting the Indians, as they frequently do without any provocation

Brother – we request one thing more: we wish you to prevent the sale of spirituous Liquors on our own ground as well as on your's – we see the evil consequences of this now before our eyes in the late unhappy affair, and hope it may be prevented.

War Department
September 4th 1802

Sir,

Your Indian talk has been duly recd and considered — It appears evident from the general tenour of Red Jackets talk, that he and the other chiefs had been assembled not so much for the purpose of discussing the subject of the murders, as for that of being made the instrument of invective and indecent abuse against the President of the United States — It would require all the address which you and your associates possess to induce a belief, that the sentiments delivered by red Jacket relative to your being removed from the Agency &c were the result of his own reflections, your zeal while dictating the speech carried you quite out of the Indian track the stile is so different from an Indian talk, that you might as well have made the talk in your own name, as to have given it so thin a covering, about the same time your talk was received, a talk from other Seneca Chiefs and Head men was received by the way of Pittsburgh, in which very different sentiments are expressed as to the place of your residence as an Agent, and your attention to the concerns of the Indians, complaints have been received from several of the six Nations, in which they have uniformly considered the great distance of your place of residence from them as a grievance, and that your private affairs demanded so large a proportion of your time as to prevent your paying due attention to their interest — any uneasiness excited among the Indians by your influence will be easily traced to its proper source, however artfully managed, the preceding observations have resulted from the apparent disposition evinced in the talk alluded to —

When you were last at the seat of Government in a conversation respecting the emoluments of your Agency, you very clearly intimated that the Agency was no object with you and that the emoluments were trifling compared with the trouble and expense to which it subjected you, you did not explicitly say that you wished to be discharged from the duties of the Office, but I was induced to believe that you would have no objection to the measure - as to your politicks I have no recollection of ever hearing what they were, but in your letter and talk you have very unequivocally informed me that you are violently opposed to the present administration, and I should have supposed that the self respect and pride of a Gentleman of your standing would have forbid his continuing in Office under an Administration which he pretended to despise

Your Obed.t Serv.t
H. Dearborn

Gen. Israel Chapin

Gen.l Dearbornes Letter
Sep.r 4th 1802.

671-1936

War Department
Sir, October 18th 1802

A Chief of the Tuscorora Nation of Indians, accompanied by an interpreter has left the Seat of Government for North Carolina for the purpose of making a Sale or cession of the tract of Land claimed by said Nation on the River Roanoke, which was the object of the visit of the deputation the last Season but being unsuccessfull at that time he wishes now to renew the Negotiation. — It is conceived that the authority that he now brings from his nation will be deemed sufficient for authorising the Sale. —

The Hon. Wm R. Davie is Commissioned with full powers to attend the negotiation and give the necessary sanction and consent of the United States to such terms as the Legislature of the State or their Agents and the Chief may agree on consistently

with

196 - 672

with the laws and the Constitution.

It is presumed that General Davie's compensation and expences in attending to the business will be paid by the State of North Carolina.

I have the honor to be
respectfully Your Hble Servt.

H. Dearborn

His Excellency
Benjamin Williams

Nigarie – Tuscarora Village 10th No 1802

My good friend –

According to promise I will send few lines to you to let you know that I and my companion are well – arrived here yesterday morning – three days after our friends left the landing – they have been disappointed with regard of geting provision from this Garison The commanding officer gave them only one days provision – They turn their course ~~&~~ gone to Baffaloe creek, at which place we expect to over~~tak~~take them – from thence they are to go Pris Isle so along the South Side of Lake Erie – am sorry that ~~they~~ I could not see them here, we might gone from here to Grand River – then to river Le French – to St. Clair & Detroit and not go so far around – as Pres-Isle –

John Wautukqnaut is sick – ~~[illegible]~~ who inform me that the prophet & his Prophetess have ~~been very~~ succeed in establishing their religion among these nations – That about 40 of the Senaca nation from Allegany & Baffaloe creek were here – holding a ~~f~~little treaty with the Tuscaroras – and did frustrate in great measure the good design intended for the Tuscaroras in consequence of Cusick & John almost discouraged – ~~I was told~~ I also been inform'd – that Mr. Holmes – has preached – ~~only~~ three times

7602

11089

to the Tuscaroras now since he come & twice to the [illegible] Senacas - That he has [illegible] make his home at fort Erie [illegible] in stead of Indian town - The Tuscaroras ~~d~~ were expect that he would stay among them to teach them constantly - I have seen him at Canadarque just shake hands with him he propose to converse with me the next day - [illegible] and we stay there that night in order to see him but have not seen him —

We renewed our resolutions to go on with good courage trusting the great & good Spirit who can bless us that we may succeed in our great undertaking - [illegible] farewell

Hendrick Aupaumut

Rev. Mr.
J. Sergeant.

Letter of Capt.
Hendrick Aupaumut,
"the last of the
Mohicans" — chief
of the Muh-he-con-
uck tribe.

He signed the U.S.
treaties with the
Six Nations & with
the Oneidas in 1794.
In the latter, he is
described as being
"of the Stockbridge
Indians." The Mohicans
lived with the Stockbridges
Indians on the Oneida
Reservation. See:
"A narrative of an embassy to the
Western Indians [1791] by
Hendrick Aupaumut," in
HSP Mem. II (1827), 61-131.

Genesee ch
Nov 20

~~24 Way~~

Rev.d Mr. 13½ Way

Genesee Genesee
John Sergeant

New Stockbridge

so directly traversing our own part of it. The interests of commerce place the principal object within the constitutional powers and care of Congress; and that it should, incidentally, advance the geographical knowledge of our own continent, cannot but be an additional gratification. The nation claiming the territory, regarding this as a literary pursuit, which it is in the habit of permitting within its dominions, would not be disposed to view it with jealousy, even if the expiring state of its interests there did not render it a matter of indifference. The appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars, "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States," while understood and considered, by the Executive, as giving the legislative sanction, would cover the undertaking from notice, and prevent the obstructions which interested individuals might otherwise, previously, prepare on its way.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 18, 1803.

7th Congress.] No. 103. [2d Session.]

THE TUSCARORAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 21, 1803.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The Tuscarora Indians, having an interest in some lands within the State of North Carolina, asked the superintendence of the Government of the United States over a treaty to be held between them and the State of North Carolina, respecting these lands. William Richardson Davie was appointed a commissioner for this purpose, and a treaty was concluded under his superintendence. This, with his letter on the subject, is now laid before the Senate for their advice and consent, whether it shall be ratified.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 21, 1803.

Articles of a Treaty between the United States of America and the Tuscarora Nation of Indians.

Whereas a large part of the Tuscarora nation of Indians reside at so remote a distance from the state of North Carolina that they are unable to derive any benefit from the lands, the use of which had been granted to the nation by the Legislature of that State, so long as they should occupy and live upon the same:

And whereas the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in directing the use of the said lands, had heretofore permitted certain leases to be made of part thereof, and difficulties have arisen in the payment and receipt of the rents becoming due thereon:

And whereas, for the purpose of preventing any disputes that might arise respecting the future occupancy of said lands, or the direction of the use thereof, and to remove the difficulties aforesaid, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed William Richardson Davie, of North Carolina, commissioner on the part of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid; and the said William Richardson Davie, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, in their own names, and in behalf of the whole Tuscarora nation, have agreed to the following articles, namely:

Article 1. In consideration of the agreement, on the part of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, that they will, by certain acts of the General Assembly of said State, facilitate the collection of the rents due, or to become due, on the leases of said lands heretofore made: And on the condition that an act or acts of the General Assembly of the said State shall be passed, authorizing the said Tuscarora nation, or the chiefs thereof, in behalf of said nation, to lease, on such terms as they may deem proper, the undemised part of the lands allotted to them in the county of Bertie, in the said State, as well as other parts thereof, now under a lease, or leases, for years, so that the term or terms of the leases made of the whole, or any part thereof, may extend to the 12th day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen:

And upon condition, also, that the Legislature of the said State shall, by an act or acts, for that purpose, remove, as far as the same can be done by legislative interposition, any difficulties or disputes that might arise respecting the future occupancy of said lands, either by the Indians of the said tribe or nation of Tuscaroras, or their lessees and assigns, until the said twelfth day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen; and also declare and enact, that the occupancy and possession of the tenants, under the said leases, heretofore confirmed by act or acts of the General Assembly, and such leases as may be made under the act or acts made in pursuance of this treaty, shall be held and deemed, in all cases whatsoever, the occupancy and possession of the said Tuscarora nation, to all intents and purposes, as if they, the said nation, or the Indians thereof, or any of them, actually resided on said lands:

The undersigned chiefs, in their own names, and in behalf of the whole of the Tuscarora nation, hereby stipulate and agree, that, from and after the said twelfth day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, all the right, interest, and claim, of the said nation, or any of the Indians thereof, by act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, or otherwise, to the use, possession, or occupancy, of a certain tract of land, allotted to them by the Legislature of the said State, situated in the county of Bertie, in the State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Quitsnoy swamp, running up the said swamp four hundred and thirty poles, to a scrubby oak, near the head of said swamp, by a great spring; then north ten degrees, east eight hundred and fifty poles, to a persimmon tree, in Roquis swamp, and along the swamp and pocoson, main course north fifty-seven degrees west, two thousand six hundred and forty poles, to a hickory on the east side of the Falling run or Deep creek, and down the various courses of the said run, to Moratlock, or Roanoke river; then down the river to the first station; shall cease and determine, and shall be held and deemed extinguished for ever.

Art. 2. This treaty shall be considered as a final and permanent adjustment and settlement of all differences, disputes, and claims, between the State of North Carolina and the said Tuscarora nation of Indians, as soon as the conditions stipulated in the foregoing article shall be fulfilled on the part of the State of North Carolina, and the treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In witness of all and every thing herein contained, the said William Richardson Davie, and the undersigned chiefs, in behalf of themselves and the Tuscarora nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at the city of Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, on the fourth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

W. R. DAVIE, [L. S.]
And a number of Indians.

Halifax, *February* 3, 1803.

Sir:

The severity of the season, and the badness of the roads, prevented my return from South Carolina to this place, before the 21st of January; and I have delayed forwarding the treaty made with the chiefs of the Tuscarora nation of Indians, until I should receive the act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, to carry the treaty into effect. They are both herewith enclosed, and the commissioners have been appointed by the Governor, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of Assembly.

The agents of the State chose the form of the first article, as you will find it in the treaty, stipulating for the final extinguishment of the Indian claim, in preference to a cession of the lands, on the ground that the Indians had only a kind of usufructuary possession granted to them, so long as they should live upon the same; and that the legal title was, and had always been, in the State; they were substantially the same in effect, and it seems a matter of no moment to the Government of the United States, which mode was preferred.

By your letter of the 28th of December, 1801, I was informed that the President approved of the arrangement I had made in the business of the Tuscarora lands. I am happy that the benevolent views of the Government, with respect to this nation of Indians, are now completely effected; they will dispose of their lands at their real value, and a little time will also operate an extinguishment of their claim, without any expense to the State or the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. R. DAVIE.

An act for the relief of the Tuscarora nation of Indians.

Whereas the Indians composing the Tuscarora nation, have, by their chief, Sacarusa, and others, regularly deputed and authorized, requested the concurrence of the General Assembly of the State, to enable them to lease or demise, for a number of years, the residue of their lands, situate in the county of Bertie, in such manner that the whole of the leases on said land shall terminate at the same period:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said chief, Sacarusa, Longboard, and Samuel Smith, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby, authorized to lease and to farm let the undemised residue of the lands alotted to the Tuscarora nation, in Bertie county, for a term of years, that shall expire and end when the lease made by the Tuscarora nation to Robert Jones and others, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, shall end and expire; and, also, to extend the term or terms of the leases already made or granted for a shorter term, to a term or terms which shall expire at the same time with the said lease, made in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, in such parcels, and on such rents and conditions, as may be approved by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act, and which may best promote the interest and convenience of the said Indian nation.

And whereas some difficulties have arisen, respecting the receipt and payment of the rents, on some of the present leases,

Be it further enacted, That the said chiefs, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such alterations, by covenant and agreement, respecting the payment and receipt of any of the rents due, or that may become due, on any of the existing leases, as the commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act, or a majority of them, shall approve.

Whereas the said Indian chiefs are ignorant of the usual forms of business, and may want advice and assistance, in transacting the business respecting their lands: For remedy whereof, and to prevent their being injured,

Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall appoint three commissioners, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect; and no lease, grant, demise, covenant, or agreement, made by said Indian chiefs, as aforesaid, respecting said lands, or the rents thereof, shall be good or valid in law, unless the same shall be approved by said commissioners, or a majority of them; and such approbation shall be expressed in writing, and annexed or endorsed on such lease, covenant, or agreement, and registered in the Register's office of the county of Bertie, together with said lease or agreement; and the said commissioners shall receive the sum of twenty-five shillings per day, for their compensation and expenses, to be paid out of the moneys received by the said chiefs, on leasing said lands.

And be it further enacted, That the occupancy and possession of the tenants, under the said leases, heretofore confirmed by act or acts of the General Assembly, and such leases as may be made under this act, shall be held and deemed, in all cases whatsoever, the occupancy and possession of the said Tuscarora nation, to all intents and purposes, as if the said nation, or the Indians thereof, or any of them, actually resided on said lands.

Whereas the said chiefs, Sacarusa, Longboard, and Samuel Smith, being duly and fully authorized and empowered by the said Tuscarora nation, have consented that the Indian claim, to the use, possession, and occupancy of said land, shall cease and be extinguished, when the said lease, made in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, to Robert Jones and others, shall expire,

Be it enacted, That, from and after the twelfth day of July, which shall be in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the whole of the lands alotted to the said Tuscarora Indians, by an act of the General Assembly, passed at Newbern, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, shall revert to, and become the property of, the State, and the Indian claim thereto shall, from that time, be held and deemed forever extinguished.

And be it further enacted, That, after the said lands shall revert to the State, if the same, or any part thereof, shall be vacant, the same shall not be liable to the entry or entries of any person or persons, without an express act of the Legislature to that effect: *Provided, always*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make any entry or entries on the said lands, after the passing of this act: *Provided, always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to affect the title of any individual: *Provided, nevertheless*, That no lot or parcel of lands laid off under the direction of said commissioners, shall exceed two hundred acres. *And provided further*, That no lease shall be made, but by public auction, of which due notice shall be given in the Halifax and Edenton newspapers.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, the sixteenth day of December, Anno Domini 1802.

JO. RIDDICK, *S. S.*
S. CABARRUS, *S. H. C.*

State of North Carolina:

Secretary's Office, *6th January*, 1803.

This certifies that the aforegoing act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of the Tuscarora nation of Indians," is a true copy, taken from the original, deposited in this office.

Given under my hand, at Raleigh, the date aforesaid.

WILL. WHITE, *Secretary.*

To the Cornplanter, the Stinking fish And Cachgewashe.

Brothers! –

I have received your letter of January 18th and observe the dissatisfaction you express at the sale of lands made by your nation to the State of New York. It was the act of your nation, which the United States would not pretend to control; they had no interest in it; yet they sent a commissioner to watch over your interests, and to see that you understood the transaction, and gave free consent to it. The determination you express to sell no more of your land is perfectly agreeable to me; as our wish is that you remain in a situation to support yourselves happily and plentifully.

But brothers! when you consider the diminution of the game on your lands, you must be sensible that you cannot feed and clothe yourselves but by working your lands more and manufacturing clothes for yourselves. In this way the land you hold will abundantly maintain you from generation to generation.

Your leaving off the use of spiritous liquors is a wise measure and will leave you much more capable of taking care of yourselves.

With respect to the lands on the Allegany river which you wish to have given to the Handsome lake, I am not informed whether the right to them has been purchased from you by Pensylvania, in which case they belong to that state and are not subject to our gift, or whether they still belong to your Nation, in which case they can give them themselves to the Handsome lake as they please.

I am very glad you are pleased with your new agent, and hope he will continue to give you satisfaction.

Accept Brothers my best wishes for your health and happiness.

Thos. Jefferson

State of North Carolina 69
Raleigh 10th January 1803

Sir

In conformity to an Act of the last Session of the General Assembly, intitled "An Act for the relief of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians" I have appointed you one of the Commissioners, contemplated by that Act, a Commission to that effect is herewith enclosed.

You will please to signify to me as early as possible, your Acceptance or non acceptance, of said Appointment as it becomes my duty to appoint another Commissioner in case you decline

You have herewith enclosed an Authenticated Copy of the Law under which you are to act, Col. John M. Binford, & Jeremiah Slade Esquire of Martin County are the two other Commissioners to act with you.

I have the honor to be,
with much respect
Your Obt Servt

ovett Burges Esquire

J. Turner

(A Similar Letter to Col. John M. Binford & Jere. Slade Esqr.)

His Excellency George Clinton Esquire
Governor of the State of New York &c

The Agents appointed to obtain a ratification of the provisional agreement entered into on the 5th March 1802 between the People of the State of New York and the Oneida Nation of Indians respectfully report

That they have attended a Treaty held at Oneida in June last and obtained a ratification of ſaid provisional agreement, executed by the agent for that purpoſe appointed on the part of the United States as well as by ſaid Nation of Indians and have deposited the ſame in the Office of the Secretary of this State.

That they proposed at ſaid Treaty to make ſtipulations for a grant in favor of Lewis Denney Lewis Denney Junr. Martin Denney and Jonathan Denney, pursuant to a clause in the Act entitled "An Act relative to the unappropriated Lands of this State to prevent intrusions and for other purposes" passed the 5th April 1802, but the Indians refused to accede to the proposal —

That they have agreeably to His Excellency's Instruction procured a Loan from the Bank of Albany of $1400 for defraying the Expenses of the Treaty and paying the ſtipulated ſums to the Indians, which including the Interest on the

Money

3 Money loaned amount to $1488.4

It is proper to report also that the Ind
in council at the Treaty desired it to be com
nicated to the Legislature as their request
that Obstructions to the passage of Salmon
up the Oswego River may be prevented an
that their People may be exempted from
the obligation of paying Toll when travel
ling on the Turnpike Roads

All which is respectfully submitt

Simeon DeWi
Ezra L'Hommedieu

Albany
13 Jany 1802

Report of the Agents
to treat with the Oneida
Indians
1802

37

Halifax, 15th January 1803.

Sir,

I hasten to acknowledge your favor of the 10th Instant accompanying a Commission for me, under the "Act for the relief of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians. — I am so circumstanced at present that I cannot possibly act under the Commission you have been pleased to honor me with.

With great respect
I am your most Obt
humble Servant
L. Burges

His Excellency
James Turner Esqr.

No. Ampton 23d January 1803.

Sir

Your favor of the tenth instant come to hand yesterday: I hasten to inform you, agreeable to request, that in honor to the appointment, I accept the Commission, for carrying into effect, the Law for the relief of the Tuscarora Indians. I return you my thanks, for the great confidence, you have reposed in me.

I am with due respect
Your most Obt

Jno. M. Binford

His Excellency
James Turner Esquire

39

Williamston February 1st 1803.

Sir,

I was this day honoured by the receipt of your polite Letter of the 10th Ulto mentioning that you had appointed me one of the Commiſsioners contemplated by the Act paſsed last Seſsion of the General Aſsembly "entitled an Act for the relief of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians" and a Commiſsion to that effect.

There is no doubt but by accepting the Commiſsion with which you have been pleased to honour me, I ſhall draw on myself ſome trouble and inconvenience— But feeling as I do an interest for the Indians, and a regard for your choice, I have ventured to accept ſaid appointment flattering myself that the buſineſs tho' troublesome, will require no great ſhare of abilities, and that ſhould I be in this deceived, the abilities of the worthy Gentlemen with whom you have been pleased to aſsociate, will be fully equal.

I have the honor to be,
With much respect & esteem
Your most Obt. hble Servt.
J. Slade.

His Excellency
James Turner Esquire,

To the Honorable the Legislature of the state of New York in Senate and Assembly convened —

The petition of Lewis Denney — Lewis Denney Junior — Martin Denney and Jonathan Denney, Oneida Indians

Humbly Sheweth — That whereas your petitioners have for a considerable number of years been settled at a place called Canaseraga within the late Oneida reservation, where they were possessed of comfortable habitations and improvements — But the chiefs of their tribe having since ceded the land on which their habitations & improvements were situate, to the state of New York — and the said State having vended the same to other individuals, your petitioners have for some time past resided thereon as tenants at will — But having become tired of holding property on so precarious a tenure, they lately commenced a new settlement on the North side of the Genesee road — on lands then within the remaining Oneida Reservation — on which your petitioners have effected a clearing of eight or ten acres — and have there collected boards & other materials for erecting a comfortable dwelling house — which they proposed building in this spring — but being informed that the chiefs of the Oneida nation have also lately ceded to this State the lands on the North side of the Genesee road including the said clearing — your petitioners are obliged to desist from further improvement & cultivation till the pleasure of your honorable body can be known —

And whereas your petitioners from long acquaintance with numbers of the white inhabitants in this western country have become attached to their customs, & pleased with the arts of civilization — and being desirous to relinquish a savage life & to live after the manner of the white inhabitants of this state and perceiving moreover that the tribe to which they now

CHS

belong - are by little and little relinquishing all their reserved land - by which means they will soon be entirely destitute - & your petitioners being desirous of retaining to themselves & their children a small proportion of the lands that have descended to them from time immemorial - We therefore humbly & earnestly intreat your Honorable body to grant to them & to their heirs forever as tenants in common a tract of land containing six hundred & forty acres, situate on the north side of the Genesee road beginning at the west side of the land said to have been granted to Minerd Whipple and from thence running so far west & north as to include the above number of acres - which tract when subdivided amongst your petitioners, will make each one a farm of one hundred and sixty acres - And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c -

Genesee Road -
March - 13th 1802 -

Luis his x mark Denny
Luis his x mark Denny Junr
Mertines his x mark Denny
Jonathan Denny

CHJ

We the subscribers do hereby certify that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition, are true – and the petitioners, being very friendly respectable indians – we desire the Honorable Legis=lature to comply with their petition — March 13th 1802 –

John G. Moyer
Sylvanus Smalley
Mynr Wimpel
Calvin Young
Samuel Frisbie

Abrm Van Eps
Isaac Jones
Saml Laird
John Post
Cornth Waldron

The petition of
Lewis Denning &
others

In Senate March 20. 1802

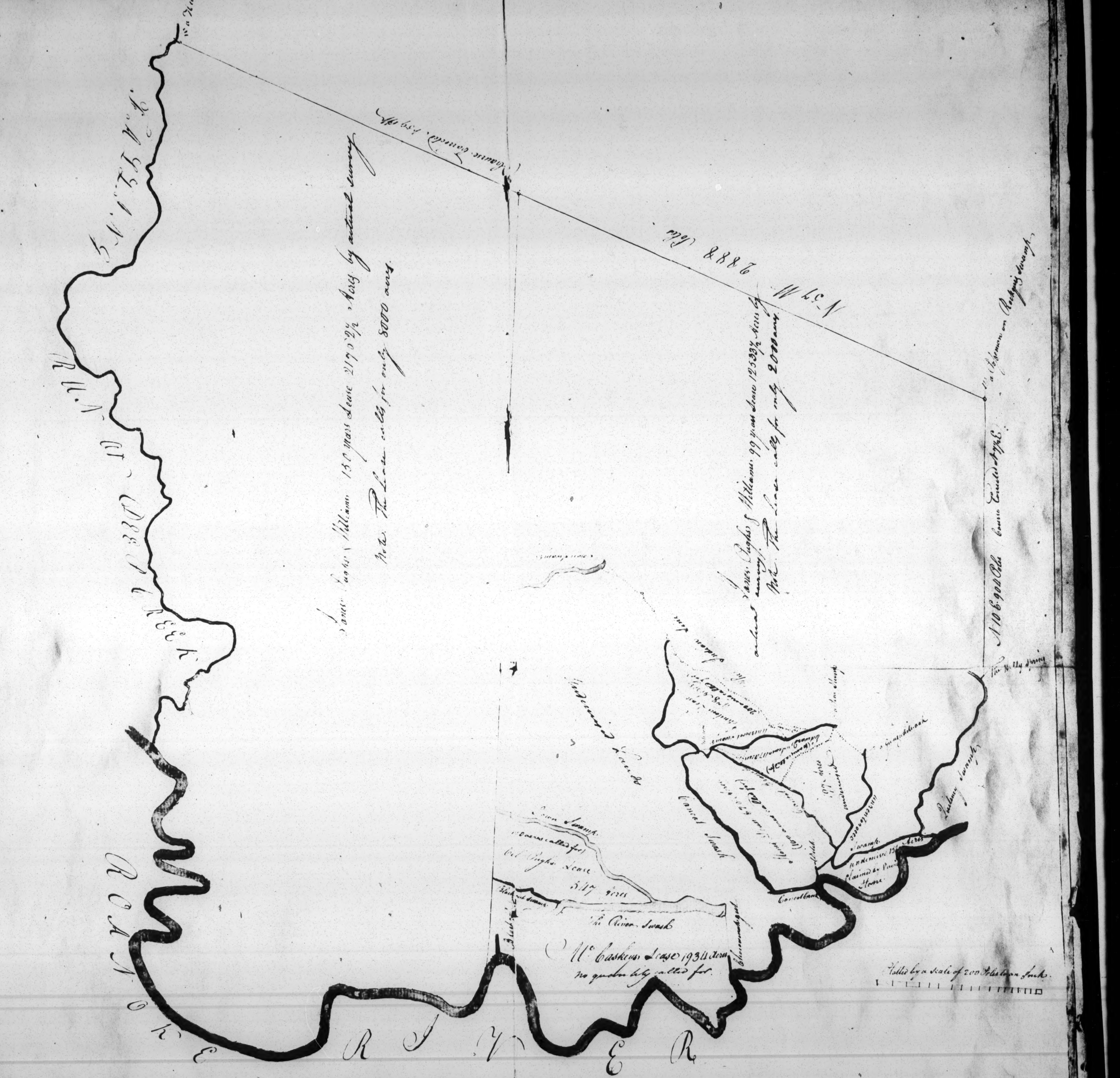
Mr. L'Hommedieu
Mr. Mathews
Mr. Sanger

report accepted 25th March
1802

e J

✓

AYER
N.-A.
234



ROANOKE RIVER
N 57 W 2888 Poles
Jones Pughs & Williams 130 years Lease 21702½ Acres by actual survey
Note The Lease calls for only 8000 acres
Jones Pughs & Williams 99 years Lease 12533¾ Acres by actual survey
Note The Lease calls for only 2000 acres
N 10 E 904 Poles
Quitsney Swamp
Canal Swash
Col Pughs Lease 547 Acres
The River Swash
McCaskeys Lease 1934 Acres
no quantity called for
Plotted by a scale of 200 Poles to an Inch

State of North Carolina } The above is a Correct Plan of the Lands allotted to the Tuscarora Nation of Indians, the bounds of which are expressed in an Act of the General Assembly of the
Bertie County } State aforesaid Passed in the year of 1748, and which are as follows, viz Begining on Roanoak River at the Mouth of Quitsney Swamp, thence up the various Courses of the said Swamp to an oak near the Head, at the great spring, thence N 10 E 904 Poles to a Poseman on Rockquis swamp thence N 57 W 2888 Poles to a Hickory at the head of Falling Run or Deep Creek, thence down the various Courses of said Creek to Roanoak River, thence down the River to the first Station, Containing Forty one Thousand, one hundred & thirteen Acres The Subdivisions Represent the Several Leases which appeares to have been obtained & claimed from the said Indians, Subsequent to the 12 day of July 1755 & Prior to the first day of December 1777 as well as the undemised residue, which was, in Pursuance of an Act of the General assembly of the State aforesaid, Leased on the 9th & 10th days of Instant. Certified under my Hand this 17th of June 1803.

W. H. Boyce Surveyor

The above plan and surveys were made under our immediate inspection and are correct 17th June 1803.

J. Slade
William Hawkins } Commissioners for the Tuscarora Indians

Indian Woods,
Sir, Bertie County 20th June 1803.

We arrived at this place on the 6th of April and entered on the duties of our appointment. Since that period we have caused the lands allotted to the Tuscorora nation of Indians and all the Leases which have been obtained from the said Indians, subsequent to the year 1766 and prior to the 1st of December 1777 to be surveyed.

As we had good reasons to believe that all those Leases contained many more acres in their bounds than called for, and as all of them except that confirmed to Robert Jones, William Williams and Thomas Pugh for 150 Years, were, if the authorised Chiefs deemed it advisable, to be extended, our object for adopting this plan was not only to ascertain with precision the quantity of undemised Lands, but also the exact number of acres in each Lease, in order that the Indians if they did extend might receive compensation for every acre which would be their Property at the expiration of 99 Years from the dates of the several leases.

The number of acres in the whole tract, in each Lease with the names of the Leases and the quantity called for in their respective Leases, are marked in the plan which accompanies this.

The undemised residue amounts to 3411 acres, of which we have leased 2916½ for $20966-6. of which we have received $3741-51. for the balance we have taken Bonds with good and sufficient securities, of which $15724-65 are to be paid by three annual instalments, the residue Vizt $1500 on the 15th day of June 1807. the balance of the undemised Lands is held as being within the bounds of David Stone's, Johnston's and McCaskey's Leases.

We have extended but one Lease, containing 117 acres, for which we received $180.17. prompt payment. We have not commuted the rents arising from any of the Leases or settled the arrearages of rents nor could we have acceded to any of the Propositions of the Leasees without doing injustice to the Indians.

After defraying all the expences of surveying the lands, refunding money which the Chiefs Sacareesa and Longboard had borrowed, paying some accounts, furnishing money to purchase horses, carts &c and for the expenditures of the Chiefs and their charges on the road, we have sent to be deposited in the Bank of Norfolk $2000 for which they are to receive a check on the Bank of Columbia which is to be delivered to the Secretary at War.

The bonds they have placed in the hands of Mr. Slade their Attorney for collection. The money when received to be subject to the direction of the Secretary at War.

We deem it unnecessary to make remarks on the unfairness of any of the leases, or on the unjust claim set up by David Stone Esquire, to a part of the undemised Lands, as we expect that the validity of them will be ascertained by a judicial determination.

We are with consideration
Your Excellency's most
Obt. & humbl. Servants
J. Slade
William Hawkins

His Excellency
James Turner Esquire.

py/l.

Council Chamber 24th June 1803.

Present

The Hon^ble Mr. Chief Justice Allcock,
Hon^ble Peter Russell, Aeneas Shaw
and John McGill Esquires.

To His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

May it please your Excellency,

Your Excellency having been pleased by Order dated the 14th day of this Instant June to refer it to the Council to state under what Authority and what Regulations certain Grants of Lands upon the Grand River heretofore set apart by General Haldimand for the Mohawk or Five Nation Indians and their Posterity, were made, and what was the Specific Number of Acres contained in such Grants and also to particularize the present Situation of those Indians with respect to such Lands and the trusts that had been created or raised relative to them, And whether in the Opinion of the Board such Trusts were warranted by any and what particular Authority, with the dates and times at which all such Transactions respectively took place — And to point out what Measures they would under all Circumstances advise to be pursued as best Calculated to rescue the Executive Government, under whose Authority this busineſs had been transacted and the Trustees (who had been interposed for the Security and protection of these Indian Nations) from that Imputation of groſs Neglect of Duty with which they were charged — And the Board having maturely deliberated on the several Subject Matters of such Reference agreed to report to your Excellency That they do not find any particular Authority which preceded any of the Grants of these Lands, but in a letter (No. 6) dated the 4th November 1797 of His Grace the Duke of Portland, to Mr. President Ruſsell it is stated that this transaction had been laid before His Majesty, But no Specific Approbation is expreſsed in such letter, tho' the Board conceives that an Acquiescence may be inferred from the general tenor of His Grace's Observations on this busineſs, And the Board begs leave to State to your Excellency that they were not able to discover that the beforementioned Grants of Lands, in trust for the five Nations, were in any manner Warranted by any Authority whatsoever, except that above Stated — The Board also further with respect States to your Excellency that the Grants before stated comprised five different Blocks of Land, to the five undermentioned Persons viz., Block No. 1, to Philip Stedman — No. 2, to Richard Beasley Esqr., James Willson and John Baptist Rouſseau — No. 3, William Wallace — No. 5, William Jarvis Esqr. — No. 6, Benjamin Canby — that Block No. 1 contained 94,305 Acres — No. 2 contained 94,012 Acres — No. 3, 86,078 Acres — No. 5, 30,800 Acres — No. 6, 19,000 Acres — That these Grants all respectively bear date the fifth day of February 1798.

That the Executive Government of that day as appears to the Board, had had it in Contemplation, to Grant Block No. 4 consisting of 28,512 Acres, but owing to some Circumstances which did not distinctly appear to the Board, no Grant of the last mentioned Block was ever made.

And the Board further begs leave to State to your Excellency that all these several Grants were made absolutely to the parties above Named and their Heirs and Afsigns, without annexing any trust to the operative part of such Grant, but in each of the above mentioned five separate Grants there is contained a recital, that the Blocks had been Sold to the respective Grantees, and that such Grantees had Secured or given Security for the Payment of different Sums of Money (mentioned, as the Consideration of such several Grants) to David William Smith, Captain William Claus and Alexander Stuart Esq.^rs in trust for the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mohawk or five Nations, as an Equivalent for these Lands which they then had Surrendered or relinquished to His Majesty, preparatory to and in Contemplation of the beforementioned Grants for the purpose of obtaining by way of annuity a certain and permanent means of Support by Sale of these Lands which the Grants

State had become useleſs to the said Indians as Hunting grounds.

The Board further respectfully State to your Excellency that they find that altho' these several Grants recite as before stated that such Securities had been given, yet that in fact, one such Security only was given, vizt. upon Block No. 2, by the said Richard Beasley, James Willson and John Baptist Rouſseau who on the 10th day of May in the said year 1798, Executed a Mortgage to the said David William Smith, Captain William Claus and Alexander Stuart of the said last mentioned Block for Securing the payment of the Sum of £8887 Provincial Currency, which was the Consideration for such Block, which Principal Sum was by the terms of the said Mortgage made payable on the first day of April 1898, with Interest Annually for the same, pursuant to the terms and Conditions of a certain Bond of the same date with the beforementioned Mortgage, by which Bond it was Stipulated, that such Interest should be after the rate of six per

Cent per Annum, and should be paid Yearly to the said Trustees for the use of the said Indians, on the 1st day of April at Newark (Niagara) in this Province. That it appears to the Board, that a Sum of Six hundred pounds and a fraction, and that Sum only, has been paid on account of the Interest upon this Mortgage and Bond, and that the remainder of such Interest is now in arrear and due from the said Richard Beasley, James Willson and John Baptist Rouſseau to the before mentioned Trustees.

The Board also begs leave to observe that the beforementioned Sum of Six hundred Pounds, was as Captain Claus states, and as the Board fully believes, faithfully distributed among the Five Nations.

That with respect to the Block before Stated to be granted to Benjamin Canby, no Security whatever has been given on that Block, or any Bond given by Canby for Securing either the Principal or Interest agreed to be given for the same, altho' the said Benjamin

Canby has obtained the poſseſsion of Letters Patent for such Block and the Board begs leave to state to your Excellency, that after the fullest Investigation of the last mentioned circumstance, they have not been able to discover, with any degree of accuracy, by what undue means Canby had obtained his Grant without giving the Security Stipulated for — But the Board conceives, that if Canby could be interrogated upon his Oath, he would be obliged to confeſs, that he obtained it from the Secretary's Office (where it had been deposited by the Order of the then Executive Government) by some false representation made by him to the Secretary, Mr. Jarvis.

That with respect to Block No. 1, Granted to Philip Stedman, the Board has received Information that some time after the date of that Grant Stedman died in Prison in the United States altogether Insolvent, as far as appears to the Board, without ever having given any Security for payment of the Purchase money Stipulated for said Block No. 1, or done any Act whatsoever towards carrying into Execution the Contract he had entered into for the same – And as far as the Board has been able to discover, Stedman has not left any Heir or Representative, on whom any Property has devolved, in respect of which such Heir or Representative could be compelled to carry Stedman's agreement into Execution.

That with respect to Blocks No. 3 and 5, Granted as before Stated to William Wallace, and William Jarvis Esqr., the Board finds, that no Act whatever has been done either by Wallace or Jarvis towards carrying their respective Contracts into Execution, nor have either of them entered into any Security whatever, for the Purchase Money agreed upon for these Blocks, And the Board does not conceive, that if they were now to give such Securities, either of them are of ability to pay the Arrear of Interest that has accrued or that would in future accrue thereon.

That with respect to the two last mentioned Grants and also that to Stedman, they all remain in the Hands of the Executive Government.

The Board further begs leave respectfully to suggest to your Excellency, that after the most deliberate Consultation on this Subject, they have unanimously agreed to State as their Opinion, that it is the duty of the Trustees forthwith to put the Bond Entered into by Beasley, Willson and Rouſseau, in Suit against them and by all legal ways and means in their power to enforce Payment of the very large arrear of Interest due thereon. — And if they can recover it, to apply it, to the use of the Five Nations, in performance of the Conditions specified in the before Stated Bond and Mortgage — But the Board conceives that no Costs or Expences incurred in such Suit can be brought in as a charge against Government.

The Board also Conceives, that it is likewise the duty of the Trustees to institute such Suits or proceedings as they may be advised shall be proper against Canby, for the purpose of compelling him, now to enter into and give that Security, which he ought to have given before he obtained his Grant, (and which indeed His Grant recites that he had given) and also, to compel payment of that Arrear of Interest which would have been due, if Canby had Executed his Securities at the time he ought to have done. — And if the last mentioned Arrears can be recovered, the Board with deference suggest to your Excellency, that it will be the Duty of the Trustees, to apply this Money for the use of the Indians, in Conformity to the promises and Engagements made them by the Executive Government when they surrendered these Lands for the purposes before Stated.

That with respect to Block No. 1, sold to Stedman, a Proposition has been made to the Board by Elisha Welles, stating that he is desirous of becoming a Purchaser of that Block upon the terms agreed upon by Stedman, namely the Securing the annual payment of Interest at Six per Cent on the Sum of £8841, by Mortgage of the Property, and by a joint Bond from himself and two others of respectability and fortune, who will become bound, for the performance of the Engagements he offers to enter into, for the punctual Payment of the Annual Interest of this Sum, which proposition the Board humbly Conceives, it would be advisable that under all circumstances the present Executive Government should acquiesce in — But the Board at the same time conceives, that Mr. Welles should procure from the Heirs of Stedman, a release or surrender of all Pretence of right or Claim to said Block No. 1, under the said beforementioned Grant and which Mr. Welles has stated to the Board he believes he shall be able to obtain.

That with respect to Blocks No. 3 and 5, before stated to have been Granted to Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Wallace the Board respectfully recommends that these two Persons be called upon, either forthwith to give the proper Securities and to pay the Arrears of Interest which would have accrued due, if they had Entered into those Securities as they ought to have done when their Grants were dated, or to relinquish and give up all future pretence or Claim to these Block but as it is conceived, that owing to thei Inability to pay, they would gladly embrac any opportunity of being released from the Contracts. The Board advises, that it shoul be recommended to the Indians to Instruct their Trustees, to accept of Surrenders for the two last mentioned Grants from Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Wallace, as being the best System that can be adapted under present Circumstances, And the Board also Conceive it should be explained to the Indians that with reference not only to Mr. Jarvis and M Wallace, so far as concerns their responsibility but also that of the other three Purchasers bef Named, the Contracts were not entered into by the Executive Government, but by Capt Brant, the Agent of the said Five Nation Ind

That if your Excellency should confi the above recommendations, and the Indian should Instruct their Trustees to accept of Releases from Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Wallace that the Indians should be told that th

Governm

Government would give up the Surrender which Captain Brant executed of these two Blocks, and place them in the same Situation as before Captain Brants Surrender of them —

In the mean time, the Board recommends that the Grants to Stedman, Jarvis and Wallace be all impounded in the Council Office till further Orders.

By the Order of the Board
(Signed) H: Allcock
Chairman

Approved (Signed) P: Hunter
Lt. Govr.

Report upon Grand
River Lands.

24 june 1803

278

Canandaigua Augt. 27 1803

Sir

I received two letters from Mr Hagner in your absence — the first stating that the 2000 Drs in goods charged & credited in my acct. needed further proof of their having been delivered &c. A short time after I had forwarded my acct. on a re-examination I found I had inserted that charge & credit needlessly, as the goods was recd by Inds & wrote immediately to you mentioning the mistake & also the £20 Drs charged by Ben Barton to be deducted the County having provided for the payt. of it which was unknown to me at the time of sending my acct.

In Mr Hagners second letter he states further proof is necessary respecting the payment of the £40 annuity to the Stockbridge Inds. the money was only paid over to them on my return home in the usual way.

The Revd. John Sergeant Missionary
to the Stockbridge Indians, to whom the
money was ordered to be paid by me, had
ordered Mr Hendks in the Neighbourhood
of him to receive it from me, I paid
it to Hendks & took his receipt Hendks
pd it to Mr Sergeant & took his. I
have once call for it myself & Hendks
was absent — I have sent for it & some
accident has always happened that it
has not been recd. by me. Mr Sergt
was at my house a few days ago
& engaged particularly to send it as
soon as he returned stating at the
same time the money was duly
recd. from me & lamented very
much that the money since my
agency was not allowed. I believe
the Secy at War started a new idea
that the Stockbridge Indns. did not
belong to the Six Nations. Col. Pickering
attended the treaty with the Six Nat.
& Hendrick as principal of the
Stockbridge Ind. signed the treaty

& as this tribe were more advanced in civilizatn Col. Pick.g made the stipulation with this tribe to pay them their share in money to enable them better to succeed in farming &c &c

I hope soon to be able to procure & forward the necessary voucher — I feel much obliged for the enquiries you have made of me & hope I shall be fully able to give you every satisfaction.

I am

Sir very truly with
respect your Obt
Servt

I Chapin

13 14 inches

At a Council held at the Niagara 18 Feby 1804.

Present

Captain Brant and the Principal Chiefs of the Six Nations from the Grand River; after the usual ceremonies they addreſsed Capt Claus as follows.

Brother. It has always been customary with the Chiefs of the Six Nations when any busineſs of consequence has been transacted by them to take the earliest opportunity of explaining the same to the Kings Agent at his Council fire.

Brother. We have therefore to inform you that about the 5th Instant at a time when the Chiefs were all aſsembled according to annual custom at their Council fire we had the misfortune to loose a principal Chief of the Mohawks, Aron Hill, son of the late Capt. David, with which you have already been made acquainted, by this accident the Council was retarded as the Chiefs repaired to the Mohawk village to aſsist at his funeral The Chiefs being thus aſsembled it was proposed to hold the Council at that village by the Cayugas who then repeated our ancient agreements from the time the Confederacy was first formed and recapitulated the usages of our Forefathers.

Brother, At the time we first settled on the Grand River it was agreed that the place called the Long House should thenceforth be considered as the place of annual meeting for the consideration of public busineſs, therefore the Council having been at this time removed was in consequence of the accident mentioned and is not to be considered as an innovation of our ancient customs

Brother, The Council then met in the usual form and the intention of it is that if any thing of importance had occurred in the preceeding year or since the last annual meeting it is to be laid before the Chiefs for their deliberation in order that if any thing wrong had happened or abuses crept in, they might be rectified, it is also expected that the Chiefs or any of them will there explain to the Council whatever may have come to their knowledge.

Brother. The Chief Women also informed the Council, that they were sorry for having proceeded so far last Fall as to address you against the sale of spirituous liquors without the advice or concurrence of the Chiefs, they now request the Chiefs to prevent the abuse of it by the Warriors but do not wish to interfere farther

Brother The Sachems then recapitulated the principal transactions that have happened since our first settlement upon the Grand River and unanimously confirmed whatever has been publicly done to the present day whether it regards the sales or leases of Lands or any other business, we do not deny that disputes and diversity of opinion have heretofore existed amongst us but these have been adjusted in the most solemn manner

Brother As many of our children are receiving the benefit of some education and being desirous of transmitting our public transactions to posterity we wish these documents may be recorded for their benefit, we hope this will meet your approbation and request your opinion upon this subject.

Brother. We had proceeded thus far when the Council adjourned to the next morning. in the interim a St Regis Indian who lives with the Cayugas with 3 or 4 of that nation endeavoured to obstruct our proceedings by telling them, if the foregoing mode was adopted, we would all become like the Whites, it appeared he had been advised to oppose us; The Sachems however continued firm to their resolutions which the most of them signed.

Brother At the time when we received our lands on the Grand River from General Haldimand by His Majesty's orders I suggested to his Excellency the propriety of some white families being settled amongst the Indians as an example to them in farming making roads &c, his Excellency acquiesced and some who had served with us and other Loyal subjects were accordingly settled. they have since made valuable improvements without opposition from any person, we therefore think it hard, that it is reported they will loose their property, what we have done for them is as valid as any other business.

Brother. I am sorry to add that a great deal of blame hasbeen attempted to be thrown upon me for what I have done for the Six Nations respecting the sale of Lands and other public business by their consent; — In order to shew whether I deserve the imputations I mean to bring forward a statement of what I have done, and if it is found I have acted faithfully, I expect to be paid for my trouble as I have been four times to Quebec upon my own expence and once to England for their service also to Philadelphia and once to New England upon their business.

Brother. With this bunch of Wampum we confirm our words, according to ancient custom and which also implies that we expect an answer to the different subjects stated in our speech.

and you will again meet at the Long House as usual.

Brethren No doubt it is very wise and politic to meet and have all matters relating to your public concerns laid before your Sachems, that they may deliberate and rectify any improprieties or irregularities that may have crept into your ancient customs and manners. I have always understood from some of my friends the Old Chiefs, that your ancient customs were your best and what kept you united in consequence of which it has always been my advice both in public and private to adhere to them.

Brethren Every thing is in a train just now respecting your lands that can be, to accomplish the wish of the King your Great Father, which is that you should derive some benefit from the Sales.

Brethren It is with much satisfaction that I understand that your children are improving in education, but with respect to you recording all your public transactions it strikes me that it will be attended at this day with much difficulty and error, and as you have asked me my opinion, whether it would not be better, that these documents should remain on record, for the benefit of your posterity. I can only say, that it has since ever I have had the honour to fill a situation in the Indian Department been my constant advice to adhere to your ancient customs, the Six Nations to my knowledge have exerted themselves to keep up those customs. I should therefore contradict what I have constantly recommended, if I was to say that all transactions between Indian and Indian should be signed by the parties. I do not

Fort George 20th February 1804.

Present

Brethren I salute you all and am extremely happy to meet you in presence of the officers of this garrison and agreeable to your ancient customs return thanks to the Great Spirit that he has permited us to see each other to day.

I am authorised by the officers who sit with me, to assure you that they join in the foresaid customs of your ancestors in saluting you this day. Three strings of wampum

Brethren It is with the sincerest gratitude I thank you for the early information which you at all times give me of your proceedings.

The loss of our friend and Sachem Karanthik was very unexpected the steps which I took when you reported to me his death was such as I trust was gratifying to you. The wampum was thrown in on the grave of the King your Father, and I sent mourning by your messengers to the widow and children, which I hope was faithfully delivered.

Brethren The unfortunate cause which obliged you to deviate from your ancient custom of meeting at the Long House cannot be construed or looked upon as a thing done on purpose unforeseen events often obliges us to step on one side of the road; but when the usual ceremonies are over we again follow our old customs recollect ever having heard that any thing of the kind ever existed among your forefathers whose examples you wish to follow you have asked me my opinion, I have given it, but it is not to say that you are to follow it, indeed it was unnecessary for me to give my opinion as your minds are made up, and it is your firm resolution to adopt the new form of record.

Brethren

With respect to the remainder of your speech delivered on Saturday I can only refer you to my former answers on that subject particularly to that given to you the 17th August last.

Brethren

Before I finish I must admonish and exhort you that you will at all times pluck from your hearts, and cast away all discords jealousies, & misunderstandings which may subsist among you, or which any evil Spirit may endeavor to raise in your breasts, consult together. Unity amongst brethren, is the best and surest defence against every enemy to fix in your hearts, and render the advice which I give you effectual. I strengthen it with these strings of wampum.

399

Delivered a large bunch
of wampum

Speach at
Fort George
the
Febr. 20. 1804
Capt. Claus' answer
to the Grandriver
chiefs

March 30. 1804.

You will receive the Journal of the last three months. It is barren & it is hardly possible that it should be otherwise. A man cannot travel forty years over the same ground & every year give a new description of it. Striking changes in morals or in manners seldom occur. The remarks made twenty years ago upon the Indians will, with a shade of difference be found to be true now. Their traditions & everything curious respecting them was related in the first Journals, & those were doubtless interesting - but it is impossible to render these so even if great application were bestowed on them. They contain nothing but a string of incidents, which of course can vary but little. - Those who are much acquainted with the human mind might perhaps make some remarks upon their progress in intellect, if indeed they have made any that is perceptible. To a superficial observer like myself they appear in a moral & intellectual view like a company of children. It is easy to engage their attention - to touch their hearts - but it is impossible by any reasoning to give permanence to the emotions you excite. No eloquence can convey to them an idea of the value of time. or persuade them to employ it to purpose. Their condition as a nation is hopeless. Idleness which perhaps prevailed formerly among them as much as at present could not then produce effects so fatal as now, for all around them was then as torpid & inactive as themselves. They were not solicited to mischief by opportunity & example. If by any means they could be made industrious. they might become virtuous & happy - but it requires a force above human to break their habits. My Father's care of them ameliorates their condition. he preserves order & promotes harmony - by shewing them what they ought to be, he raises the standard of morals, & prevents them from becoming as bad as the might be. But I heartily wish he could labor among them without being obliged to perpetuate the insignificance of his labors by Journals. yours &c

9 Proceedings of a Council held at the Grand River the 29th day of June 1804 with the Six Nations. Viz.t Mohawks. Oneydas. Onondagas. Cayougas. Senecas and Tuscaroras. and the following Nations. Tutulies Delawares. and Nanticokes.

Present
Lieut. Col. Brock 49th Regt. Command.g
Willm. Claus Esqr. Dep.y Supt. Genl. & Ind.n Aff.s
James Givins Esqr. Agent of Indian Affairs
Lieut. Cary 49th Regt.
Lieut Stretton 49th Regt.
Willm. Dickson Esqr.
Richd. Beasley Esqr.
Alexr. Stewart Esqr.
Mr. W. J. Chew Store keepr. & Clk. Ind.n Dep.t
Benjn. Fairchild } Interpreters Ind.n Dep.t
J. B. Rousseau }

The Deputy Superintend.t Genl. addressed the Chiefs as follows.

Brethren. It gives me great satisfaction to meet you at this place and in Presence of so many of the Kings Officers and others this day to renew our assurances of friendship which I hope will continue uninterrupted as long as the Waters run

I dispel the darkness which hangs over you by reason of your many losses, I most heartily wish you may enjoy a serene and clear Sky, so that you may be able to see Your Brethren from the Sun Rising to the Sun Setting

Brethren. I must admonish and exhort you that you will at all times, but more especially at this juncture, Pluck from your hearts and cast away all discords. jealousies and misunderstandings which may subsist among you or which any evil spirits may endeavor to 401 raise in your Breasts.

01

I therefore with this Wampum make this Council Room Clean from every thing offensive and hope that you will take care that no Snake may creep in among us, or any thing that may obstruct our harmony.

Malcolm

Bunch of Wampum

Brethren

I have but a few words to speak as the fewer that is said the easier you will understand and comprehend.

Last year about the time your Corn was getting hard I had the pleasure of seeing you at the King your Great Fathers Council Fire at Niagara. I then addressed you on the business of your Lands transactions. I informed you then that General Hunter had taken your Affairs into his most deliberate consideration, and what the result of these considerations were.

Since that time some people have come forward to pay for the Township which was sold to Mr. Beasley and his associates and the only thing which now remains upon the minds of your Trustees, and which they cannot answer for (unless you in the most public manner express your satisfaction) is the Statements made by Mr. Beasley of Monies said to have been paid on your account to your Agent Captain Brant.

I will here explain to you the sums said to have been paid and if you are satisfied the necessary discharges will then be given and your business I hope carried on in future more to your satisfaction and also of the others concerned.

Brethren

The following sums is stated by Mr. Beasley to have been paid by him and Boards delivered by his order.

An account of Monies paid by Richd. Beasley to Capt. Joseph Brant at different times as Agent for the Five Nations of Indians Inhabiting the Grand River being so much on Extinguishing of a Mortgage on Block No. 2

1798 June 21st

1798 June 21st	Paid as p.r Receipts H.C.y		£ 415.0.0
1799 Dec.r 31st	d.o . . d.o	£ 63.1.0	
17th	d.o . . d.o	162.10.0	
1800 Sept.r 11th	d.o . . d.o	66.15.9	
1801 June 20th	d.o . . d.o	100.0.0	
Aug.t 1st	d.o . . d.o	400.0.0	
	An Order on Mess.rs Smith & Douglas to be paid in Lumber	1000.0.0	
	New York Curr.y	£1792.6.9	1120.4.2
Feb.y 10th	Paid as p.r Receipts		124.15.11
	Account Rendered for Orders at different times		250.0.0
	Paid Captain Brant		231.19.11
	Hal.x Curr.y		£ 2142.0.0

Grand River 28th June 1804

(Sig.d Rich.d Beasley

For the above Cap.t Brant accounts to me as follows.

Abstract of the disbursements of Cap.t Joseph Brant Agent for the Six Nations on their Accounts.

Paid M.r Kennedy Smith	£1400.0.0	Provisions to the second of May last only £937.6.11 of this was Received there was then due by W.K. Smith and Wheeler Douglas by their Note £462.13.11 since that time Boards to the Amount of £106.8.0 have been Received as p.r Memorandum Book
Paid M.r Alex.r Stewart	400.0.0	This is to be accounted for. M.r Stewart having had the money either as Trustee or Counsel.
d.o to Indians 9th Nov.r 1798	720.0.0	This sum paid at the Beach 9th Nov.r 1798 & certified by Cap.t Claus Lieu. Forbes Roy.l Artil.y Ens.n Bordwine Roy.l Canad.n Vol.rs W. J. Chew J. Sup.t and Rob.t Kerr.
d.o to M.r Nellis	55.0.0	For Provisions
d.o to M.r Horning	162.10.0	ditto
d.o to the Schoolmaster	32.0.0	For Schooling
d.o to M.r Thomas	46.10.0	Expenses of Festival 1st day of May.
d.o to M.r Ebenezer Allan	100.0.0	A Bond for this sum sent to York and now in the hands of M.r A M.cDonell who will deliver it to the Trustees
d.o to M.r Cockrell	89.15.0	This sum expended for surveying at different times
d.o to M.r Tiffany	12.0.0	For Medicine and attendance
	£3017.15.0	

Canada Curr.y

Brought over	£ 3017 " 15 " 0	
Paid to an Indian	6 " 0 " 0	For Beef to the Public
d°. to Mr. Allan McDougall	42 " 0 " 0	For Spirits &c. expended at Festivals
d°. to Mr. James Clark	20 " 0 " 0	Paid this Sum as Council Fees
Expended at Council (Buffaloe Creek)	16 " 0 " 0	
Paid for two fat Cattle at the Beach at two diff.t times	24 " 0 " 0	
Provisions from Mr. Beasley at different times	25 " 0 " 0	
Paid for a Stallion for the use of the public	40 " 0 " 0	
Paid to Mr. Norton & Chiefs for travelling to Albany and twice to Montreale	80 " 0 " 0	
Paid to Wm. Dickson Esq.r on Account of W. K. Smith	129 " 6 " 0	Bonds for the same to be delivered to the Six Nations by said Smith
	£ 3400 " 1 " 0	equal H.x Curr.y £ 2125 " 0 " 7½

Sig.d Jos. Brant
Ag.t

It you wish to consult among yourselves before you give your Answer, as I wish you to do I shall wait until you are ready, as it is Neceſsary that this buſineſs should come to a close, but do not let us hurry, take time and weigh the matter well, if you are satisfied that the Statement of the Account is just. I will lay before you a paper to sign, and which shall be explained to you, that you may perfectly comprehend and understand it.

I must further inform you that I hope every man that attends for the purpose of Executing the above paper may keep from Liquor as I am determined no name shall appear there, unleſs the whole Council are perfectly Sober.

Before we cover the Fire to day I must inform you that the Kings Council with the approbation of Gen.l Hunter have given themselves a great deal of Pains in Enquiring and seeing that justice should be done to the Six Nations in this buſineſs for which I am confident you will acknowledge yourselves sensible.

I have further to mention to you that the Governor in Council have thought it for the advantage, benefit and Interest of the Six Nations that Sir John Johnson Should be added as a Trustee for the Six Nations: but it is left for you to consider and say whether he is, or is not to be added to those who are now acting for You.

I shall now retire and when you have finished consulting, I shall be ready to attend you.

Large Bunch of Wampum

30th June. Present the same as Yesterday

I am much pleased that you have so clearly comprehended what I said to you Yesterday and as you are unanimously agreed to admit of the Account as Just. the following is the paper which it will be neceſsary for your Principal People to sign but before I go further I must tell you that your Expreſsions of friendship for me draws from me the Warmest sense of feeling. I shall ever endeavor to preserve your Esteem, and Regard, and you may rest aſsured that my constant exertions shall be for your Interest, and happineſs.

We the Sachems and Principal War Chiefs. Warriors. and Principal Women of the Six Nations, having taken into Mature consideration the said Account and having Examined the several Items and Entries therein and the whole having been explained to us in the fullest Manner, declare that we perfectly understand and comprehend the same. Do hereby Unanimously approve thereof as Just and True, and do fully admit and acknowledge that the several sums of Money set down and charged in the said

Account as payments made by Mr. Beasley to and for the use of the Six Nations, were really and truly made, and that the Goods and Materials charged in the same Account were actually furnished by Mr. Beasley, also to and for the use of the Six Nations.

In Testimony whereof the aforesaid Sachems, Principal War Chiefs, Warriors and Principal Women of the Six Nations in behalf of the Body of the said Six Nations have to these presents (done in triplicate) set our hands and affixed our Seals at the Council House at the Mohawk Village on the Grand River this 30th day of June. In the Year of our Lord 1804 and Forty fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

Tekarihoken his + Mark
Thaweyojenrat his + Mark
Oghnaongoghton his + Mark
Ologhseronge his + Mark
Geneſseronten his + Mark
Shagogeaseronni his + Mark
Ojageghte his + Mark
Waonghonsti her + Mark
Aonghsonjaga his + Mark
Otyoghserawagon his + Mark

Aghstuqwarisera his + Mark
Tekahentakwa her + Mark
Oghsenewatagette his + Mark
Yoghstatheagh her + Mark
Araghkwente his + Mark
Oghqwanoghseta his + Mark
Tekaonyongh his + Mark
Ogongksaunyent his + Mark
Thaonsweighton his + Mark
Teghsulaayouni his + Mark
Arenghrote his + Mark

Nihawrsanaagh his
+
Marke

Kawranontye her
+
Marke

Karrhagayate his
+
Marke

We do Certify that the within Proceedings were held in our Presence and the Accounts and different Items were explained to the Sachems. War Chiefs and Principal Women under the direction of the Deputy Superintend^t General of Indian Affairs, that they seemed perfectly to understand and comprehend the Same and acknowledged that they did so and were perfectly satisfied therewith. We do also Certify that those whose Names, Marks and Seals are hereunto affixed, as well as the whole Council were perfectly Sober when they executed the Within

Council Room Grand River 30th June 1804

Isaac Brock Lt Col 49th Reg.
Comm.
William [illegible] Lieut. 49th
[illegible] Lieut. 49th Regt.

After finishing. The usual ceremony of taking leave was gone through and A large Bunch of Wampum delivered

Indian Speech
Grand river
29 June 1804

Niagara 28 Nov.r 1804.

Very dear Sir,

A long time has elapsed since I had the pleasure of writing you. This, you will not consider as an evidence of my forgetfulness of, or ingratitude to an old old & much respected friend; but, to peculiar engagements as well as political changes.

I now take the liberty of inclosing to your care & agency two notes of hand payable by Oliver Phelps Esq. — On the one for $500, there is now due £87..10..0 York, which Mr Phelps writes me he will pay in money when presented; which I beg you to receive for me, as I shall stand in special need of it in January next, in the course of which month, God willing, I shall have the pleasure of waiting on you. — The other note of $218.½ cts may remain in your hands to be paid in

Israel Chapin Esq.r

Goods when I shall reach Canandaigua; if such articles as we are in need of are then ready to be delivered — I most earnestly hope to be so fortunate as to find you then at home, as I shall have something special to communicate, & in which I shall want your friendly advice &c.

Wishing you every happiness, I am, with perfect sincerity,

Dear Sir

Your most obedt. & attached friend & Servt.

Jos. Brant

Canand.a 16 July 1803 I promise for value recd, to pay Capt. Joseph Brant or order two hundred eighteen dollars & twelve cents to be paid in English goods to be delivered at Niagara in the course of this summer or Next fall — Witness my hand.

Signed O. Phelps

Indorsed on the above Note ~~by J. Norton pr Brant order~~ two dollars & 38 cents

The above note was called for by the Farmers Br. & Chiefs of Buffalo Creek agreeable to their act of Council at Newark Apr. 20 1805

Israel Chapin Esquire

Canandaigua

Capt. Brant

Lette

1 1

Revd John Owen

My dear Sir

I believe we will not sail before Tuesday yet it is so uncertain, that I cannot absent myself to any distance — I called on Admiral Montague the morning after my arrival which was yesterday, and today I dine with him — his family are all very well.

I find that Captain Kelly with whom I am to go is a very civil agreeable gentleman, and seems to be intent on causing my situation to be made comfortable on board — a still further incitement to gratitude in me to the Supreme who has kindly protected me since I left home — but notwithstanding I yet feel reluctant to leave my friends in England while there is any expectation of an invasion impending — My best respects to Mrs Owen and the little ones and may our Heavenly Father preserve them is the earnest prayer Dr Sir

Your ever faithful friend
& humble servant

Signed John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

2 Portsmouth August 17th 1805

My dear Sir

The honor you did me in introducing me to the ancient and respectable University of Cambridge, certainly filled me with the most grateful sensations, and the becoming acquainted and being favored with the friendships of the worthy members of that celebrated Fount of human knowledge caused in me the most lively satisfaction.

The present they now honor me with, as also the accompanying expressions of their regard demand the warmest acknowledgements; and be assured that my gratitude far exceeds the power of words to express. Assure our friends that strongly impressed with the honor and favor they have conferred on me I remain

Their and Your faithful friend
& humble Servant

Signed John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

The Revd
Mr. John Owen

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Their and Your faithful friend
& humble Servant

Signed John Norton
Teyoninhokerawen

The Revd
Mr John Owen

3 Portsmouth Augt. 21. 1805

My Dear Sir

Just going to sail I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Orde's favor from Admiral Montagne where I breakfasted—please make him my most sincere and warm thanks for this generous token of friendship.

My heart shall ever glow with gratitude for the many favors I have received from my much to be esteemed English friends.—

May the Almighty preserve you all is my sincere prayer

Signed Teyoninhokarawen

John Owen Esqr

4) To Mr Wilberforce 4 Falmouth Augt 29th 1805 (4)

My dear Sir

Providence pleasing that we should not leave the British shore abruptly (the wind being right a head ever since we were abreast of Portland) which has obliged us to put in here where some of our Convoy are waiting for us - friendship and gratitude urge me again to communicate to you, before I leave the Island.

Since we pa~~st~~ Portland, we have been continually tacking and beating up against the wind. We saw and saluted the King in his pleasure yacht of Weymouth. When we passed Sidmouth I thought of our friend Lord Teignmouth, and wished to have been able to have stept on shore and taken leave of him. It is pleasing to see how God with your Navy protects your shores; no Enemy dares approach while their coasts are encompassed with your ships. It calls to my recollection our situation with the Americans before the Peace of 1795; that while we hunted on their frontiers, they could not with safety leave their fortifications. Although I cannot say I return home with pleasure while any thing like an Invasion expected; yet I really have that confidence in your Navy, that if it should be attempted, I think with God's aid, that they will not leave many laurells to be reaped by those on land; and that the proud Invaders will hardly reach your Shores except for their further humiliation. What gives me most apprehension is the subtilty of your adversary, who by procrastination may blunt your vigilance at the same time that he is encreasing his means and inuring his people to run away at sea, which to those who are not accustomed to conquer, the escaping is gaining half the victory.

I feel extremely indebted to Lord Barham for the kind favor he has granted me of a passage in this Frigate, in which I certainly see a very pleasing specimen of the British Navy. Dicipline regular and strict at the same time preserved with the greatest mildness and moderation. It resembles more what is practised among our Tribe, than from description I had reason to imagine. Commands are given with that energy concordant with circumstances that generally ensures a ready obedience. I must however observe that our Warriors in common are generally treated with that

Deference shown to Midshipmen, but the regular system of Dicipline is a sufficient remedy for any inconvenience that might arise in your service from the variety of characters of the lower ranks that are neceſsarily admitted therein. The blust'ring language and imprecations which I have heard in Merchant Ships have never aſsailed my ears. All this prophane and uſeleſs appendage to Commands seems here wisely to be laid aside.

I am indebted to Captn Pelly for every degree of attention to render my situation as comfortable as poſsible. Fortunately I have not been at all Sea-Sick this time, and as we were eight days at Sea I think I am now seasoned.

The Printing Preſs which the Waterman said was too large for their Wherry to take, the Captain was so good as to send his boat for, so all is aboard. Please present my sincere respects to Mrs Wilberforce & Mr & Mrs Spooner and may God preserve them is my earnest prayer. Remember me to all our Clapham friends, for tho' I cannot at the same time write to all, yet certainly my heart warms to all your worthy acquaintance the remembrance of whose friendship will ever convey pleasure as their society did instruction to my mind. Your faithful friend & humble Servant John Norton

Teyoninhokarawen

Wm Wilberforce Esqr

7)

To the Revd John Owen

5

Falmouth Augst 29
1805

My dear Sir

I last wrote to you a hasty letter from Portsmouth, when on the eve of embarking, expressing as well as I could although in a degree much below what I really felt, my grateful sensations at the kind interest you and your friends had taken to remedy the difficulties of my situation, now that I was on my return, after having shown me every mark of attention and hospitality during the time I had enjoy'd the pleasure and honor of their acquaintance, I shall ever recollect with pleasure the hours and days I passed in their Society, and treasure in my mind the instruction I derived therefrom.

That evening which was yesterday week, we with the fleet in convoy got under way and the wind continued favorable a sufficient length of time to bring us opposite to Portland when it changed, and we have since been tacking and beating up against it, and with no little difficulty have reached this far, though I believe the Mercury the Frigate in which I am embarked would sail and make considerable head-way with any wind, yet the Merchant Ships to be convoyed are not of that description. One of them the day before yesterday we towed almost the whole day to get her sufficiently to windward —

Captain Pelly I have found in every respect agreeable & affable, and it is certainly pleasant to see how strictly attentive he is to every point of duty and at the same time with what mildneſs he commands; what I now see certainly gives me a much more favorable idea of the Navy, than that which I might have entertained from report — the regular system of their discipline seems to render it almost unneceſsary for good Officers who know how to command to call severity to their aſsistance except in rare instances, and from what I have already seen I have reason to hope that our voyage will not furnish any such.

The first Lieutenant Mr Guise is an acquaintance of yours, brother to Sir William who I saw at your house – as this calls to my mind Windsor – I must observe that although I have not had the pleasure of seeing the good old King tete a tete yet I have had many meetings on the road, and here even in the wide road of the British Channel it seems I could not miss him, we met him in his pleasure Yacht off Weymouth, and our ship along with the rest saluted him & regaled us with the smell of Gunpowder while at our Dinner – however I only saw the vessel that contained him after all.

Please present my sincere respects to Mrs Owen & my friend little Henry with the little ones and all our Fulham & Clapham friends, of whose kind favors I certainly shall ever retain a grateful recollection & may the Almighty to whom I have ever returned thanks for his kind protection since I left home but particularly for having led me to your abodes, preserve you all, and grant that when we shall have completed our earthly pilgrimage, we may again meet where alone intellectual beings enjoy pure happiness in the presence of Him from whom all proceeds, who sustaineth all & in whom all good is centered. Your faithful affectionate friend
& humble Servant
The Revd Mr John Owen John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

To M^{r}. Barclay 6

Falmouth
Aug^{t} 29 1805

My dear David & Gurney

Yesterday week we got under way for Spithead with a pleasant gentle breese: it continued favorable untill we were abreast of Portland: since that it has blown uninterruptedly from the West which has obliged us to tack and beat up against it as well as we could; and indeed for our parts we should have done very well, but the Merchant Ships under our Convoy are not generally of the same description; one of them we towed the greater part of a day to get her to Windward.

I have not been at all Sea-sick this time which may be owing to the gentle breeze we had at the commencement and indeed which continued so untill the two last days when it blew rather strong. however as I was then a little seasoned, by walking about I prevented any little symptoms gaining strength and so kept perfectly well-

I have found the Captain very agreeable and pleasant and indeed what I have seen of the Officers in general gives me a favorable idea of the Navy. Their deportment to their men is dignified but moderate, and their commands given and obeyed without the useless blustering and imprecations which I have heard used by the Commanders of little trading Ships such as that in which I came from New York - their system of Dicipline seems to be so regular that every thing goes on like a well regulated Clock, and there is not the least appearance of that severity which I have heard described to exist in Men of War.

Since I began to write the Wind has become more favorable, and we are in hourly expectation of sailing again, perhaps before I shall be able to take a view of Falmouth, that is by going on shore there.

As you will receive this at the Old Jewry, please make my best respects to Mr and Mrs Saunderson of whose continued kindness since I first had the pleasure of their acquaintance I shall ever have a pleasing recollection.

My sincere regards to all at Berry Hill, &

may the Almighty preserve them is my earnest Prayer — Though elated with the hopes of seeing again those I left beyond the Atlantic, yet great is my reluctance to part with you, my dear friends, after so long having had the pleasure of your acquaintance — The Winds have corresponded with my feelings, and seem to restrain us leaving abruptly the British Shores.

But it is needless to regret — I must return, and hope, God willing, to see you again in this life; or if not here, in the Country of Spirits where kindred Souls shall meet again —

Your Sincere & Affectionate friend

Signed John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

David Barclay Esqr

13

7

The Revd John Owen Esqr   Quebec November 12
1805

My dear Sir

With the help of the Almighty I have at last arrived thus far, notwithstanding the opposition of winds and storms; between longitude 10 & 15 two ships of our convoy foundered the crew were all fortunately saved: but we had since stronger gales than this though we have escaped further disasters — it has been eleven weeks and three days from the time we sailed from Portsmouth untill the time of our arrival here: but although the blustring elements in appearance have rather been against me I have yet certainly been very fortunate in the society I fell among, whose civil attentions banished as much as possible that degree of irksomeness natural to long Sea Voyages from which even those in continual habit are not entirely free.

The Winter begins to make appearance but is not sufficiently establish-ed to be pleasant – the ground is however covered with snow – As yet I am ignorant of what has paſsed at home as I was when I left you – when I arrive there I shall acquaint you more fully of my situation, as yet I am only on the road; but ever desirous of communicating my warmest acknowledgements, and endeavoring as much as poſsible although at a distance to grasp at the pleasure and satisfaction I enjoyed when in your society –

Do me the favor to present my best respects to Mrs Owen, and my kindest regards to my little friends – and please remember me to all our acquaintance, whose society I have had the pleasure of participating – of which I shall ever retain a pleasing recollection

Your sincere and
Faithful friend
John Norton
Signed Teyoninhokarawen

15) P.S. This will be handed you by my friend Mr Guise with whom I have had the pleasure of walking the deck many an hour—

The poor Old Governor died the 22nd of August last consequently we will expect another next Spring in whose power it will be to rectify our business if disposed to to Do.—

8

Robert Barclay Esqr) Montreal November 26. 1805.

My dear Sir

You will no doubt think I have been slow in approaching home, if you have, previous to this, received my letter from Quebec: notwithstanding I do not remember that at any time I wilfully put off to tomorrow what might be done today. For immediately on arriving at Quebec I put my things on board of a vessel for Montreal: but they were too late to go by water up the Country, and there is no other way of conveyance untill Sleighing time which is a thing so uncertain, that I cannot reconcile myself to wait for it. I have only tarried so long as to get my things a little in order after so long a voyage, and with my Portmanteau on my back will set off with the same legs which have brought me over many rough & long roads.

I have the pleasure to communicate to you, that Mrs and Mr Gerrard & family are very well; and I must here again sincerely thank you for your kind introduction through which I have become acquainted with many worthy characters. I am sorry to hear that the Americans, since they have become poſseſsed of Louisiana fetter and seem inclined to embarraſs the trade of British subjects on the Miſsiſsipi. Mr Gillespie, one of Mr Gerrard's partners, is now going to Washington on that subject.

From Quebec I wrote to Meſsrs

Thornton, McAulay, Owen and my friend William Allen, with several others; and as it is always pleasant to communicate with my friends, I now purposed writing to Mr Wilberforce, but on reflection think it better to defer untill I get home, when I shall be able to give a correct account of what has taken place since my departure. I have only to observe that report here does not exactly correspond with what seemed to have been transmitted to England. They talk of a division having taken place, and Eighty five Chiefs & Warriors (for they could not all have been Chiefs) memorialled Government against Capt. Brant's proceedings. Himself & fifteen more protested against this transaction of theirs. How this could have been turned against me, I cannot understand nor I suppose in any wise learn untill I reach home. Sir John Johnson told me that in none of the letters to has from the Upper Country, had he heard any thing of their having disapproved of my conduct, or any thing further than that above related. I am anxious to give you a correct account of it; for I hope (when I come at the truth of it) and confide that it will not be to the Disgrace of the respectable part of the Five Nations. God, I hope, will protect the upright and innocent against all the plans of designing Men.

At the Hotel where I stop I have met with a Mr McKay, a young Gentleman, who accompanied Sir Alexander McKenzie to the Pacific. Having known his Brother at Niagara, we soon became acquainted; and the information I have acquired from him of the Characters & Dispositions of the Natives of the N. W. part of America is more clear & correct than any I have ever yet heard; but what is peculiarly pleasing is their piety, which he describes as universal among the various tribes; and this Gentleman having perfectly acquired the language during a residence of fifteen years is not likely to mistake, like those who suppose that they supplicate the Evil Spirit when they are addressing the Great Spirit. He observes that in whatever enterprize they engage, they petition his aid; and, if successful return thanks. Were Christians equally adventurous to propagate their Religion, as they are to extend their commerce, what might not be effected -

Your faithful friend
& Humble Servant

Signed Teyoninhokarawen

Robert Barclay Esqr

Montreal 29 Decr
1805

Dear Sir

Capt Norton arrived here about the middle of November, and delivered me your much esteemed favor of August last. He remained here about 2 Weeks, during which time I had frequent opportunities of seeing him at my own House, and in company with my friends, and am happy to say, that his correct and modest Deportment corresponded with the very favorable opinion which your letters had given me of him & prepoſseſsed me much in his favor. He pursued his journey on horseback to Upper Canada, and as the weather has been very favorable, he must now be very near home - I paid him fifty guineas in conformity to your desire, & enclose his receipt for the amount which I will thank you to send at your convenience to my friends Meſsrs McKenzie Gillespie, Parker & Co.

The Case of Books from the Bible Society came too late to be forwarded to the Indian Settlement this Fall, but I will send it in the Spring and doubt not but the Books will tend to diſseminate Christian Knowledge amongst the Indian Tribes & effectually promote the laudable designs of that excellent Institution. I understand that the Interpreters in the Indian village near this place deem the Translation to be very correct

I am &c &c

Signed S Gerrard

To Robert Barclay Esqr
(+) Shotsitsyowaire

Grand River
Jany 15th 1806

My dear Sir

I have wrote you from every place and now I again do myself that pleasure, I have a great deal to say and little time to say it in – I need only however tell you, that with respect to the intrigues which thwarted my undertakings, they shall soon be exposed in a public manner. I feel myself bound to do it in defence of my character, and to give satisfaction to the many friends who have honored me with their support. I have wrote to Mr Wilberforce & Mr H. Thornton; to the latter I enclosed a copy of the original grant.

Please make my respects to Miss Hodgson and all my young friends; Miss Agatha Goreghweys(+) will have the goodness to excuse me with regard to the

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(+) Names given by Teyoninhokarawen to Mr Barclay & his family

Letters I promised as they will take me some time to copy. and at present I am obliged to leave many things for tomorrow that I would wish to do today - I have not been at Niagara since I arrived; but I find that the seeds and Books that my friends favored me with are all arrived -

Remember me to our friend Mr Woodroffe Smith and tell him I shall take the pleasure to write to him after our Grand Annual Council.

Mr & Mrs Remolds my best respects to and I hope you will favor me so much as to let me hear of your health and welfare — My friends Tehawenndenhawightha(+) and Teyohhenwere(+) must remember me to our friend Aunderson. I cannot write to all at once but I really thin of all my friends and regret that the wide water between us prevents me grasping them by the hand.

The System of sobriety has been gaining strength and I hope will continue to do so— I think we must also make search for some System to prevent our Neighbours from sowing dissensions among us, with the intent to make us reap sorrows.

.. The Almighty has been favorable and I hope will continue to be so— I have got a little Boy in addition to my family of a year and a half old. his name is Tehonàkaraa (a young Buck in the second year) but have lost his poor Grandmother a little before I arrived. it is the fate of Mortals thus to drops off one after the other, but the time shall come when we shall meet again—

Your faithful friend
and humble Servant
John Norton
Teyoninhokaràwen

Robert Barclay Esqr
Shotsitsyowaire

To Mr Owen   Grand River Augt 9th 1806   26

Dear Sir

It is our sincere wish that in the first place the Almighty may vouchsafe his gracious aid & blessing to your benevolent undertaking; and remove all impediments to its success which might be raised by the author of Evil.

I must next advise you to use every endeavour to obtain the sanction & co-operation of Government who are now at a considerable expence with an establishment called the Indian Department; the object of which should we judge by the plan lately pursued by it, is quite the reverse from yours; for instead of improving the situation of the Indians, they have been making it worse & worse; instead of industry they have encouraged idleness, instead of virtue vice has been cherished and instead of endeavoring to unite us in the brotherly bonds of amity & unity discord, distrust, & all their gloomy at-

attendants have been introduced and fomented amongst us -

Now my Dear friend although I have been obliged to engage to oppose thi
kind of warfare since my return, & we ha
in some degree got the better of our oppo
nent notwithstanding the means he is furnis
ed with to confer favors & corrupt the ignoran
mind; yet I have such a distaste for this
kind of contest, that I would by no mean
wish to involve my beloved friends in it.
And as I think the British Governmen
Who have expended & are yet expending so
much blood & treasure in support of re-
ligion, justice & good order, can never
willingly authorise their Agents to foment
divisions among a people so small in num
ber & who have shewn themselves so loyal a
ours have done --- I therefore make no
doubt but that you can eradicate this opp
sition at the fountain head & then I belie
I may assure you of being clear of any othe
and that the Society's endeavours will meet
with the warmest welcome from all the
principal people of our Settlement
As for my part you may rest secure.

of all in my power to do towards the support of your undertaking.

The general & most plausible plea for the keeping up the British Indians and losses they have sustained, & the claim they thus have on the generosity & honor of the British Government for some support — towards this his Majesty grants a liberal sum, besides the Salaries of those employed which are also very considerable those alone at Fort George, which is the nearest Post to the Five Nations amount alone to upwards of a thousand pounds yearly, & I believe the goods they have to distribute are estimated at three thousand pounds in the distributions of which some feeble precautions are taken to prevent peculation; but none to prevent partiality & injustice; the Agent can give when he pleases, & in the proportion, & to the persons his Caprice or interest may direct

We cannot think the intentions of our Great Father are fulfilled, when we see the aged & infirm Warrior (perhaps enfeebled through the fatigue he has sustained or by the wounds he has received in his service, neglected, & his bounty lavished a reward for vice or in support of seditious par

The Power of the United States to keep friendly & contented the Indians does not give so much licence to their Agents, through them differences are adjusted & a communication held with the government, through them are also paid to the different tribes, the money or goods stipulated to be given by the United States in the payment of which they are extremely punctual, giving it to the tribe yearly in a publick manner for themselves to divide, at the same time taking a receipt from the Chiefs witnessed by some of their own people of respectability. It is true before they were upon an amicable footing they made use of some soothing methods to prejudice in their favor some leading characters, but since peace & harmony have been established no means whatever have been taken to form parties or foment divisions.

The steady attachment of the Five Nations to the British interest we might suppose should render yet less necessary such pernicious intrigues, unless it may be allowed of to promote the privat ambition or selfish views of the Agent; to the corruption, & perhaps ruin of a people, who were ever faithful to Great Britain, & were once united among ourselves.

The speeches I have already transmitted to our friend Mr Barclay, & what I have already said, must at present suffice to give you some idea of an institution, whose principal object seems to be our ruin. I shall now proceed to shew as far as I am capable what might be done for improving the situation of the Indians rendering them better or at least preventing them becoming worse.

Should your plan only be commenced on a small scale at first, & attempt no more than the improvement of the Grand River Settlement; as soon as that land should be confirmed to us, a centrical situation would be chosen for those who might be sent by your Society to settle among these if possible should consist of a Missionary or an Instructor - a Farmer a Blacksmith, a Wheelwright, a Spinster &

and Weaver & +Tanner Saddle & Harness maker: — A good farm should be immediately formed sufficiently stocked with Cattle & the means for carrying on its cultivation to perfection: the young Men might be employed to work on it, & it be formed into a kind of Seminary for the Boys & Girls who at the same time should be instructed in letters & those useful branches of industry to which their inclination most naturally led them.

Encouragement should be given to those youths who might steadily attend for some years until they became in some degree perfect in their education; such as furnishing them with tools to work at the art they had acquired, or Oxen to enable them to cultivate the ground, & also some indulgence shewn their parents or relations to encourage them to engage to be instructed: a little bribery used for the promotion of religion and industry may perhaps be excused, & leave us only to regret that the blindness of the bulk of Mankind sometimes may reduce us to that necessity; they are too frequently led to think they know enough when most ignorant, & to consider themselves clearest of imperfections when least perfect. An institution of this kind well

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+These might be easier dispensed with than the foregoing:

ceted I should hope with the blessing of God would flourish & once set agoing might furnish means to support itself — for the Cherokee land is equal in fertility to any — flour Beef & Pork (& should the management of it be understood) hemp might be furnished in abundance.

Should Government fortunately join in your plan, & turn the + vast expence of the Indian department towards the end you propose of bettering the situation of the Indians: the aged & infirm warrior, as a reward for their services might be allowed sufficient clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the winters & enable them to pass their remaining days in comfort; but to the young & vigorous no more should be given than as they may merit from their activity — In the distribution of presents of Arms, amunition & the useful implements of industry, great care ought to be taken to prevent the idle from squandering them away, & the avarice of others from being too much indulged, & this may be readily effected by making use of a little Regularity — thus united with the virtuous views of your Society, instead of an idle expence, it might become an honorable proof of British Generosity & benevolence, & to the Indians

on

(33) instead of being a source of vice & corruption, might become a bleſsing, that shoul cause them to celebrate with joy the day the became acquainted with Europeans; but particularly by their English Brethren —

But should your plan be as succeſsful as it deserves to be, & you might b inclined to proceed on it extensively, I shal endeavor to acquaint you with some advantages you should take in laying the foundation in this Country — The Chippawas are a numerous but scattered Nation, occupying a Country that extends a thousand miles from East to West between the latitude forty two & fifty; the Ottawas & Poutewattomies ar nearly similar & many other tribes appear to be but branches of the same origin.

They poſseſs the shores of Lake Huron & adjacent country, & although they have n so many or so considerable villages on that part of it, which lies within the British line as they have on the opposite shore, yet the connection they keep up with the other villages of their Nation, might cause an attempt

+ Note ought to be inserted on the other side this throughout the 2 provinces is computed at upwards of twenty thousand pounds annually —

at civilizing them & become a general benefit to the whole.

They are a brave, honest good natured people, not so sedentary as the Five Nations, having very small fields of corn, & the men being generally employed in hunting or fishing; they are also less careful of property, & more easily overcome by drink than these are; but they being so much in the woods as they are, saves them greatly from its baneful effects; they are notwithstanding a tractable people & if secured against the introduction of spirituous liquors much good might be done among them. Now to enable you to carry on your good work without interruption, you should without delay secure a patent for them, & the Society of the lands between the Delaware town on the River Trench or Thames, and the River Sable which falls into Lake Huron, as from the last mentioned River to the Grand River, which empties into the same Lake, either of these tracts are healthy situations & contain much good land.

Here such an establishment might be formed, as I have already mentioned & the Indians instructed in the same manner & encouraged to form more extensive villages; + From the conve

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+ By examining the latest Maps of Canada & the United States you will be convinced of the correctness of this assertion, at the same time you must consider all the Indians within the Peninsula formed on convenience of communication from this place with the western parts of this nation & the other tribes, it might be the centre of all Indian transactions in connection with His Majesty & secure to the British interest a numerous band of Allies.

In a political light it appears no less necessary than reasonable to retain for these people & for the promotion of their welfare some part of their territory; for they have already relinquished all the Northern shore of Lake Erie to the River Thames & even some lands on its northern banks & should continued encroachments oblige them to remove to the westward, they might there join their friends full of resentment against their old Allies the English for having dispossessed them; I hope therefore that your Society may extend their attention thus far and secure to this simple people a portion of their land to inhabit, and also to support a Seminary for useful instruction to His Majesty's faithful Allies situate to the westward +

+ by Huron & Michigan as strong friends to the English and indeed the western Indians in general although said to be within the American boundary are independent & were attached to Great Britain during the war —

and thereby add strength to his Dominions, and encrease their happiness by the knowledge of religion, and comforts of industry.

Now my dear Sir for a little description of our Situation on the Grand River. Temperance has gained ground and is yet gaining, there remaining very few at present that drink to excess openly, industry has also encreased with some individuals notwithstanding the various things that operate against it, and many have made considerable improvements on land and encreased their stock of Cattle — But religion does not flourish as might be wished — there is too much catching at the shadow and neglecting the substance — The Clergyman who favors us with visits is so far off and enabled to come so seldom that it is only the ceremony that is

most perceived, we must however
do as well as we can earnestly seek-
ing the help of God without whose favor
all our exertions must be in vain —

May God bless you all is the sincere wish
of your faithful Friend and
Obedt humble Servt

Teyoninhokaràwen

The Revd John Owen Esqr

Fort George July 28 1806

Col: Brant Speaker on the
Part ~~[illegible]~~ of the five Nations

Brother,

We have now come to this place the council of the King our Great Father, to explain in a public manner the foundation of our claims to the lands we possess. the attempts made in this country to curtail & invalidate our title to them & latterly the means taken to obstruct the just Decision of his Majesty's Rt. Honble Privy council on the Subject

Brother

In the year 1775 when the hostilities had commenced the Mohawks always faithful to the Royal interest brought off the Indian Department in Company with the Oghquagas, from the Mohawk river to Canada. Upon our arrival there this conduct was approved by Sr ~~Guy~~ Carleton who in a public council desired us to take up the hatchet & defend our Country ~~&~~ that any losses we might sustain by the war he promised should be replaced. When the support given the Americans by the various European Powers gave us reason to apprehend that the war might take such an unfavorable conclusion as to deprive us of the happiness of return to our homes & to the re enjoyment of our forsaken lands we applied to Sr Fred: Haldimand then Governor & Commander in chief for a confirmation of General Carleton's promise: This he granted us & we have it in our possession. When the line drawn at the Peace & the Manner in which that was concluded left us no hopes of regaining our former possessions we applied to his excellency Sr Fred. Haldimand for a Grant in the bay of Quinty.

On this becoming known to the Senecas & others at Buffaloe ~~Bay~~ Creek they upbraided us ~~to~~ with having treated them unfairly after having been the most forward to engage in the Royal cause, and having drawn them into the contest, now to abandon them in the present critical situation, as revenge might urge the Americans to attempt.

We were struck with the justice of their argument, and in consequence relinquished the place, we had first chosen, and applied for the Grand River in lieu of it, as there being more conveniently situated either to give assistance to our brethren, if assistance was wanted, or to offer them a comfortable asylum should superior numbers oblige them to retreat. his Excellency expressed his satisfaction at our determination, and the terms of his Grant will confirm the accuracy of this assertion.

In a little time the Senecas were relieved from their apprehensions, they remained on their lands and sold them gradually to the Americans, for which they receive annually six thousand five hundred dollars besides four thousand five hundred dollars which they get in common, with others of the Six Nations inhabiting within the territories of the United States from whom also several of their Chiefs receive pensions. With their arrangement they have appeared to remain contented on the reserves they have retained— General Haldimand was on the eve of embarking for Europe, when he executed the Grant; this we may suppose to have been the reason, why it was not registered at Quebec, and from this circumstance shortly after the formation of the Upper Canadian government, an attempt was made to curtail our land.

After, we came to a proper understanding on this head, from the consideration that the Animals were becoming scarce for the hunters, we proposed leasing a part of our lands, not in our power to occupy, to receive therefrom an annual income; the leasing was objected to by the Executive; but they were sold with the sanction of the Canadian Government these mortgaged for the payment of the interest; the incumbrances however annexed to these arrangements have prevented us as yet deriving the benefit therefrom we had reason to expect. We have asked for a confirmation to the remaining lands that our posterity might enjoy in security the benefits of our industry, and of their own; but this request has never met with an answer—

What we asked for seemed to be of such a nature as not to render it necessary to apply to higher authority than there was in this Country (providing the inclination should be favorable to grant us our request) was the reason we persevered in entreating for a satisfactory decision of the executive for many years: notwithstanding repeated retardments in our business we were reluctant to trouble his Majesty's Government in Britain with so trifling an affair. —— However at the time my Nephew Teyoninhokarawen desired to go to Europe to serve in the war, we hoped should an opportunity occur for him to make representation of our situation it might expedite the conclusion of the business to our satisfaction. This he was well enabled to do from his knowledge of the business and authorised as being an adopted chief. — to such I gave him letters of introduction to my friends there; and from the generosity and love of justice, which ever distinguishes his Majesty's Government, and is peculiarly prevalent in the British Nation, it appears he was attended to and in consequence of his Representations letters in our favor were wrote to the Government here.

41

Brother

You then as agent for Indian Affairs sent notice to the Grand River, as we have supposed, through the medium of a Cayuga Chief named Tsenewankonte, who acquainted the Chiefs of that tribe Okoghsaniegonte, ~~[illegible]~~ that Teyoninhokerawen had been making use of their manners to their detriment, and that he had got to my high and would soon fall; that the method they were to take to prevent evil arriving to them: was to come to Niagara, protest against and disavow all the proceedings of Teyoninhokarawen, depose me from being Chief and disannul all that was done from the time we formed the settlemen

The Chiefs of the Grand River would never listen to this: but many of the common people were thereby prevailed to go to the Buffaloe Creek, on the American side, there they held a council with the Senecas and others of the Five Nations living within that territory, made new Chiefs according to our established customs, came to Niagara complied in every respect with your desires; so as to contradict the application of Teyoninhokarawen on our behalf and prevent him obtaining that confirmation to our Gra which he hoped for from the justice of his Majes Government, and which apparently was on the point of being accomplished to our sati -faction

Brother,

We protest against this your proceeding for these reasons, that you knew the five Nations living within the American territories, and who composed the principal part of that Council were ot the real proprietors of the Grand River, according to Sir Frederic Haldimand's Grant, neither did they deserve to be so from their subsequent conduct, since e settled there; — that several of these Chiefs were pensioners to the United States, that the names of many who were not Chiefs were sent to England and that none of the principal men from the Grand River were there; those who were made Chiefs at Buffaloe we cannot allow of as being contrary to all authority and custom, as well as their gnorance of public affairs rendering them absolutely unfit for such a situation. ——

The Farmers brother and Red Jacket two of these Chiefs, pensioners of the United States, a few years ago at Hartford in the Assembly of the Connecticut State, declared "that they were subjects to the United States and would never cross the River" kissing the medal of General Washington in token of their steady attachment to the United States; vowing that they would ever remain united.

Is it such men as these you should represent as being the proprietors of Grand River, no! they were granted to us as loyalists, that had fought and lost our lands in support of his Majesties interests and the love we bear our great Father the King, and desire we have of living under his protection is the reason we set so great a value on the lands and persevere to obtain a confirmation of them; neither is there any reason why you should prefer the title or claims of the opposite party of our own dialect inhabiting at present the same village with us; but who have joined these people in opposition to promote anarchy among us; befor the War they lived at Fort Hunter and had sold the most of their lands before hostilities commenc what they lost therefore is more to be imputed to their imprudence than to their loyalty. This wa not the case with us of Kanajohhare or Oghguaga when we took up the hatchet our lands remained almost entire and unbroken like those of the tribes t the Westward.

Brother

We the principal Chiefs of that part of the five Nations inhabit the Grand River wh obtained the Grant from General Haldimand i consequence of our services and losses now affirm that we approve in every respect of the representat of our affairs made by Teyoninhokarawen in England and also of his request in our behalf; but so m having been said on the subject for these many years past renders so necessary a discussion; th we intreated the Government to direct an enquiry to be made into the relative transaction & into the conduct of those concerned.

Brother since we appointed trustees by the direction of the Executive in this provinc we have found the appointment very insuffic both as to the speedy execution of our business as al to the giving us the proper security for the proper which may pass through their hands. The confidence we ever entertained of being protected in all our rights by our great Father caused us to remove to the place we now occupy within his dominions we therefore petition that his Majesty's Government appoint such other medium for the transaction of our business as to their wisdom may appear proper and which to us may be more satisfactory and secure. ______

Brother

You know that some years ago Council Fire was taken from Buffaloe Creek and kindled at the Onondaga Village on the Grand River. It is there that in a general Council we determined on what we now communicate at the Council Fire place of our great Father in consequence of our having made acquainted with the effect the Council held there last Spring had in England. We have delayed some time in hopes to have had previously a fair discussion of the affair at our Grand Council, and to have convinced the people of Buffaloe Creek of the mistake they had fallen into in thinking that they had any right to hold Councils at their Village to interfere in our Land affairs, especially as our Council Fire which had been extinguished by the Americans was now rekindled under the protection of our Great Father at the Grand River, from whose benevolence we now hold that land of which the Onondagas the Keepers of our Council Fire are joint proprietors which is not the case at Buffaloe Creek on the American side: for which reason it certainly

deserves the preference as most likely of durab
through the blessing of God and support of our
Great Father the King. From the time that our
forefathers formed the confederacy it has
been with those that the general Council Fire
place has been kept and there that every thing
relating to the welfare of the whole have been deli-
berated on, and as such it was regarded by all the
neighbouring nations.

Brother

It is with pain and regret we have to observe that you received as Trustee thirty-eight thousand Dollars of our money near two years ago & that you have not since accounted thus for principal & interest or given us any satisfactory account of the application of the same, & we therefore are convinced that we have forfeited our esteem and confidence that we desire our Great Father will appoint some other person to superintend our affairs of [illegible] to that [illegible] which has tried a the [illegible] in loyalty & attachment to our Great Father and have so long & faithfully deserved.

This was delivered in the Public Council house in the presence of Major Thorpe Mr Weeks Mr Addison & several other gentlemen of the garrison the Dy Supt Genl leaving the Council.

Witness
Robt. Edwards.
Robt. Kear
J. Muirhead
John Lymington

Tekarihhogen
Kayonwaghtha
Joseph Brant Junr.
Jos. Brant Thayendanegea
Moses Dekanodaghkoengh
John Hill-agh Staweaserotha
Henry Tioskowarowane
Thomas Davis Tiowaghwenkaraghkwen
Skakohketotekwne
Tiyoninhokarawen
Joseph Wahhohkowanonen
John Tehonwadasigh
Louis Oghtaghtsiteah
Tharonyowanen
Kanerihhere
Oraghkwente
Lawrence Kawennarax
Thomas Skayendakhon
Okware Oghsoida

Shkokinhe
Thomas Kathkweraten
Tiroghwenkarente
Kanenenkentwaght
Tekaghnewrodarhe
Kanoto
John Tehaasennoghton
Paulus Shagoyadryoghstha
Tekaenyon
Benjamin Skaghseonneyonte
Sowennoyeahtam
Tekadatharenyahs
Aaron Kariendaduhon
James Kiwaghlamsengaen
Peter Atonedaghhint
Cornelius Ayenrote
Sawengadierh
Shaghairaren
Sonahonghraghtika
Sakehaironi
Karonghyatsiaonwaah

Delawares

Okoghsennigonte arose and spoke as follows — Brother, Listen. I must yet say a few words on the subject altho' to the same effect as that delivered by the Speaker, as it respects our situation on the Grand River under his Majesty's protection, where it was our desire to live when the land was granted us at the conclusion of the war. Yet as we considered the grant as in lieu of the lands we left we felt yet more confident and secure in the possession & title we held to them. Brother. Is it not thus when a present is given that the bestower will not think of again grasping hold of it; but it seems as if we were in that predicament, not being considered as real proprietors, we are grieved & ashamed that so much should have been said on the subject without it being confirmed according to the first promise —

Brother — besides this we find divisions among us, the young men think to take the lead, who know nothing of our affairs, nor of what we suffered in the war. According to the first formation of the Confederacy, the

Mohawk was the leading nation, which has been since our establishment at the Grand River. Therefore our leading Chief Col: Brant has stood foremost in all affairs, with which he is thoroughly acquainted.

Brother — There has been rumours concerning our money of the application that has been made of it. We that have been engaged in the public affairs know where it is gone. What required him has been the affairs of our tribes; he has been to the other side the Water several times to Quebec & almost expended his own money on the journey not never making any collection for him whatever, & now what he may have made use of is only the interest, nothing has been touched of the principal. The payment for one Township has now been made without any deficiency whatever. We are perfectly satisfied with all his transactions — Brother — Listen.

That which was done at Buffaloe & which you have confirmed sent to the other side to the Father was a thing that had never before taken place in history. It was to break our chief Colonel Brant. But we assure you Brother that this shall not be, for we know not of his having transgressed as to merit such treatment neither is it proper that such a proceeding within the American lines done by Indians inhabiting that territory should be countenanced by you.

Sehaose-mo-ghte a Senaca Chief then rose and spoke he said Brother. You see here a remnant of the Warriors that fought last War whose hearts are grieved that they have lived to see the present change in our treatment & ~~of~~ our situation. The division existing among & attempts of the young Men to put the chiefs aside - have no other origin than. the Indian Store. It is there the young men receive from his Majesty's bounty that which was designed for those who fought & suffered in his cause - & who are now treated with neglect. It is from this they are led to imagine themselves Men of ability & Consequence. It is easy for them to say now there is nothing to be done or no danger, that they are loyal & side with government - we are chiefs loyal we assure you now - & when occasion required

51

we gave proofs of our attachment to
[illegible] [illegible] what father is more generous
than our [illegible] we do not want our lands
neither can we think ourselves departing
from our duty in wishing to preserve them for
our posterity for we are poor. It is not Col:
Brant who is the Cause of Dissension; but
it is what I first mention that causes the
divisions amongst us.

Brother — The right of being Chief according
to our customs arise either from hereditary line
on the female side or from having distinguished
by meritorious conduct so as to be accepted as such.
This has not been the case in the last appointment
you sanctioned — one of them we know to whom
you pay great regard has been distinguished in
your opinion for some things we have not
been accustomed to pay that respect to —

To Mr Owen   Grand River Augt 12. 1806

52

My dear Friend

I received your kind ~~favor~~ a few days ago with great delight for I assure you that since I have been deprived of the happiness I derived from your Society nothing gives me so exquisite pleasure as the sight of an English letter — I did not see the Captain of the Vessel ~~that~~ brought it, who was at the Head of Lake Ontario, when I passed on my way to our Fathers Council fire at Niagara where I received & answered our friend Mr Barclay's ~~favor~~ of the same date, was the reason yours came so much later to hand — I have given him the result of our transactions there — and also some information for your brotherly society where it may be deficient, the two sheets I enclose I hope may make amends.

I have had sufficient proofs of your friendships to convince me of its warmth & purity — & I hope with the help of God I

53] may ever continue worthy of it — and that
in that love & esteem may never cease
to occupy & warm our hearts.

I lament with you the ravages
made by the hand of Death in your
Society; but as all comes from or is
permitted of God, we must at the same
time that we regret our loss, be thank-
ful for what we yet retain.

I rejoice with you that you yet enjoy
the happiness of the Society of your worthy
friends the Mr Champs the Goodwin &
Rector; my friend Mr Ord & his excel-
lent wife & Sister — & others of your va-
luable circle, on whom I shall ever
reflect with the most grateful sensations;
and hope that God may bless them with a
healthy vigorous old age, and that you
may have them with you to the further
bounds allowed frail man, & that their decli-
ning years may instruct & cheer their
friends being an emblem of the setting sun,
when the western sky unclouded shews
him sinking behind the hills tinging the

Heavens with his rays.

Although I cannot take a view of you with the eyes of the body there is too much Water, Mountains & Woods, which separate us, for to enjoy that pleasure without some previous bodily exertion — Yet the eyes of the mind have you all perpetually in sight & when I read your letter I almost imagine myself in the room where you are writing with Mrs Owen at your right hand, and the dear little ones running about with their delightful prattle — I am happy to learn that they are all well & sincerely wish they may continue to encrease in wisdom & in Stature, & in favor with God and Man. Remember me most affectionately to all, & my dear little Henry & Stephen I may see in England before they come to shoot Squirrels — for the Chiefs are all earnest for me to return & endeavour to conclude the business for I fear we never can have it done here, indeed the poor people have been greatly plagued - I sent the Copy of the Grant immediately after my arrival in England, I wrote to you at the same time which it appears you had not yet received when you wrote —

Remember me most respectfully to all our Worthy friends — and please to acquaint Sir Evan Nepean that his friend Joseph is very well - and if some time ago his hospitality often caused him to transgress the bounds of temperence. I am happy to say that now he is quite reformed, & has been as regular and temperate this long time past, as he was in his younger days.

My best respects to Mr & Mrs Smith I hope they enjoy every blessing of health The Books - that is St John's Gospel that were sent out in the same time I did; but from the latenefs of the season wintered there, I have lately got them to the Head of the Lake, where I hope soon to distribute them - I must observe that the principal part of the

Mohawks are very thankful for the favor shewn them, and I hope that the pious verses of St John may cause to grow among them Faith, Hope and Charity.

My little family are very well in health — a fine little Boy that is now about two years and two months old takes up much of my time — we are too fond of each other & he too much inclined to join with me in whatever I am doing for to leave me much time to write unless when he is absent

Adieu my dear friend, and may the Almighty grant you, your family and friends every blessing and take us all under his protection & guidance — Your faithful & affectionate friend

John Norton   Teyoninhokarawen

My friends in general of the five
Nations join in most hearty thanks
for the kindness you have already
shewn us, and that you yet
premeditate—

I just had a letter from our friend
Mr Wyatt he requests particularly
to be remembered to you and Mrs
Owen — I hear he is very well
but I have not seen him since
last January — he has been alarmed since by some accounts of
his Brother Philip's death, which
I hope is not true—

The Revd
John Owen Esqr

To his Excellency Francis
Gore Esqr Lt Govr of the Province of
Upper Canada &c &c &c

Address of the Chiefs of the
5 Nations
Sepr 2nd 1806

Brother

To the Great Spirit we give our most hearty thanks for that he has been pleased to protect you against all the Dangers attendant on your journey And now we have the pleasure of seeing you, we most sincerely welcome & congratulate you on your safe arrival at this seat of your Government; which the love we bear our Great Father on the other side the Water impels us to do with that real affection becoming dutiful Children to Him & his Representative.

We rejoice in our hearts that the Great Spirit has this day permitted us to meet you, & we even now imagine that we see your appearance dispelling the Clouds of injustice as the rising Sun banishes the Mists of the Morning; We hope that under your influence & by your exertions this Country may improve & rise in

59 these tribes to the dominions of our Great Father, & that under his Power and Protection the loyal Inhabitants may freely enjoy the reward of their frugality & Industry, their minds being replete with reverential gratitude to the Supreme for his many favors, with zealous attachment to their Sovereign, & mutual love & Charity to each other.

Some disagreeable circumstances relative to our situation of which the Narrative is too long, for us to presume to trouble your excellency with, & until you might conveniently grant us the favor of calling an investigation into our affairs, we however take the liberty of referring you to the Speech lately delivered by us at the Council-house Fort George, showing the many ineffectual applications we had made in this Country to obtain a satisfactory confirmation of General Haldimand's Grant, and lastly the means taken by our opponents to deceive by misrepresentations his Majesty's Government in Britain and prevent their equitable decision on the application made by Teyoninhokaràwen on our behalf.

These and the other Subjects of that Speech we are ready to prove, and to give every explanation required.

York Septr 2nd 1806

To Mr Claus Deputy Supt intendt of Indian affairs

York Septr 3d 1806

Brother

The purport of the present meeting is to explain the cause of our not having transmitted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor our communications through you at the head of the Department, & for his Excellency's further information on some other points –

Brother

When we retrace our back-track and come to the point from whence we first started, we find that the source of all our troubles is no more than the desire we possess of having General Haldimand's Grant confirmed in such a manner as to secure to us & our posterity the use and possession of these lands. It is on this subject that we have had repeated Councils for ten years past, & yet this affair remains undecided.

Brother

When Teyoninhokarawen expressed a desire to go to Europe to serve in the War, we yet retained some feeble hopes, that his government might give a favorable conclusion to our business: this, together with the haste he was in to go, prevented us giving him the regular powers in writing to act for us, yet the repeated obstructions we had met with here made us unwilling he should go without some instructions to this purpose: he was requested should an opportunity offer, to make full representations of our situation & petition redress - & to facilitate such application Capt. Brant gave him letters to his friend the Duke of Northumberland the Earl of Moira & Sir Evan Nepean.

In no point whatever do we consider Teyoninhokaràwen to have passed the bounds of ~~the~~ authority of a Chief interested in the welfare of our Tribes, he endeavored to do good for us, but injury to none.

You know that he was made a Chief in a public manner, you received the Wampum on th occasion - Your communications to Government should they not have corresponded with this knowledge?

Brother

You know that the Seneca's were on the American Territory, & some of their Chief Pensioners to the United States, that the Oneida's fought against us during the Wa yet you countenanced these in their proceed at Niagara in conjunction with the disaffected from our settlements & without giving any notice to us the Chiefs of the Grand River You transmitted these to England as the unanimous voice of the Five Nations - the Purport of which was to put Capt Norton aside as a Chief & frustrate the endeavours of Teyoninhokarawen by preventing the equitable decision of His Majesty's most Hon'ble Privy Council -

Brother

Brother

We were not hasty in making our remonstrances on this transaction, but the injustice thereby done our Characters has compelled us to defend them, for this purpose we gave you notice of an intended Council, in which we meant to have attempted a full explanation: your going to the United States on your business caused the first delay, & after your return the Spring Hunt & other occupations of your people with the desire we had of bringing all to a good understanding retarded us some time longer from coming forward.

Brother

You said that the Council Fire should always be open, if you were not present yourself - we went to Niagara, Chiefs & Warriors in all upwards of an 150 - we acquainted you with our desire to meet you in Public Council: you delayed it from day to day as you said waiting the arrival of Mr Selby - the necessity

(2) of delivering what we had to say in the prese
of a numerous Assembly, the difficulty of de
taining such a number of people for a
length of time, the uncertainty of Mr Elly
arrival, & his attendance having never been
particularly requested at any of our forme
Councils was the reasons why we urged
meeting you at the Council House on
a certain day. for as you had not given
us previous notice of this your intenti
we thought we had already gone too far
to go back without speaking. We went
there & you came to tell us that you wo
not hear us. We delivered our intended
Speech in the presence of several res-
pectable Gentlemen, of which we sent you
a Copy, & request you will lay the same be-
fore the Lieut Governor. —

Brother

This treatment did not give us rea-
son to hope for an introduction through
you to his Excellency but we considered i

Brother

nevertheless to be our duty to wait on him: & to acquaint him with this our intention, a Chief was sent:- considering the Channel of the Indian department to be shut against us, we were thereby necessitated to look for an introduction from another quarter. Mr Wyatt being lately from England where Teyoninhokarawen became known to him & supposing he might be acquainted with his Excellency: We took the liberty to request of him the favor of introducing our deputed Chief, which he kindly did. We think it hard he should be in any wise implicated for shewing us an act of friendship which circumstances obliged us to ask: whatever fault might be in the deed, none with justice could be imputed to him-

Brother

You have said that we meditated the destruction of the Indian Department in this you are certainly mistaken; we have no right neither have we any desire to interfere in any of his Majesty's appointments, any farther than as their conduct affects our interests: but we wish to have

our lands confirmed to us, a just reward of our
fidelity & reparation of our losses in Territory
& we desire that the income to be derived
from a certain allotment of that land may
be guaranteed to us by his Majesty's Govern-
ment independent of that Department.
We formerly had communications directly
with his Majesty's Representative; General
Haldimand gave us the Grant without
the interference of any Department —

Brother

Unanimity has ever been recommen-
ded to us by his Majesty's Governors & not-
withstanding the changes in our situation,
his Excellency has the goodness to urge the same
advice which we are sincerely desirous to
follow but at the same time have to re-
quest that an enquiry be made in an
open manner into the cause of its not
generally prevailing at present.

Brother

When we first obtained the Grant of the Grand River and settled there, the Chiefs who had served through the War considered it to be the interest of our settlements to give portions of land to some of our fellow Loyalists, who had suffered with us to live among us. Genl. Haldimand was informed of this part of our conduct and approved of it. In consequence of which these people built there and for upwards of 20 years have been gradually improving their Farms: therefore in honor, we cannot allow that any Chiefs living within the American boundary or any among ourselves should presume to dispossess them & undo what we have done, & which honor binds us to support.

Brother

We request that you lay this before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor who, we hope may acquaint us how far we are to expect redress —

Brother

We have Maps here to shew the extent of Territory we lost by our Loyalty —

We deliver this in behalf of the Five Nations inhabiting the Grand River.

To Mr Claus
Deputy Superintendant General
of Indian Affairs
York September 3d 1806

71

York Septr 4 — 1808

Brother

The respectable treatment we were accustomed to receive from our brethren in our younger days & that which was shown our Ancestors was very different from the expressions you made use of to our face yesterday

Brother
You said that "we listened to the Evill which [illegible] brought to us & not to the Good which you advised"

Brother
We must in justice to ourselves & to his character inform you that we never heard his voice in support of what was wrong; but in the language of friendship & as a brother we have heard him exhorting us to unanimity, to mutual love & to a strict attention to our duty to God & man

Brother
We regret to say that we cannot call to our recollection the Good you mention that you have advised us to: we sincerely wish that your influence had been exerted to promote unanimity & friendship between the two parties.

Brother

You are in an error to blame Teyoninhokarawen for the disagreable subjects of our meetings; the circumstances occurring is what is to be blamed — You must know that in honor he is bound to act in the situation of a chief in which we placed him in a public manner & according to our established customs —

Brother

We are sorry to be necessitated to mention so many unpleasant things; for you may be assured all that we desire is that our characters may have justice done them & our affairs be placed in a satisfactory situation to effect which we do not suppose you have reason to think that we are attempting your injury.

Brother

If you will call together our tribes & cause to be discussed the errors of both parties encouraging a friendly reconciliation we shall listen to you with Gladness

We deliver this on behalf of the five nations inhabiting the Grand river

Signed by all the Deputation

To Wm Claus Depty Supert Gen: Indian affairs —

To Mr. Barclay

Grand River October 20th
1806

My dear Friend

I just now received your favor of the 22nd of July; I believe about the same time I wrote you from Niagara the result of our general council which I suppose you have received by this time. Afterwards on my getting home again I wrote those friends by Mr Owen Davids Gurney thro the medium & Mr Gerrard from whom it is some time since I had a kind letter acquainting me that he had forwarded them. It is about 3 weeks since I received your favor of June & some time before I had one from the Duke of Northumberland acknowledging the receipt of the letters in Jany. Had I been able I should have answered you sooner; however I believe it is as well; for I can now give you some account of the defence made by the Deby Supert. Gen: Mr Claus at our Annual meeting at the head of the Lake Ontario. As our people express it he made his speech in his bosom under his Robe, that is, in so low a voice that we could not hear him. From Disposition his Interpreter was unable to interpret that part of his Speech relative to his proceedings in sending improper names to England to thwart my success in the Mission I was on. He refused also to give up a Copy of that part of the Speech; he went away leaving order with the Interpreter to interpret it after he should be gone; and as he was not there to answer for himself. the Chiefs refused to hear the Interpreter.

The last part of our Speech at Niagara respecting the money he answered clear enough, and also gave us a copy of it, by which it appears the money has been well disposed of; it has gone to England & Government is security for it.

The Bank of England is in the opinion of the Majority, the fittest place for the money of the 5 Nations to be ~~sent~~ on interest, both by reason of its security as also of the particular attachment of them and their Ancestors to her interests, altho' the annuity may be less than that of

the United States. This arose from some
Miscomprehension of Capt. Brant who is
the only Chief that had any particular
knowledge of the Money affairs: & he
added this sentence to the speech af-
ter the preceeding part had been agreed
on by the General Council. I feel sorry,
in this instance that we seem to attach
more blame to our opponent Mr Claus
than he really merits: had we not been
informed that he had not given any
account of principal or interest,
the addition would not have been ad-
mitted of: we now perceive it to have been
a mistake: but that he acted in too ar-
bitrary a manner is no doubt correct.
You have, no disasters preventing,
certainly received the speech of the
General Council signed by the Chiefs,
witnessed by some Justices of Niagara,
well acquainted with the 5 Nations,
which I sent you immediately after the
conclusion. In it I also gave you a
particular account of our proceedings.
Judge Thorpe lately from England was
present, and I believe has received a
clear comprehension of our business.
He

77 In my letter to yourself, as also to Mr Green, I gave the opinion I entertain respecting your benevolent plan - the reading of which gave me infinite pleasure - but as I there mentioned the liberality of the British Government thro' the medium of the Indian Department the System of which in our quarter rather tending to encourage Idleness & corruption, unless the system is changed & its efforts be united with yours it will resemble two men jumping into a Canoe & both paddling against each other, which, should their strength & exertions be equal, the Canoe will be likely to remain in the same position, unless it receives a partial propensity from the wind or Current. If after rewarding, or assisting the disabled Warriors, the remainder of his Majesty's bounty should be used to encourage good order & industry, you might then have reason to expect rapid success from your united efforts.

I am happy to see in many fami

I am happy to see in many families an encreasing prosperity to industry & the raising of Cattle - for from the great decrease of wild animals it becomes very neceſsary. - From having been generally in the neighbourhood of German settlements, they for the most part follow their example of not permitting the Calves to suck the Cow; but giving them milk to drink: Altho' this method when pursued with the regularity of a German may be of little detriment to the Animals growth, yet with our people who are not very regular in their own meals much leſs in those of their creatures, I am convinced it is the cause why they raise so few horned Cattle: & I have determined to follow the most natural method making a seperate pasture for the Calves when they are to be weaned - I find by the Farmers Calendar both methods are followed in England & I do not perceive that a particular preference is given to eithe

This Summer has been so extraordinary dry, so much so, as to be of detriment with

(79) respect to the grass seed, which has sprung up very thick – The Corn that was planted early has however succeeded tolerably well, it is a Grain that answers better than any other in a drought – It gives me pleasure to hear that all our friends are well & our friend Mr Davison; I have been very desirous to hear from him – I am not personally acquainte with his friend Mr Ruſsel & altho' he may be a very good Man in his line & lives only 70 Miles from the settlement of the 5 Nations, if the information I have had be true, he does not know more of their Character than those who live on the other side of the Atlantic – Genl Simcoe who frequently visited the settlements of the different Tribes, I am confident would give an opinion in favor of humanity & from his perception I think corr

Our friend Mr Gerrard I make no doubt would from his heart wish well to your plan of doing us good, but he is too far from the side of the 5 Nations to expect him to give a positive opinion upon the subject — I so earnestly desire the success of your undertaking, that I would wish to have every impediment removed that might retard your progress, and every thing done to cause this design to prosper. In the letter to yourself & Mr Owen I have wrote largely on the subject: I shall now write again to our friends Mr Wilberforce & Mr Thornton — I enclose according to your desire a Copy of the Speech I made at our General Council by February last, as also copies of Speeches delivered by a deputation of Cheifs at York who called upon his Excy Francis Gore Esqr. to salute him — I have received Considerable information from Mr Matthews's dissertation on Rural Improvements but I am afraid there is little of that I shall be able to put

in

execution — We are necessitated to Harm roughly in this Country. however we may be inclined to neutrality.

May God bless & prosper you all:

Please to remember me kindly to all my dear friends of your family circle. I have some idea that I may yet be so fortunate as to see you again —

Dear Sir

Your ever faithful friend

John Norton Teyoninhokarawen

Finding the package large & my speech long I defer sending it until my next which will be in a few days. You shall then know the result of a Council just about being held: after that I purpose taking a hunt towards Lake Huron.

Robert Barclay Esqr.

82

To Mr Owen

Grand River January 28th 1807

My dear Sir

I received your kind and pleasing letter last August which I immediately answered giving fully what I had to say on the subject of the benevolent plan that you & your worthy friends had entred upon – and since I have earnestly prayed that it may be blessed with success and that God may influence the hearts of those who are at the head of your affairs to countenance & favor what you have projected instead of the present system, that only nourishes idleness & corruption. All join in gratefull acknowledgements for the intended kindness, & to shew you how far it meets their sentiments I intend inclosing you a Speech which we had meant to go to the Lieutenant Governor that any representation might come from him to the British Government, or at least sanctioned & approved of by him. But however desireable this may be in England, it does not altogether remain with us to determine – His Excellency has expressed that he will receive no communications from us unless it be through the Dy. Sup. Genl. of Indian Affairs – And this Gentleman, who I have reason to believe would turn against every thing that promised good to us – has refused to take any communication from the Five Nations while I am in their Councils; which if I was convinced that my retiring might cause them to be better treated & promote their welfare, I certainly would urge them to acquiesce in my leaving their Councils, which I know would not fail to benefit my individual interest, however as I have already sacrificed so many years in endeavors for the public good I shall persevere in compliance with the wish of the Chiefs, until the desired object be obtained, or that every hope of obtaining it be vanished — The intrigues fomented among us & the misrepresentations made use of to mislead the ignorant, we have, thank God, at last surmounted: all are now become unanimous again or at least so much so, as to leave the opposition to pitiful & presume to shew its head openly.

I have not been able to attend to farming so much as I could have wished this Summer, or indeed many other times, but in this as in other things sometimes good fortune repairs or turns aside the evils that might otherwise accrue from neglect — so I find myself with a good store of horses that are hardy & provide for themselves in the Woods — Cattle in nearly the same condition & a sufficiency of Grain for the family with a good piece of ground in order

84

for the spring Crop — I have had little leisure for the Chace or for any thing else, & have every reason to think will remain so, until our land affairs are finally settled to our satisfaction.

Remember me kindly to Mrs Owen, & all your dear family, your friends at Cambridge and every where are my friends and my heart shall ever be warm with gratitude & love towards them. The Good Mr & Mrs Orde, and the Philanthropic Messrs Sharps. The Bishops and good Old Rector and all your worthy neighborhood I hope are well, & that God may bless you yet many years with their society. The Mohawks in general return their sincere acknowledgements to the British & Foreign Bible Society for the generous favor they have conferr on them — The five hundred which came in the fleet we convoyed to Quebec have been nearly sufficient for this place at least for those who have learned to read — but should some be sent to us for those who are likely to learn, as I hope there will be many in a few years, and also a few to the Revd Mr Stuart to distribute among those in his neighbourhood, if possible among the Roman Catholics who inhabit lower down the St Lawrence — it may be of service.

Mr Wyatt by whom I expect to send this will be able to give you some information of the situation of things in this Country — I am much indebted to him for the civility & attention he always shewed when opportunity offered to me or to our people, and I believe that this has caused him to incur censure in this country; so much are the Council set against us, that even Politeness or civility shewn us are considered blameable.

Dear Sir,

Your faithful friend
& Humble Servt

Revd Mr John Owen

Sign'd J. Norton.
Teyoninhokarawen

Please let Lord Teignmouth & our friends see this as I mentioned it in a letter to him

Onondaga Grand River,
November 9th 1806

No

Brother,

We have already expressed in a preceding Speech at Niagara that the Council Fire of the Five Nations had been again re-established at the Onondaga's on the Grand River, & that in conformity to the customs of our Ancestors, at this general Council Fire every affair of importance, relating to the whole confederacy, should be deliberated on, & agreed to by the Chiefs of the different tribes, before it should be passed as the unanimous voice of the Five Nations.

Brother.

We the Chiefs and leading Warriors of the Grand River having met at this our General Council Fire & having taken into Consideration, that the meeting at the Beach last September not being general; & that what was there expressed not having been previously consulted on by the whole, we now inform you that we the Chiefs & Warriors having buried under the ground all differences, that may have existed between us, You are therefore to consider this speech as the unanimous voice of the whole.

Brother

You know that in 1797 our lands reserved for sale were surrendered to Government in trust to issue Grants to such purchasers as should be nominated by us and should give the stipulated payment or sufficient security for the same; we are therefore surprised to find that the Secretary of the province, & some others have received Grants for certain parcels of this our land, without either making payment or giving the proper securities, and we are sorry to observe, that at the same time the purchasers of block No 1, from whom we received four years interest, and who were ready to give sufficient security for the regular payment of the same until the principal should be paid, have been without just foundation refused the Grant — It is with satisfaction we have heard that block No 2 has been paid for, & the money transmitted to the Friends of England, we know it will then be safe, as guaranteed by Our Father's Government and it is there we hope all the Money which we are to get for our lands and is to be sen & interest may be placed.

Brother

As it was in confidence of the protection of our Great Father, that we accepted of this place for an Asylum & fixed here our habitations. We therefore in behalf of all our tribes, intreat that his Representative in this Province His Excellency the Lt Governor may cause these portions of our Land to be freed from all unjust incumbrance and left open to the honest purchaser who may bid the fairest, & perform his Promise, & as it is our intent to do justice to such as have honourably paid; so is it our desire to receive that justice from those who have bargained or who may bargain; which we expected to be insured to us by Government, when we surrendered ~~to~~ them the tract of land to be disposed of.

Among these difficulties we may also include that tract of land disposed of by

89 the late Mr Dochsteder; You know that the Chiefs many of whom are now deceased, Gave to him as well as the others who had served in the war with them an alotment of land, this was enlarged to him in regard to his Children, who belonged to our tribes and by us are considered as being legitimate according to our customs he having first been married to a Cayuga woman by whom he had one daughter, and at her decease to a woman of the Onondagas by whom he had another daughter; both Children he brought up in the house with himself before and after the death of their Mothers. — The tract thus given him he extended without our knowledge by a fraudelent survey, which when we first discovered and expecting it to be for the benefit of the Orphans, in compassion to them we have made no remonstrance, thinking that as they had acquired the superfluous wants of Europeans they might stand in need of it all.

Brother

We are sorry to find that in regard to these in no respect has our intention been fulfilled. The oldest daughter is dead, and the younger remains pinched by poverty notwithstanding the generosity of the Five Nations on her account; while a Mr Canby has obtained a Grant for twenty thousand acres or thereabouts of our land, without paying her according to the agreement of her deceased father, or accounting for it to us in any wise.

Brother

We have now stated the difficulties in which that part of our lands, surrendered in trust to Government, appear to be involved in, and which from the benevolence already expressed by His Excellency, we feel assured that he will extricate, and arrange according to our Wishes.

91) Brother,

The remainder we petition to have confirmed by our Great Father according to the real intent & meaning of the original Grant executed by the late Sir Frederic Haldimand. That the plea which was urged for the disposal of the first part sold (that is a disputed title) may be removed, and that we & our posterity for ever may be protected in our just rights; & for the further security & satisfaction both of those to whom we have made alotments & of ourselves, we intend calling another Council after our people are returned from Hunting & hope His Excellency may depute some person of respectability to witness our transactions.

Brother

Excuse the length of our Speech, our misfortunes have rendered a necessary multiplicity of words to convey an idea of them.

You are acquainted with the attachment shewn by our Ancestors & ourselves to His Majesty's interests; but fidelity we consider no more than a duty becoming dutiful Children & Warriors. we shall therefore only remind you of the distress & poverty, we have been thereby reduced to. — You know the extensive range for hunting we enjoyed before the War from the St Lawrence and the Lakes to the Susquehanna, & the Ohio the exertions of the hunters were then rewarded with abundance of skins to furnish their families with clothing; but in this respect we are now poor, and this poverty & the manner in which His Majesty's bounty is distributed, is the cause that many of our people are continually on the road to Niagara in hopes of receiving something.

Brother

We find these journies detrimental both to the moral character & industry of our people; & as we are convinced, that our Great Father means the welfare of

93 his Children by the great expence he is at on our account. We take the liberty to state to you our wishes on this subject. We hope that in future the bounty of our beloved Father may be given in a public manner at the meeting we annually hold with you in the Autumn; that the aged Warriors who served thro' the War may have something that they can divide among them, to protect them from the inclemency of the season. that the Women may also thereby receive some~~thing~~ relief without strife, & that the young Men may have their portion of ammunition to enable them to hunt at some distance.

Brother

Finding the produce of the ~~Chase~~ Chace rapidly decreasing, we desire during the Summer Months to make improvements in the extension of our plantations & increase our Stock. For this purpose we also petition the aid of our Great Father, that we may be furnished with implements of Agriculture & working Cattle with which to instruct our young creatures and draw the materials for fencing, building & other work.

Brother

You were informed several years ago, that our Brethren of the Chippawa language invited us to enjoy mutually with themselves the use of their hunting grounds. This we have found of great advantage to our hunters, otherwise our narrow slip of land, surrounded by your settlements would afford them little scope. — We therefore petition that these hunting grounds may remain for the use of our brethren & our hunters, unless that our Great Father should really want them, in that case as affectionate Children we have nothing to alledge.

Brother

We are now about reviving the regular manner of managing public business pursued by our Ancestors, 95 / We have again re built the General Council Fire, which had been trampled under foot last war, we have gathered the scattered embers & it again begins to burn; to adorn this Fire place, we petition that our Father may favor us with a flag emblamatic of peace, & for the convenience of those, who may meet there in great numbers, that kettles may be furnished to cook in.

Brother

We are confident of the greatness & benevolence of our beloved Father, and we ask these favors with the humility and assurance of dutiful Children remaining in the hopes that the Great Spirit may ever protect us and enable us to brighten the bands that have ever linked our hands to those of our brethren, ever vying to surpass in sincerest tokens of affection & duty to our Common Father -

Brother

In the speech we made last July we acquainted you briefly with the manner in which we left our Country, suffered in the War, & obtained the lands we now possess. — The answer you made us to this fact — we are sorry to say you refused to give us a copy of it, we hope that you will now favor us with an answer.

Signe { Henry Tekarighhogen
Peter Kenrazenghgoa
Jos. Brant

Witness
Marmen Nellis
John Young
John Ryckman

Thomas Thonwaghwenkaraghkwen
John Norton Teyoninhokaràwen
Seth Hill Aghslawenseronthа
Thonakarine
Shoskawaroware
Shakoysdiyosto
Ilayonwaghtha
Joseph Oghnaongoghtha
John Otonghsderange
Adam Teyotsikareghgwen
Sharongaràwen
Oraghgivente
Karonzotsigoa
Shakokenghe
Shagendakho
Onagarondo
Horerahkere
Kawennaraze
Ashaghseràxe
Kanenhenhwa
Oghkwaree Oyhoida

Jos. Thagennoghto
Kayndaddirho
Rotozageghte — Tekaenyo
Tekwaràwen
Shakoyeghwatha
Addewenaire
Kakoghenniyonte
Ilayàinade
Teyoronyongoght
Teyotoreghgwen
Atontachta
Teinontewersha
Eghnisera
Teharaghaishonkwa
Jeyonyenyen
Shakowihhe

Speech of Segominkoseawon mentioned in his letter to R. Barclay Esqr. dated Octr 20 - 1806

Onondaga Grand River
Feby 12th 1807

Brothers and mutual Children of the Five Nations

The

The Master of life whose seat is in the Heavens, the Arbitrator of all events, has been pleased to permit, that this should be the day of our meeting. Him from whom we derive our existence I salute in gratitude for his many favors, & for having preserved you who yet remain of the Chiefs & Warriors whom I now view in the enjoyment of health listening for the narrative they are now expecting to hear;— the being securely at rest within the limits of our village, is not being leſs exposed to fatal accident. wherever we cast our eyes, death, by means of dire disease, and other instruments of mortality is making continual ravages to the embittering of our joys.

But this again braces our Courage, that there is no corner of the earth, no situation however surrounded with dangers, that is exempt from the protecting Arm of him, who watches over us & who letteth none fall whom he wishes to raise.

To him therefore who from his Heavenly Mansion vieweth clearly the actions of Men over all the earth, let us with humility submi

99) that he may graciously bring us to a right understanding, thus giving peace & contentment as it is him who governs the mind, let us beseech him to enlarge its powers that we may now deliberately & preserve our welfare from being intrusion in future by these evil subjects which have entered through the land, to the misleading of people & depriving of their happiness.

To effect this it is necessary we should tear up with the roots some lofty tree under which runneth a rapid stream, & through the cavity let fall the evil which has troubled us that it may be carried into the [illegible] & be never more to appear among us. Let us complete this & then trace from whence it came, let us search the opening where it entered our house of five fires among our brethren and mutual Children & when we have discovered the Aperture through which it made entry there let us repair the house & securely shut it against that intruding evil which has so much involved us as nearly to extinguish our council fire so much revered by our Ancestors who left it for us such was its lustre that while the system of our ~~confed~~

confederacy was in its vigour - as the ascending smoke mixed with the clouds it was viewed by all the surrounding people with reverential awe.

Brethren

Let us without delay raise again the house now falling into decay, & rekindle the Fire which our Ancestors gave us from the yet remaining embers, that our Brethren & mutual Children may have a secure dwelling, & that the Fire may shine clearly so as to be distinguishable by all our Brethren & that it may be looked on with respect by those of the West as it was when the glory of our Confederacy remained -

Is the power of the Great Spirit diminished, that we should doubt his many operations in our aid! but that we may hope for its being exerted in our favor, let us first repent of the evil & let us take head to our conduct, let us then commit to his care the promotion of our happiness and nourish among us that which is good and commendable -

Brethren

By much labour & perseverence the Ancient Chiefs brought into a Unity of Sentiment the Brethren & Mutual Children. they intended it to endure for the benefit of their posterity; yes they designed the regulations they there ordained, to be a continual aid & guide leading them to comfort & glory - and we know that they were of great Service to those who went before us. from these they owed their strength, from these they were enabled to do the great actions they performed whilst it pleased the Great Spirit that they should remain united — All who knew them respected them as well Europeans as the Ab-Origenes of the Country.

Brethren

It is not therefore fit to contemn what has already been of so much service to us & when a Wicked Bird whispers to us the evil by means of which it has premeditated to destroy our peace; we ought not to listen to it, let its language be ever so harmonious, when that which it insinuates is contrary to our welfare & humanity. no - but if you have any regard for the memory of your Ancestors any veneration for them or for the name of the Five - Nations, or any respect for your own honor, you will hasten to bury in oblivion these shameful divisions, that that the Confederacy may have some greater appearance of respectability than the empty name - which can be of no real service to you unleſs the regulations which bound your Ancestors in Union, are also included - do you desire to escape the contempt of your Eurapean neighbors, you will instantly become united like Brethren & Mutual Children as you stile yourselves, by this conduct you may gain respect from others & encourage the Chiefs who attend to your affairs to act with confidence and vigor.

Brethren

103 Brethren

I have stated these things to you assured that your minds are susceptible of being affected by them — but I must farther add that if there is any part of the Conduct of many of the Chiefs that displease you, let us endeavor to reconcile & prevent in future what may lead to the detriment of the whole, let us take a view of what was the the situation of our Ancestors, & I think we shall find, that if they were unacquainted with the pitiful divisions that now disturb us, they were also strangers to these mean concerns, & to the avidity for these Baubles which I am sorry to say in these times I greatly suspect bias the minds of too many from their natural rectitude.

In former time the Village Chiefs attended to the internal peace & welfare of the Nation & whenever animosity might arise between families attempted a reconciliation - the War Chiefs attended to the relative connections between foreign Tribes, and their own keeping up a good understanding, or leading the Warriors against the Enemies — And when the security of the Nation or situation of affairs permitted, all that were able both Chiefs & Warriors went in pursuit of the Animals of the Forest to supply themselves & families with clothing and Animal food, and of this they freely gave a part to the aged & disabled — From the Chace & their small but fertile Corn fields they derived their support — and if they craved any thing farther it was the favor of Heaven — the renown of a Great Warrior, the honor of having faithfully discharged their duty, or the credit of being a fortunate hunter & a Generous Man —

Brethren

Since many have been in the habit of receiving rewards to depreciate the interests of the Nation & sacrifice its welfare to gratify the Avarice of selfish people; distrust, envy & discord have banished from among us confidence, unity & love of fame & manly exertion. Latterly your lands have been sold, and aspersions have been thrown on some of the Chiefs for being partial to themselves in the appropriation of the income therefrom derived, thus instead of being in the venerable situation they formerly were, they are now become

105

the butt of contention — would it not be adviseable therefore to promote the peace and good will of all to each other, that the Chiefs be left to the discharge of those Duties appointed them by their Ancestors, and the management of money matters be confided to trusty people of the Nation; giving annually an account of their proceedings, & if required surrendering the trust to such others as might be appointed at the years end — they always being under the direction of the General Council of the Five Nations — this unanimously agreed on by the Chiefs and Warriors might again inspire mutual Confidence & renew the pleasant picture of ancient times —

Brothers & Mutual Children

I see you all with pleasure, and you appear to give me a sincere welcome — That which was sent to England as your Speech or Word disavowing of me & my proceedings on your behalf did not give me reason to expect any thing but frowns on my return, and I was prepared to meet them as they deserved; but I find things in a different situation - some of you it is true who I cannot suppose to have any ill will either against me or your own Welfare have been unwarily prevailed on to sign a paper, which was sent to England with an intent to injure your interests, and my Character, but I am yet happy to find, that the greater part of the Grand River people, particularly those who were Chiefs when I left you, could not be led into the error —

Brethren

I now shall proceed to shew the foundation on which I acted (and which you all know was not without precedent)

As also my proceedings on your behalf while in England — It is now ten years since we have been continually councilling and requesting the Government here to confirm to us the lands granted us by Sir Frederick Haldimand in the King's name — having in your minds the rapid manner in which the lands of the various Tribes have changed possessors since the acquaintance formed with Europeans, You have desired for your own satisfaction & to preserve posterity from distress & poverty, to have the Grand River confirmed in perpetuity according to the sense of the original Grant; You were of this sentiment when in full Council at the Long House three years ago — You sent a deputation to York — ~~Thayen~~dan Thayendanegen (Captain Brant) Tawaghoerage & myself, to make in your names the last request to the Lieut. Governor to confirm the lands or give his sentiments on the subject; should this not be conformable to your wishes, it was then in deliberation to attempt what could be done in England —

you know we received no satisfaction — His Excellency, did not see us, & said he would only hear from the Five Nations through the medium of the Indian department; this we had frequently attempted without better success so we were in a manner debarred communication with his Excellency except through a certain Gate & that Gate to be kept shut — —

We thus returned from York in February 1803 with no further satisfaction than that Mr Alcock Chief Justice had intimated to Thayendanegen, that in two months the Five Nations should be informed of the arrangements made for to do them justice. — In the summer going to Canadague, I heard that War was declared in Europe, and immediately determined to go & serve, or at least offer my service; I acquainted Thayendanegan on my return with this intention, he immediately proposed that I should have some written powers to act for you —

In the mean time we received a message

calling us to Niagara the 18th August for to hear from the Chief Justice what he had promised the preceeding February — we did not all arriv there time enough, so he was gone away what he had to deliver he left with Capt. Claus the Super Gent. of Indian affairs, which he expressed in full Council, but as he refused a Copy, we cannot be particular as to the whole. the principal purport however seemed to relate to their Townships which had been surrendered to Government for Sale, not the remaining portion which we desire to have confirmed

Brothers &c

The result of this Council being so little satisfactory seemed to show more ~~strongly~~ the necessity of making application to England - Thezendanegen then delayed me with an assurance that he would also go & the only apparent cause of retardment was the want of money for the journey - The winter at last being far advanced made me desirous of setting off as soon as possible so as to arrive in Europe early in the Spring -

There was then a meeting called at the Village of Thezendanegen representing the necessity of secresy, proposed as the best method, that the Chiefs & principal Warriors should sign over to him absolute powers & that he thus invested would give me power to act - You know that some suspicion arose in your minds respecting thus signing, & when some of you asked my advice I did not exhort you to sign; for although nothing was left in the wording of it that apparently tended to your detriment had you signed, yet I preferred leaving it entirely to your own judgement, lest it might prove in some way injurious, also rather than in such an indirect way of receiving powers, it seemed preferable to go with those only which you had given me as Chief - and as such it was my duty to represent the difficulties we laboured under, so that I

Paſsed not the bounds of what had already been done and represented in our Councils—

Many of you expreſsed the hopes you entertained of my aſsisting you, by giving a clear & just account of the state you were in, when I should arrive in England; you also observed it was not requisite for me to be instructed what to say; for that the knowledge I had of the affairs of our Tribe would enable me to do better than any other directions; some of you asked me particularly if I did not take the word of the Five Nations. I said it was impoſsible for me to do it in the regular manner in the present situation & mentioned what I have just related, When I set off on the journey a number accompanied me as far as Niagara. There Theyendanegan more particularly entreated me not to omit any thing in my power; but to remember that from the station I held, my duty obliged me to give such representation of our affairs, as might cause the Great & Good Men in England to order them to be rectified to our satisfaction— He gave me letters to his Grace

the

Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Moira & Sir Evan Nepean - thus I began my journey, and before I arrived at New York met a worthy Gentleman who also gave me letters to his friends in England.

Immediately after arriving in Britain I called on His Lordship the Earl of Moira & acquainted him with my individual intention of entering on the first actual service might be undertaken, also laid before him your situation, after having remained a few weeks in Scotland hearing by the Papers that an expedition was intended, I became desirous of going to London & for that purpose asked his Lordship's direction in what manner to proceed to offer my service, & inform Government with the state of your affairs, he favored me with a letter to Earl Camden, who I called upon the day after my arrival in London, & His Lordship very politely deferred me a few days. The letters I had received from my worthy friends at New York introduced me to a valuable acquaintance; an estimable friend invited me to his house & other worthy characters were constantly attentive to assist me in every respect - I obtained from a Gentleman whose friendship I shall ever value, an introduction which led me to the under

Secretary Mr Cook on acquainting him with the outlines of our affairs, he asked for the Grant given by Sir Frederic Haldimand or a Copy of it — (This I imagined to have been sent through the Count de Puisaye when he went to Europe,) that he might be enabled to make some representation in our favor — but when I called upon him, I found he had only the copy of a promise to reimburse or reinstate the Mohawks of Canajohare & the Oghquages in whatever they might lose by the fortune of war

When I had the pleasure of seeing Thayendanegen he shewed every kind attention & regard for the Interests of the Five Nations and shortly after introduced the business to the Lord Chancellor. The under Secretary sought to find if a Copy of our Grant had been transmitted but found it was not he urged me to return & offered me letters to His Excellence the late Lieut Governor also wherewithal for my expences was granted by Lord Camden & not having heard from you in any manner I almost came to a resolution to comply but the desire I had of partaking should any service be undertaken with some hopes I had received on that head as also of more certainly accomplishing our business determined me to stay. At this time I was introduced by +Shotsiciowance to +Shakodeure, and by him to +Konigourowanen & +Tehakaenyo, and from these to a numerous Society of very respectable Characters, the meeting with whom I shall ever consider among the most fortunate occurrances of my voyage -

These worthy Gentlemen not only shewed me every kind attention individually but were ever ready to aid in forwarding the completion of our business - the chief deficiency was on our side, my not having the Grant there, & its not having been sent after me. +Thoughuagew who had ever since my arrival been unremitting in giving every possible assistance, returned to town towards Spring & on acquainting him with not having made any progress from the want of the Grant or an attested copy of it, — I regretted the supposed Death of Lord Dorchester (which we had heard in America)

+Indian names given to English people by Tegonintoxou'arren as he was well acquainted with the nature of the Grant His Grace informed me of the falsity of this report & acquainted me with his Lordship's place of abode I wrote to his Lordship & afterwards went to his house when I found he was ready to testify the nature of the Grant if required

The business was shortly after introduced into the privy Council & their Lordships did us the honor to attend to it. Lord Camden the president assuring me that they would take the earliest opportunity of applying to Lord Dorchester for information on the subject by which they should be directed. A few days after the business had been brought to this pleasing conclusion Mr. Cook sent me the following letter 13th July

Sir

According to the intimation given you in my letter of the 2nd July the memorial which you had transmitted to Lord Camden has been forwarded to the Privy Council. By dispatches since received from Canada it appears that at two Councils of the Six Nations the Chiefs assembled unanimously declared that you have not been authorised by them to undertake any Mission to this Country in their behalf & they have disavowed the whole of your proceedings which they state to have been conducted in a clandestine & underhanded manner — I am therefore to acquaint you that these communications will be also transmitted to the Privy Council in order that their Lordships may be aware of the real merits of the case that you have laid before them

I am Sir &c &c
(Signed) E. Cook

When I received this information I suspected it to be some misrepresentation from Fort George — I could not imagine that any of you on this River would have acted a part so inconsistent with your honor & your Interests; but it came in such a Manner that the Government could do no otherwise than credit it — for which reason I could not with any propriety persist any further in praying the confirmation of the title to the lands we occupy.

All that there remained for me to do was to shew that I had not wantonly interfered in this affair. I stated that from the time I had been ranked among the Chiefs: I considered it to be more particularly my duty to promote as much as lay in my power the welfare of the community that in full Council the winter preceeding my departure from home you had deputed us to York on the same business & that his Excellency the late Lieut Governor would not give us a hearing neither had we since received any satisfactory answer on the subject. Also that from the request & entreaties that were made to me on leaving you. I considered that the general expectation was that I would do my endeavour to obtain the confirmation of Sir Frederic Haldimans Grant & call the attention of his Majesty's Government to your situation.

Brethren & Mutual Children

If there is any thing in what I have attempted for your welfare, that is pleasing to you, or may finally turn to your advantage you are welcome to it — but if your sentiments correspond with the letter you have just heard I must remind you that I have not acted with less authority to attempt the securing of your Interests, than others have done in sacrificing them, and the rights the Great Spirit gave you to the gratification of their Avarice.

You may learn from this relation that what you have to blame for preventing the acquisition of that which you have been laboring for these ten years to obtain, are your divisions, your want of mutual confidence, the want of energy in some to oppose pernicious measures & the too great vanity of others who gave their names without examining the injury it might be to their interests thinking perhaps that these being sent so great a distance and laid before the Cabinet of our Great Father, would forever render them illustrious— they forgot a maxim which all good warriors should know. that is, that the name of any one becoming notorious unless it be for that which is honorable & just, is rather to be avoided than desired.—

Individually unless so far as I felt for the public good. I have nothing to complain of— for I was among ~~friends~~ among a people generous, humane, & honorable who had been witness to my conduct & notwithstanding the representati from this Country with upwards of a hundred

119 names of the Five Nations as an appendage yet I received such proofs of friendships as shall never cease to warm my heart with gratitude.

[illegible]

You know the time of life I first became known to you. I was then on my way to join the Western tribes, who at that time were threatened with destruction. the relation I bear to some, animating my heart with an affection for the whole — my feelings urged me to partake with them in their sufferings or in their triumphs — the sentiments of many of you seeming similar to my own — though as a Nation you gave them no effectual assistance yet these appearances created personal friendships & kept up mutual correspondence. —

After the Peace of Greenville Thayendangen on the part of Gen: Simcoe wrote for me to come down which I immediately complied with. After some time I accepted of the appointment of Interpreter in the Indian Department: in which capacity I not only acted for Government but also voluntarily on your business the consent of the Commanding Officer at Fort George being previously obtained — After some time it was proposed to me to accept the situation of Chief which I declined—lest thereby I might be seperated from my Western Friends—until it was represented to me that the good of the community required I should become a Chief to be enabled to act in a public capacity without incurring blame when I defended their cause, but as it might respect my other concerns I should be at liberty. Thus I complied, and shortly after disputes running high concerning the land, I resigned my place in the Indian Department—

It is needless to repeat further circumstances you are well acquainted with, but this I must demand of you that if the line of conduct pursued by me has been displeasing, or if you consider it as prejudicial to your interests at this or any preceeding time that you speak freely your sentiments for I assure you I shall not persevere in exertions to promote your welfare if these exertions in your judgement appear to be prejudicial to your interests or your tranquility.

Brothers

Before I conclude I must again express

121) The earnest desire I entertain, for you to be again united in brotherly love. if a reverence for yourselves be not sufficient to excite you to this union, let the fear, the love of the Great Spirit operating on your minds bring you to it - reflect that he has been pleased to bring you together in one community & that you are thereby in duty bound to use your joint efforts for the public Good, not suffering yourselves to become the instruments of any persons for promoting their selfish views to the detriment of the community although many of you are descended from the various Tribes between the Atlantic & the Mississippi the Lakes which wash our shores & the Floridian Sea, yet remember that it has pleased God that through the customs of our Ancestors all have become & are denominated Five Nations endeavor therefore to imitate the virtues of those who formerly bore that name -

The General Council Fire which was first established by the Ancient Five Nations at Onondaga the superior force of the Americans trampled under foot last war. The scattered embers were hastily thrown together for a while at Buffaloe Creek. until the fire has been rekindled here among the principal chiefs of the Onondaga's who have been the keepers of our general Council Fire ever since the confederacy was first formed - this Country was granted to us for an Asylum by Sir Frederic Haldimand & we hope to have it confirmed by our Great Father, it is this Fire Place therefore we are to respect & it is where we are to unite our minds not at Buffaloe Creek within the American boundary whose Fire but faintly sparkles like the glow-worm - the people of that place have also endeavored to injure us they have allowed themselves to be made the instruments to thwart our land business before they possessed a right by the tenor of the Grant which specifies to such of the Five Nations who have either lost their settlements or prefer living within the British lines - now you know that the Seneca's did not lose their settlements & that they preferred living within the British boundary they would have removed here sooner for it is twenty years & upwards since the Grant was executed - But all this evil let us cast into the swift stream that it may be carried far from us into the depth of the Ocean providing that they shall come to a sense of their duty and recollection of the customs of their ancestors, then they will not fail to acknowledge this as the general Council fire they will meet us here & in brotherly love join heart and hand, thus united we cannot fail to give pleasure to our Great Father & to our brethren we shall appear a respectable body ready to assist them when occasion may require — May he who sees all hearts inspire yours with reverence to him, mutual love to each other, and a sincere desire to promote the public welfare thus to preserve yourselves and posterity from threatning destruction.—

The Revd John Owen ~~Esqr~~ Grand River August 19th 1807

My dear Friend

Your very welcome letter of the 29th of November had such a long route by the way of Halifax, that I did not receive it many days before I got that of Mr Barclay of the 3d of April — one from him of January gave me an account of it, which caused me to give it up for lost; I am happy to learn that you your family & your friends are well; but regret that many circumstances have concurred to constrain me to give up the idea of recrossing the Atlantic at present, & of again enjoying the pleasure of seeing you all.

The only compensation I can now hope for is this mode of conversation, and although it be a cold medium of communication, I must content myself with it, until it may please God to grant me one more congenial to my feelings of gratitude and affection.

Letters I have sent since the Spring will give you an insight into the intrigues, that are practiced against me; and which have determined me to defer going to England — I have sent the power &

125 Copies received by the D. of N. Mr Wilberforce and Mr Barclay and trust, that notwithstanding the many important concerns which call the attention of our friends and of the Ministry, they may yet get such a view of us through the mist cast before them by our enemies, as to see the impropriety as well as injustice of curtailing the rights of the Five Nations, or of allowing their lands to be curtailed by private bargains.

But my dear friend I run too long on these affairs, without addressing myself more particularly to Mrs Owen & family who I heartily congratulate on the accession that God has blessed you with — the names we have found them are Hasiwio, Good tidings, for the Boy [illegible] Karihwenhawe the Bringer of Tidings for the Girl — Yourself Karihowànen I regret both for yourself & friends your having been unwell; but rest assured you have now got well over it as our friend Mr Barclay in his letter in April does not say any thing on that head — Our friend Mr [illegible] I have heard of his safe arrival in England & hope he has by this time got the better of his enemies, who caused him to remove from here so soon — I am much indebted to him for the friendships he has shewn me & my friends, & am rather apprehensive that his kindness in this respect was the first cause of his becoming embroiled with the Lt Governor.

Since you wrote I am happy to learn politics have taken a different turn, & that the Russians have shewn the French that the fortune of war is not always the same — from what has lately happened between the Leopard & Cheasepeake, there is a great rumour of War with America. Should it really take place it will be necessary to put the Country in a better state of Defence than it is at present to retain it — for I fear little dependence could be placed on the Militia of many districts in a War with the United States, they having been chiefly from that Country, and many of them, of those, who opposed the Royal interest.

This Summer I have been very much occupied in the cultivation of my fields.

127) and have now the pleasing prospect of a fine crop — I hope to get under improvement this fall twenty or thirty acres I am pleased to see that Agricultural improvement is advancing rapidly among our people — I would be happy if I could with truth make the same observation as to moral improvement but there is too many iniquities to hope for this until some change takes place, that may put an end to them — !

I enclose you a letter for Mr Scott which should be returned to this Country you can open, as our friends may therefrom derive some information

Please remember me most affectionately to Mrs Owen & all your dear family. — Nothing can exceed the pleasure I derive in hearing of all our worthy friends being well — May God long keep & preserve you all Dear Sir.

Your affectionate & faithful friend
John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

To Mr Owen Grand River August 10th 1808

My dear friend

I received your favor of last month it gave me extreme pleasure to learn that you & your family & friends were well. & to hear of the kind exertions of our worthy friends in the cause of justice & in behalf of our unfortunate tribes makes my heart vibrate with pleasure & gratitude. I am also happy to learn that Judge Thorpe is so well with Government he appears to be a humane benevolent man and certainly has been ill used in this Country; & his character so maliciously & artfully torn as even to render those the most averse to suspect, suspicious; I hope also that our friend Mr Wyatt has received no real injury from his ill treatment in this country.

Poor Col. Brant departed this life last November; since that nothing extraordinary has happened. About the middle of May there was a general meeting of the Chiefs & principal Warriors of all the Five Nations living on the Grand River at the Anondago Village; when they sent for me to attend; After the Speaker on the occasion, had mentioned that formerly they had appointed me jointly with the deceased Col. Brant to be at the head of their affairs & the satisfaction they had received from my conduct; he proceeded on behalf of the whole to apprise me, that they now appointed me Solely to be at the head of their Councils. I returned thanks for the Confidence they placed in me; hoping that the Great Spirit would favor me with the ability of being useful; but at the same time requested that they would first make known to Government this their determination before they want to expect me to act in that Capacity they desired.

This I was particular in, because I have already been informed how obnoxious I am to Government, & as we have no fixed regulations to go by — acting in opposition to it might involve me in a contention that might do more harm than good & as it is my intention to do good, I wait patiently to see what my worthy friends you have mentioned may effect in changing the aspect of Government towards me. Should their benevolent efforts not meet with the success they merit I shall be constrained to lose all hopes of being useful to the Five Nations. I have all along sacrificed every private advantage to promote the good of the community. Continued disappointments in obtaining the objects I have so long laboured for, begin to sour my mind & I am not so fortunate to meet with that comfort at home that might compensate for my difficulties abroad; but God is just & his chastisements are for the good of the Soul, yet I pray they may not be of such a nature as to render less governable the passions which may lead me to sin; therefore should nothing more favorable occur, I think, as I have thought some years past that it will be best for me to withdraw from my uneasy & at present useless situation.

While I enjoyed your Society the happiness of my situation was too great for me to expect it to be durable & the reverses I have since met with are not yet sufficient to compensate. —

I would with pleasure attempt another Voyage to England; but it is really out of my power from the want of means; neither is it in the power of the Five Nations to help me. —

Remember me kindly to Mrs Owen & all the dear little ones from Glenny downwards & all your worthy friends. I always remember the happiness I enjoyed with them as a prelude to that which I hope that the Mercy of God may grant. — May his blessing remain with you all. — Your affectionate friend & humble servt John Norton

Signed Teyoninhokarawen

I enclose some Ideas which I beg you will lay before Sir Evan Nepean together with my most grateful acknowledgements

To Robert Barclay Esqr Grand River June 16th 1810

My dear Sir

Returning from my journey a few days ago it gave
me great pleasure to find your favor of the 5th of April last
year & two from our worthy friend Mr Owen & to hear that your
family & friends were all well - I wrote to you from the
Cherokee Nation last Winter - & I wrote to you & Mr Owen
very fully before I left home - I was not able to get back
so soon as I expected & a hurt I got from a fall yet
detained me much longer - I wished to have your advice
before I crossed the Sea - but there have no letters arrived
since I wrote on that subject: If I do not hear before the
Autumn I intend moving to the Westward - for I assure
you that the Indian department is like a bad tree that
not only brings forth poisonous fruit, but is also of such
pernicious influence that even in its shade no wholesome
plant can thrive - The journey I have taken has been
very satisfactory. I find the Nations there yet retain
the appearance of Independence - make laws & put
them in execution - They have great herds of Cattle -
Powder manufactories at several of the Salt petre caves
in their Country & cultivate extensive fields of Corn -
the plow is generally used in cultivation - some have
learnt to make saddles & to work in silver - the men
however are not quite so industrious as I could wish them
to be: but they are upright hospitable & sincere - They
are very active in playing ball - their game requires
much more exertion than that of the Northern Nations
it is a contest of strength & industry: but the females in
general are equal to the peasantry of any Country -
they are all Spinsters & Weavers - This skill has
been acquired all within twenty years - They
shewed great aptness in learning - The Women
of the Osage when they saw the Cloth that had

been made by the Cherokee women, I wept because they were so unskilful & inferior in ingenuity — yet they are very ingenious in dreſsing of leather — These Ladies would certainly make bitter lamentations were they made acquainted with the accomplishments of Ladies in some parts of the World —

The Shawanous are also improving: The plow is in use among them. I think they have more extensive Corn fields than they had formerly & they raise more Cattle & hogs than they did: but they do not seem to have so many fine horses as they had in the time of War, neither do they appear so elegantly dreſsed — One of the friends used to visit them: but now a Yankey Militia Colonel has taken his place: the bulk of the Nation have removed to the Wabache, where they have settled in conjunction with the Kickapoos & several parts of other Nations — They wish to improve as fast as circumstances will admit but are shy of receiving aſsistance to that effect — from the Americans. lest it be followed by a demand for land.

The friends at the Cornplanters village have learnt several Seneca's to Blacksmith and some of the women to Spin, but I saw none of them manufacturing cloth as they do in the Cherokee Country: I shall conclude with this as I am going to give a journal of my travels — & had almost forgot to inform you as I did Mr Owen that the intrigues used in the Indian department to favor Mr D — with a little speculation contrary to the decree of our general Council, of which I complained before I went to the South West — His excellency the Lieut. Governor has not confirmed —

I have never heard of our friends in St James's Square

Give my love to your dear family circle & to all friends assure them my heart is always with them.

John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

Grand River 15th Novr 1810

To the Revd John Owen

My dear Sir

I have now been long looking towards you with eager desire to hear from you; the latest date I have had from you is 20 months ago. When these favors arrived I was gone to the Cherokee Country & I assure you that on my return it gave me great pleasure to learn by them that you & your family were well — & I sincerely hope that now you may all be blessed with every happiness this world can afford.

I wrote before I set out on my journey while I was in the Cherokee Country — & since my return thence I begin to apprehend that our mutual letters may have miscarried or have been mislaid — This fall I had a favor from Lord Headly bearing date the fall of 1807 —

I am sorry that owing to several misfortunes I have not been able to put the design in execution I formerly entertained of revisiting your friendly abode. I had even began to anticipate in my imagination the pleasure it would give me to see you & Mrs O again & be surrounded by your lovely little ones; but I have been obliged at least for the present to lay aside these flattering hopes.

Assure all your worthy friends who have been so kind as to honor us with their attention & to assert them in the

133) influence in our behalf that I shall ever remain grateful for their endeavours: I should have returned to the Westward this Autumn; but I had not completed my journal which I am preparing for you, owing to a slight indisposition with which I had been seized & which prevented me from sedentary occupation — I intend to include in the journal an account of the manners and customs, traditions & language of the different Nations I am acquainted with — as also a small vocabulary of their words — I have already written 220 pages & intend to have it done in the Course of this Winter — in the Spring I shall transmit it to you & also intend going to the Westward; but it would be a great satisfaction to me to hear from you before I set out, both as it respects your own health & happiness as also that of which I have formerly communicated!

Wherever I may be if you direct to the care of Saml Hatt Esqr Merchant Ancaster District of Niagara Upper Canada he will forward it to me. Please to make my best respects to all our friends. May the Almighty shower down his blessings upon you. Should the other letter not reach you, I mentioned to some of them that I saw no hopes of being able to effect any good here — Unless the Government of our Great Father should see fit to confirm me in the Station the Five Nations placed me at the Head of their affairs — of which I have long since sent you an account — Otherwise we can never effect any thing in that creditable manner I should wish — I am sincerely your faithful friend & humble servant John Norton

Che-elughke Teyoninhokarawen

2 March

I shall ever retain a gratefull remembrance of t
honor this very respectable Society has just c
upon me, & I assure you, that the sentiments of
heart would lead me to follow your exam
far as ability will admit in our uncultivate
of the Globe. But as the day dawns in the East,
gradually spreads its enlightening influence
West, so apparently is the progress of human
-provement. The Western hemisphere is indeb
this for almost all domestic Animals, & o
of Grains. Formerly no other cultivation wa
among us but that of Maise & beans;—
-cupation was thought so worthy the atten
a Man, by which to supply his wants, as
the Chase. In the part from which I c
is hardly thirty years since Cattle were in
therefore whatever we perform in Agriculture, w
an imperfect imitation of what originated f
quarter, no communication from us could b
very instructive to you, but if there should be a
in the manner in which we blend our anci
with European Culture, that might be grat
the curious in research, it would be with
communicated to you!!!—

We recal this speech to the recollection of the pu
this Chief is now the actual Commander
Indians, mentioned in the late dispatc

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have long since sent you an account — Otherwise we can never
effect any thing in that amicable manner I should wish — I am
sincerely your faithful friend & humble Servant John Norton
Che elughkee Teyoninhokarawen
— March

I shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of the honor this very respectable Society has just conferred upon me, & I assure you, that the sentiments of my heart would lead me to follow your example, as far as ability will admit in our uncultivated part of the Globe. But as the day dawns in the East, and gradually spreads its enlightening influence to the West, so apparently is the progress of human improvement. The Western hemisphere is indebted to this for almost all domestic Animals, & a variety of Grains. Formerly no other cultivation was known among us but that of Maize & beans; — no occupation was thought so worthy the attention of a Man, by which to supply his wants, as that of the Chase. In the part from which I came it is hardly thirty years since Cattle were first seen; therefore whatever we perform in Agriculture, being but an imperfect imitation of what originated from this quarter, no communication from us could be in any wise instructive to you, but if there should be any thing in the manner in which we blend our ancient mode with European Culture, that might be gratifying to the curious in research, it would be with pleasure communicated to you!!!—

We recal this speech to the recollection of the public, because this Chief is now the actual Commander of the Indians, mentioned in the late dispatches by the name of General Norton

Extract from the Morning Chronicle
Augt 5th 1813

The Speech of Teyonin hokarawen, the Mohawk Chief, to the Bath & West of England Agricultural Society on his being elected an Honorary Member of that Society on the 22d December 1804

As it has pleased the Great Spirit that I should be present at this your highly Laudable Meeting for the promotion of Agricultural Improvements, I take the liberty of addressing you in a few words, according to the custom of my Country.

To the Great Spirit I present my warmest thanks, that he has Influenced your minds with the benevolent desire of increasing the resources of your Country, by an attention to the improvement of that art which is the foundation & support of all others, & that notwithstanding the bustle of War, which calls for the exertion of the Nation, the more useful arts of peace are not thereby neglected; but as I now have the pleasure to see diffused with uninterrupted tranquility under his heavenly protection, I earnestly hope he will favor your benevolent intentions with due success, in promoting the felicity & comfort of the land; also that his power, & the intrepidity of your warriors, may ever bid defiance to your enemies, & protect this Sea-girt Isle from the devastation of War; that every thing good & useful may flourish & improve without interruption, & after benefitting you internally to the utmost, that some rays of knowledge, the fruit of your persevering researches, may illumine our Western Woods, and there also increase the comforts & happiness of life.

'Captain Brandt the conductor of treaties between English & the
Six Nations (Indians) undertook translation of the four
gospels into the language of his own Nation — + the Son
of this chief is still living & resides upon his own estate —
at the head of Lake Ontario. He also is an example of
the Indian's capacity for knowledge & refinement —
for in no other respect than in the colour of his
skin, is any difference perceptable between him &
an European gentleman of birth & education.
In his manners & acquirements & in his ordinary
deportment, he is, what is generally termed,
"a perfect gentleman."
Extract from 5 years residence in the Canadas,
& a tour thro' part of the United States of America in
the year 1823 by Edward Allen Talbot Esqr —
'Here + is not this Teyoninhokarawen — otherwise
Captain or Major Norton —

at Mr Sharps

Clare Hall

South Mimms

The Quebec paper contains the following account of the action of the 6th of June, published in general orders at Kingston:— 1813

" HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON, JUNE 9.
" Five o'Clock, P.M.

" His Excellency the Commander of the forces has just received an express, announcing that a strong division of the American army had advanced to the fort of Mill Creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by Brigadier-General Vincent, at the head of Burleigh Bay. The enemy's plan was, however, anticipated by the gallant General, and completely defeated at day-break on the 6th instant, and the American army dispersed.—Twelve officers, two of whom are Generals, and five pieces of cannon were taken, and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under General Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 900 cavalry and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

" This information was communicated off York at two P.M. to Commodore Sir James Yeo, who had sailed with the fleet on the 3d inst. to co-operate with General Vincent, and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on

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the patronage of Government.—

EXTRAORDINARY APPOINTMENT.—Among the Brevet promotions annexed to the Military Gazette of Saturday, will be found one giving the rank of Major in the British army to the celebrated Indian Chief, Norton, by the style of John Norton, Esq. otherwise, Teyoninhokarawen, Captain and leader of the Indians of the Five Nations.

7 March
1816

King's Coll: Camb.
Jany 20 — 1806

A Letter which I lately opened, announced to me that a Petition which I preferred to Miss Knight had been granted by Miss Ansted. The intelligence afforded me very considerable pleasure; and I should be more unworthy of such an act of kindness than I really think myself if I were to be either slow or cold in acknowledging the obligation.

I can sufficiently judge by my own feelings, that an

accommodation to my wishes in
this instance must have cost
the Possessor of the Portrait a
painful conflict. She knew
(it is true) less of the extraordinary
man whom it so faithfully represent
than I did; and therefore may
be supposed to have valued him
less. I am however well
convinced that she saw & knew
enough of him to make the
preservation of his memory, &
consequently the possession of his
image an object of peculiar interest.

I do then most sincerely assure the Lady to whom I am so much indebted, that I am deeply affected with her kindness in sacrificing to my ardent wishes so important a treasure; that I shall always connect the generosity by which I acquired the Portrait with the memory of the great Original; and that I shall ever consider myself as in the highest degree

Her obliged friend & Servant

John Kirln.

To

Miss Ansted

O Mohawk

Grand River March 25th 1806

Dear Sir

When I last had the pleasure of seeing Mrs Thornton & the young ladies I promised to make them acquainted with the manner of my return home & surprise it would give my family & friends the coming unexpectedly upon them as I then thought I should — This however did not occur exactly as I had imagined for the rumour of my being on my way back had already reached them —

I arrived somewhat late on Sunday night. The roof of my old habitation I found had been carried off by the wind. It was dark & desolate. I passed on to the elder brothers house I thought I might find the little ones & their mother there — A young lad his son was sitting by the fire, on entering & saluting him in English he was not deceived by the change of language, he knew my voice for I was not sufficiently an adept in disguise, he ran to the old family house to the rest in the instant the door opened it was again darkened by the sortie of the children & their joyful shouts denoted their speedy approach. in a few moments I had one in my arms and others at my side — An old warrior who carries the honourable marks on his body of the well fought day of Oriska happened to stop there that evening on his way to a neighbouring village & at first was deceived by my change of dress & language but soon became undeceived by the noisy acclamations of the children & joined in the general salutation. The congratulations were sincere but shaded with a gloom — not long before

the

~~[illegible] of the Grand Mother of the Children~~

The Mother of the family, the Grand Mother of the Children had left them for a better abode — God gives & takes. He has the lives of all in his hand — happy they who ever have Him in their hearts and regulate their lives by his laws —

They gave an account of the un-happy divisions that had taken place since I left them & encouraged me to attempt bringing about a reconciliation, I have laboured for it and have not yet lost hopes. but it is not to be accomplished without some more trouble — I sent a more particular account of these matters to Mr H. Thornton together with a copy of the original Grant —

I can never forget or sufficiently express the grateful sense I have of the continued kindness shewn me by my friends in England. I was ever called to partake in their pleasing & instructive society — The elevated and sublime productions of the Psalmist or the Poet chaunted by the melodious voices of the fair — animated & soothed by turns the mind which in every breath received some fresh instruction — yet was it not unkind that when the preparations for the continental campaign were so nigh taking place that I should not have been invited to partake in it also after I had expressed so strong a desire to partake in the fortune of War with the British Warriors — Should the War be continued with the same degree of activity it has been since I left Europe it will chagrin me much to remain here.

Before you receive this it is probable you will be blessed with the return of my friend Mr John Thornton

My sincere respects & regard to Mrs Thornton & the young ladies & to all our friends whose prosperity & happiness I shall ever have much at heart

With the greatest respect & esteem
Your faithful friend
& Humble Servant
Signed John Norton
Teyoninhokarawen

Samuel Thornton Esqr

Extracts from letters written by Teyoninhokarawen ~~the~~ Mohawk Chief who was in England some months & returned to his Native Country in 1805 — He was usually called Captain John Norton

Private letters 140

From Quebec Novr. 1805

— "With the help of the Almighty I have at last arrived thus far notwithstanding the opposition of Winds & Storms" — "Tho ~~the [illegible] flattering~~ elements in appearance have been rather against me. I have yet certainly been very fortunate in the society I fell among whose civil attentions banished as much as possible that degree of irksomeness natural to long sea voyages from which even those in continual habit are not entirely free" — — "As yet I am ignorant of what has passed at home as I was when I left you" — "but ever desirous of communicating my warmest acknowledgements & endeavouring as much as possible although at a distance to grasp at the pleasure & satisfaction I enjoyed when in your society — Do me the favor to present my best respects to Mrs. & my kindest regards to my little friends — & please remember me to all our acquaintance whose society I have had the pleasure of participating of which I shall ever retain a pleasing recollection"

Montreal Novr. 1805

— "You will no doubt think ~~I have~~ been slow in approaching home" "notwithstanding I do not remember that at any time I wilfully put off to tomorrow what might be done today — For immediately on arriving at Quebec I put my things on board of a Vessel for Montreal: but they were too late to go by water up the Country, & there is no other way of conveyance until Sleighing time, which is a thing uncertain that I cannot reconcile myself to wait for it — I have only tarried so long as to get my things a little in order after so long a voyage & with my Portmanteau on my back will set off with the same legs which have brought me over so many rough & long roads"

— (Of a Gentleman at the Hotel) — " Having known his Brother at Niagara we soon became acquainted, & the information I have acquired from him of the characters & dispositions of the Natives of the N. W. part of America is more clear & correct than any I have ever yet heard; but what is peculiarly pleasing is their Piety P.T.

which he describes as universal among the various Tribes; and this gentleman having perfectly acquired the language during a residence of 15 years is not likely to mistake, like those who suppose that they supplicate the Evil Spirit when they are addressing the Great Spirit. He observes that in whatever enterprise they engage, they petition his aid; & if successful return thanks. Were Christians equally adventurous to propagate ~~their~~ Religion, as they are to extend their Commerce, what might not be effected! —

Grand River Jany 1806

—" I really think of all my friends, & regret that the wide water between us prevents me grasping them by the hand. The system of sobriety has been gaining strength & I hope will continue to do so— I think we must also make search for some system to prevent our Neighbours from sowing dissentions among us with the intent to make us reap sorrows.— The Almighty has been favorable & I hope will continue to be so— I have got a little Boy in addition to my family of a year & a half old his name is Tehonàkarada (or young Buck in the second year) but we have lost his poor Grandmother a little before I arrived: it is the fate of Mortals thus to drop off one after the other, but the time shall come when we shall meet again" —

Grand River 2 Augt 1806

— I received your kind favor a few days ago with great delight. for I assure you that since I have been deprived of the happiness derived from your Society, nothing gives me so exquisite pleasure as the sight of an English Letter— I did not see the Capt of the Vessel that brought it who was at the Head of Lake Ontario, where I passed on my way to our Fathers Council fire at Niagara" — "I have had sufficient proof of your friendship to convince me of its warmth & purity; & I hope with the help of God I may ever continue worthy of it & that mutual love & esteem may never cease to occupy & warm our hearts— I lament with you the ravages made by the hand of Death in your Society, but as all comes from or is permitted of God, we must at the same time that we regret our loss, be thankful for what we yet retain— I rejoice with you that you yet enjoy the Society of your worthy friends the Mr Thorntons— the Good old Rector my friend Mr [illegible] his Wife & sister & others of your valuable circle on whom I shall ever reflect with the utmost grateful sensations & hope that God may bless them with a healthy vigorous old age, & that you may have them with you to the furthest bounds allowed frail-man, & that their declining years may instruct & cheer their friends - being an emblem of the setting Sun, when the western sky unclouded shews him sinking behind the hills tinging the Heavens with his rays — Although I cannot take a view of you with ~~the~~ eyes of the Body. there is too much Water, Mountains & Woods which separate us, for to enjoy that pleasure without some previous bodily exertion — yet the eyes of the Mind have you all perpetually in sight & when I read your letter I almost imagine myself in the room where you are Mrs — on your right hand & the dear lively little ones running about with their delightful prattle" "remember me most affectionately to all, & my dear little Ned — I may see in England before he is able to shoot squirrels here — for the Chiefs are all earnest for me to return & endeavor to conclude the business" — "The Books — that is — St John's Gospel, that were sent out in the same time I did, wintered there, I have lately got them to the Head of the Lake, where I hope soon to distribute them — I must observe that the principal part of the Mohawks are very thankful for the favor shewn them, & I hope that the glorious verses of St John may cause to grow among them Faith, Hope, & Charity — My little family are very well in health — a fine little Boy that is now about two years & two months old takes up so much of my time — we are too fond of each other & he too much inclined to join with me in whatever I am doing, for to leave me much time to write unless he is absent — Adieu my dear friend & may the Almighty grant you, your family & friends every blessing & take us all under his guidance — Your faithful & affectionate" — "our friends in general of the Five Nations join in most hearty thanks for the kindness you have already shewn us."

Grand River Jany 1807

— "I have not been able to attend to farming so much as I could have wished this summer or indeed many other times; but in this as in other things sometimes good fortune repairs or turns aside the evils that might otherwise accrue from neglect — so I find myself with a good drove of Horses that are hardy & provide for themselves in the woods — Cattle in nearly the same condition, a sufficiency of grain for the family with a good piece of ground in order for the spring crops — I have had little leisure for the Chase." "Remember me kindly to all your dear family, & our friends or every where are my friends & my heart shall ever be warm with gratitude & love towards them — the philanthropic Messrs Sharps, the good Mr & Mrs O — the good Bishop of L

London (Dr. Porteus) good old Rector & a most worthy neighbourhood I hope are well & that God may bless you yet many years with their Society— The Mohawks in general return their sincere acknowledgements to the British & Foreign Bible Society for the generous favour they have conferred on them— The 500 which came in the Fleet have been nearly sufficient for this place at least for those who have learned to read— but should some be sent to us for those who are likely to learn, as I hope there will be many in a few years— & also a few to the Revd. Mr— to distribute among those in his neighbourhood & if possible among the Roman Catholics who inhabit lower down the St Lawrence it may be of service"—

August

"~~The Time~~ of wrote I am happy to learn politics have taken a different turn, & that the Russians have shewn the French that the fortune of War is not always the same"— "I hope to get under improvement this Fall twenty or thirty acres I am pleased to see Agricultural improvement is advancing rapidly among our people —I would be happy if I could with truth make the same observation as to moral improvement"—

~~1806~~

"I can never forget or sufficiently express the grateful sense I have of the continued kindness shewn me by my friends in England, I was ever called to partake in their pleasing & instructive society —the elevated & sublime productions of the Psalmist or the Poet chaunted by the melodious voices of the fair, animated & soothed by turns the mind, which in every breath received some fresh instruction— yet was it not unkind that when the preparations for the continental campaign were so nigh taking place that I should not have been invited to partake in it also, after I had expressed so strong a desire to partake in the fortune of War with the British Warriors— should the War be continued with the same degree of activity it has been since I left Europe it will inspire me much to remain here"—

1805

"Though elated with the hope of seeing again those I left beyond the Atlantic yet great is my reluctance to part with you my dear friends— the Winds have corresponded with my feelings & seem to remain us leaving abruptly the British shores"—

From Falmouth.

The Speech of Teyoninhokarawen the Mohawk Chief to the Bath & West of England Agricultural Society on his being elected an Honorary Member on the 24th December 1804
This Chief is now the actual commander of the Indians, mentioned in the late dispatches by the name of General Norton
August 1813

As it has pleased the Great Spirit that I should be present at this your highly Laudable Meeting for the promotion of Agricultural Improvements. I take the liberty of addressing you in a few words, according to the custom of my Country.

To the Great Spirit I present my warmest thanks, that he has Influenced your minds with the benevolent desire of increasing the resources of your Country by attention to the improvement of that Art which is the foundation & support of all others, & that notwithstanding the bustle of War, which calls for the exertion of the Nation, the more useful arts of peace are not thereby neglected; but as I now have the pleasure to see occupied with uninterrupted tranquillity under his heavenly protection, and I earnestly hope he will favor your benevolent intentions with due success, in promoting the felicity & comfort of the land, also that his power & the intrepidity of your Warriors may ever bid defience to your enemies, & protect this Sea-girt Isle from the Devastation of War: that every thing good & useful may flourish & improve without interruption, & after benefitting you internally to the utmost, that some rays of knowledge the fruit of your persevering researches, may illumine our Western Woods, & there also increase the comforts & happiness of life. I shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of the honor this very respectable Society has just conferred upon me, & I assure you, that the sentiments of my heart would lead me to follow your example, as far as ability will admit in our uncultivated part of the Globe – But as the Day dawns in the East, and gradually spreads its enlightening influence to the West, so apparently is the progress of human improvement – The Western hemisphere is indebted to this for almost all Domestic animals, and a variety of Grains. Formerly no other cultivation was known among us but that of Maize and beans: – no occupation was thought so worthy the attention of a Man, by which to supply his wants, as that of the Chase. In the part from which I came. it is hardly thirty years since Cattle were first seen; therefore whatever we perform in Agriculture, being but an imperfect imitation of what originated from this quarter, no communication from us could be in any wise instructive to you, but if there should be any thing in the manner in which we blend our ancient mode with European Culture, that might be gratifying to the Curious in research, it would be with pleasure communicated to you." –

Mary Ansted

The People of the State of New York by the Grace of God Free and Independent; To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting; Know Ye that We having inspected the records remaining in our Secretary's Office do find there on file a certain Original document in the words following to wit — "At a Treaty held under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians residing in the Province of Upper Canada within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain — Present The Honorable Isaac Smith Commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this Treaty Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu Agents for the State of New York Captain Joseph Brant and Captain John Deserontyon [illegible] and Deputies to represent the said Nation at this Treaty — The said Agents having in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner proposed to and adjusted with the said Deputies the compensation as hereinafter mentioned to be made to the said Nation, for their claim to be extinguished by this Treaty to all Lands within the said State — It is thereupon finally agreed and done between the said agents and the said Deputies as follows that is to say The said Agents do agree to pay to the said Deputies the Sum of one thousand Dollars for the use of the said Nation to be by the said Deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and families of the said Nation according to their usages the Sum of five hundred Dollars for the expenses of the said Deputies during the time they have attended this Treaty and the Sum of one hundred dollars for their Expences returning, and for conveying the said Sum of one thousand dollars to where the said Nation resides And the said agents do accordingly for and in the name of The People of the State of New York pay the said three several Sums to the said Deputies in the presence of the said Commissioner — And the said Deputies do agree to Cede and release and these presents Witness that they accordingly do for and in the name of the said Nation in consideration of the said compensation Cede and release to The People of the State of New York forever All the right or title of the said Nation to lands within the said State and the Claim of the said Nation to Lands within the said State is hereby [illegible] In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said agents and the said Deputies have hereunto and to [illegible] same Tenor and date one to remain with the [illegible] States one to remain with the said State and one delivered to the said Dep[illegible] remain with the said Nation set their hands and Seals [illegible] the City of Albany in the said State the twenty ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven — Isaac Smith (LS) Abm. Ten Broeck (LS) Egbt. Benson (LS) Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) Jos. Brant (LS) John Deserontyon (LS) — Witnesses Robert Yates, John Tayler, Chas. Williamson Thomas Morris — The mark × of John Abeel alias the Cornplanter a Chief of the Senecas" — All which we have exemplified by these presents. In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed; Witness our trusty and well beloved [illegible] Esquire Governor of our said State General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany the Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five and in the twenty ninth year of our Independence —

2 2

Passed the Secretary's Office
the 12th day of February 1805
Archd McIntyre
Dep Secy

Capt John [illegible]
on behalf of the [illegible]
Tribe cede title to
lands in the State of New
York —
29 March 1797 —

Copy of the Titles held by the Priests of the Seminary of Montreal for the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains —

Philippe de Rigaud Vca
Michel Begon Vca

Sur la Requête a nous presentée par Messieurs les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice etablis à Montreal, par la quelle ils nous exposaient qu'il seroit de l'avantage de la Mission des Sauvages du Sault au Recollêt dans l'Isle de Montreal dont ils sont chargés fust incessamment transferée au dessus de l'Isle, et établis sur les terres du Côté du Nord ouest du Lac des deux Montagnes la quelle Mission seroit avantageuse non seulement pour la Conversion des Sauvages les quels si trouvant plus eloignés de la
hors des Occasions de tomber dans l'hyvresse mais aussi
Ville seroient aussi à la Colonie que par ce moyen se trouveroit à Couvert des incursions des Iroquois en temps de Guerre, nous supliant de leur Accordée pour la dite Mission un terrain de trois lieües et demie de front a Commencer au Ruisseau qui tombe dans la Grande baye du Lac des deux Montagnes, et en remontant le long du dit Lac et du fleuve St Laurent, sur trois lieües de

profondeur, a titre de fief haute, moyenne et baſse justice, avec droit de pesche et de Chaſse tant au dedans de la dite terre que sur le dit Lac et fleuve St Laurent aux offres quils font de faire toute la depense du changement de cette Miſsion et d'y faire bastir de pierre l'Eglise et le fort dans le lieu ou s'est transporté la dite Miſsion, a quoy ayant egard — Nous en vertue du pouvoir à nous conjointement donné par sa Majesté avons donné et concedé, donnons et concedons par ces Presentes aux dits Sieurs les Eclesiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice etablis à Montreal un terrain de trois lieues et demie de front à commencer au Ruiſseau qui tombe dans la Grande baye du Lac des deux Montagnes, et en remontant le long du dit Lac des deux Montagnes et du fleuve St Laurent sur trois lieues de profondeur pour enjouir à perpetuite par les dits Srs Eclesiastiques, leurs Succeſseurs et ayant cause, quant meme la dite Miſsion en seroit otée en pleine propriété à titre de fiefs et Seigneurie avec droit de haute, moyenne et baſse justice, droit de Chaſse et pesche, tant au dedans qu'au devant de la dite Miſsion sur le dit Lac et fleuve St Laurent à Condition qu'ils feront à leurs depens toute la depense neceſsaire pour le changement de la dite Miſsion et d'y faire batir ainsi a leurs depens une Eglise et un fort de pierre pour la sureté des Sauvages suivant les planes que nous en seront par eux remis incessament pour être par nous veus et approuvért que les dits batiments seront finis dans l'espace de deux Ans; et à la charge de la foi et homage que les dits Sieurs du Seminaire leurs Successeurs et ayent cause seront tenu de porter au Chateau St. Louis de Quebec, du quel Il relevra aux droits et redevances accoutumées et au desir de la coutume de la Prevoté et Viscomté de Paris suivie en ce pays et que les appelations du juge qui pourra être etabli au dit lieu resortirons par devant les Juges de la Jurisdiction royalle de Montreal, de tenir ou faire tenir feu et lieu sur la dite Concession, de conserver les bois de chesne propres à la Construction des Vaisseaux qui se trouveront sur la terre que les dits seurs du Seminaire se reserveront pour faire leur principal Mannoir, meme qu'ils feront la reserve des dites Chesnes dans l'etendue des Concessions particulières faites ou à faire a leurs tenanciers les quels bois des Chesne il sera loisible à sa Majesté de prendre ainsi que le dit terrain ou partie d'icelui, lors quelle en aura besoin sans être tenus a aucun dedomagement de donner avis au Roi, ou aux Gouverneurs et Intendants de ce pais des Mines, minieres ou Mineraux si aucuns se trouvent dans l'etendue du dit fief et a la charge de laisser les Chemins ou Passages necessaires, de conceder les dits terres à simple titre de redevances de vingt sols et un Chapon pour chacun Arpent de terre de front sur quarante de de profondeur et de six deniers de cens quils puisse etre inseré dans les dites Concessions ny sommes d'argent, ny aucunes autres charges que de simple titre de redevances suivant les intentions de sa Majesté, de la quelle Ils seront tenus de prendre la Confirmation des Presentes dans un An du jour d'icelles faute de quoy la dite concession Nulle: En temoin de quoy nous avons signé ces Presentes a icelles fait opposer les Sceaux de nos Armes, et contresignes par nos Secretaires: Fait et donné à Quebec le dix septieme jour d'Octobre Mil sept cent dix sept. — Signé, Vaudreuil et Begon, et plus bas par nos Seigneurs de L'Estage et Barbel.

Pour Copie, (Signé,) Begon. —

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26 Septemr 1733

Concession a Messrs les Eclesiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice de Paris de deux lieues sur le Lac de deux Montagnes

Charles Marquis de Beauharnois &ca

Gilles Hocquart &ca

Sur la requeste à nous presentée par le Sieur Normant Prêtre Superieur du Seminaire de St Sulpice etabli en la Ville de Montreal tendante a ce quil nous plus Conceder à Mrs les Eclesiastiques

du Seminaire de St Sulpice a Paris une etendue de Terre non concedée, bornée d'un Côté par la Seigneurie appartenant aux Representans les feu Srs de Langloiserie et Petit, à eux Concedée par Mrs les Marquis de Vaudreuil et Begon, Gouverneur General et Intendant en ce païs par titre de Concession en datté du 5me Mars 1714 d'autre Côté par la Seigneurie du Lac
Appartenant au dit Seminaire, sur le front d'environ deux lieues sur le lac de deux Montagnes
des deux Montagnes ^ le dit terrain formant un triangle a peu pres equilateral avec les Isles et Islets non concedée et Battures adjacentes à la dite etendue de Terre, pour par les dits Sieurs du Seminaire leurs Successeurs ou ayant cause à lavenir jouir de la dite etendue de terre a titre de fief et Seigneurie avec droit de haute Moyenne et basse justice, de chasse et pesche et traitte avec les Sauvages tant au devant qu'au dedans d'icelle à la charge de la foi et hommage à rendre et porter au Chateau St Louis de Quebec duquel elle relevra aux droits et redevances accoutumee a quoy ayant egard: Nous en virtue du pouvoir à nous conjointement donné par sa Majesté, avons donné accordé et concédé, donnons Accordons et Concedons aux dits Srs Eclesiastiques du Seminaire de St Sulpice de

Paris l'etendue de terre cy deſsus non concédée comprise entre la ligne de la Seigneurie appartenant aux representans les feux Srs Langloiserie et Petit et celle de la Seigneurie du dit Lac des deux Montagnes appartenant au dit Seminaire, sur le front d'environ deux lieues sur le lac des deux Montagnes, le dit terrain aboutiſsant à un angle formé par les deux lignes cy deſsus, dont les rumbs de Vent ont été reglés, savoir; celle de la Seigneurie du Lac des deux Montagnes Sud ¼ S.O. et N ¼ N.E. par arrest du Conseil Superieur du cinq Octobre 1722 et celle des dits Srs Langloiserie et Petit, Sud est et Nord ouest qui est le rumb de Vent reglé par toutes les Seigneuries scituées sur le fleuve St Laurent par reglement du dit Conseil du 26 Mai 1676 Article 28 avec les Isles et Islets non concedées et Battures adjacentes à la dite etendue de terre, pour enjouir par les dits Srs du Seminaire de St Sulpice, leurs Succeſseurs ou ayans cause à lavenir a perpetuité et a toujours a titre de fief et Seigneurie, haute Moyenne et baſse justice, avec droit de pesche et Chaſse et traitte avec les Sauvages dans l'étendue de la dite Conceſsion, a la charge de porter foy et hommage au chateau St Louis de Quebec duquel ils relevront aux droits et redevances Accoutumées suivant la coutume de Paris suivie en ce Pays, a la charge auſsi de conserver et faire conserver les bois des chesne propres pour la Construction des Vaiſseaux du Roi: de donner avis à sa Majesté ou à nous et nos Succeſseurs des Mines, Minieres ou Mineraux si aucunes se trouvent dans l'etendue de la dite Conceſsion; que les appellations du Juge qui y sera etabli resortiront à la justice Royalle de Montreal et y tenir et faire tenir feu et lieu par leurs tenanciers dans l'an et jour, faute de quoy elle sera reunie au domaine de sa Majeste de deserter et faire deserter inceſsamment la dite terre; laiſser les chemins du Roy et autres jugés neceſsaires pour l'utilité publique sur la dite Conceſsion et de faire inserer pareilles conditions dans les Conceſsions qu'ils feront à leurs tenanciers aux cens et rentes et redevances accoutumées par Arpent de terre de front sur quarante Arpens de profondeur, laiſser les greves libres à tous pescheurs à l'exception de celle dont ils auront besoin pour leur pesche, et en cas que dans la suite sa Majesté ait besoin d'aucune partie du dit terrain pour y faire construire des forts, Batteries, Places d'Armes, Magazins, et ouvrages Publics, sa Majesté pourra les prendre, auſsi bien que les Arbres neceſsaires pour les dits Ouvrages, et bois de chauffage pour la Garnison des dits forts sans etre tenir à aucun de domagement, le tout sous le bon plaisir de sa Majesté, de la quelle ils seront tenus prendre confirmation des presentes dans l'an; En foi de quoy nous les avons signées à icelle fait opposer les cachets de nos Armes, et contre signer par Nos secretaires, donné à Quebec, le vingt six septembre, mil sept cent trente trois. (Signé) Beauharnois et Hocquart. — pour Copie, signé, Hocquart.

I do hereby Certify the foregoing two Titles of Conceſsion to be true Copies of their Originals as on Record in this Office, the first of which in the French Register intituled "Reg. d'Int: conc:^on fief &c.a Nos 5 & 6" page 9 of the last Number — and the second in the French Register intituled "Reg: d'Intend: Conceſs: en fief &c.a Nos 7.. 8 et 9" folio 22 of the first No. —

(Signed) Geo: Pownall
Secy. & Regr.

Quebec Secretary and Registers Office 12th February 1805. —

Abstract of Indian
annuities forwarded
different Tribes in 1804

Rec.d from Indian Agents'
Office March 2d 1805

Abstract exhibiting the Amount of

Tribes..		Strouds	Blankets	Coating	Cott: Cards	Brass Kettles	Thread, Needles, Pins, Scissors & Thimbles	Linen	Calicoes	Powder	Lead	Flannel
√ Six Nations	N	371	633	293	~~25~~	~~104~~	~~58~~	168	284	49	96	88
√ Creeks	S	1.480	1.491	„	148	„	„	„	203	180	141	„
√ Do. Chiefs	S	200	286	„	„	„	„	97	206	27	39	„
√ Kaskaskias	N P	200	261	103	„	„	33	„	121	36	27	„
Weas	N	100	141	55	„	„	17	„	41	18	12	„
Eel Rivers	N	100	137	51	„	„	20	„	45	18	12	„
√ Shawanoes	N	200	249	144	„	„	28	„	152	18	12	„
√ Kickapoos	N	100	135	53	„	„	16	„	50	18	12	„
Delawares	N	200	253	149	„	„	27	„	144	18	12	„
√ Piankashaws	N	100	137	52	„	„	16	„	58	18	12	„
√ Chippewas	N	200	328	189	„	„	51	127	98	„	„	„
√ Ottawas	N	200	328	178	„	„	51	135	102	„	„	„
Wyandotts	N	200	299	161	„	„	53	127	152	„	„	„
Chickasaws	Pitt	821	1.400	542	15	„	114	437	966	218	„	372
√ Chactaws	Orleans	482	503	„	„	„	„	„	„	432	480	„
√ Cherokees		1.206	1.604	„	124	123	79	262	973	„	„	„
Total		6.160	8.185	1.970	312	227	563	1.353	3.595	1.050	855	460
Miamies												
Pattawatamie,												

the several Specific Articles forwarded as Annuit

Kettles	Hoes	Cotton	Iron	Steel	Smiths' Files	Flints	Roinnalls	Rifles (value)	Drawing & Cooks Knives	Hand Saws	Brittannias	Russ Sheeting	Scarlet Cloth	Silk Handkfs	Blu
85	~~121~~	~~103~~	(2275$ in all [illegible]												
〃	〃	〃	317	100	54	28	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	103	〃	76	54	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	132	〃	〃	43	40	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	26	20	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	26	20	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	64	60	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	26	20	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	64	60	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	66	〃	〃	17	20	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
329	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	105	197	9
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	84	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	281	290	〃
414	121	103	317	100	54	112	103	528	76	54	266	240	386	487	9

Annuities to various Tribes of Indians for the y

Rus: Sheeting	Scarlet Cloth	Silk Handkfs	Blue Cloth	Baize	Green Cloth	Tin Kettles	School Books	Quality Binding	Hats	Carpenter's Tools	Cotton Stripes	Vermilion	Ribbons
〃nd	6th 〃	[illegible]	〃	Settled	〃	5 yds	& 6	Decr	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
40	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
20	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	Cash		〃	〃	〃
20	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	Cash		〃	〃	〃
60	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
20	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
60	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	Cash		〃	〃	〃
20	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	105.	197	93	118	78	〃	146	33	not [illegible] 1806 〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃		〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
〃	281	290	〃	〃	〃	58	〃	20	267	105	451	7	132
240	386	487	93	118	78	58	146	53	267	105	451	7	132

of Indians for the year 1804.

Binding	Hats.	Carpenter's Tools	Cotton Stripes	Vermilion	Ribbons	[illegible]	Amo.t of Packages	Totals
„	4 Ps „	„	„	„	„	„	22	2.500
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	8	4.150
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	12	1.100
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	1.000
„	Cash		„	„	„	„	4	500
„	Cash „	„	„	„	„	„	5	500
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7	1.000
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	500
„	Cash „	„	„	„	„	„	7	1.000
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	500
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7	1.000
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	1.000
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	8	1.000
33	not [illegible] 6- „	„	„	„	„	„	16	6.000
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	19	2.000
20	267	105	451	7	132	„	18	6.000
53	267	105	451	7	132	„	151	29.750

Captain Brants Answer

Grand River 1st May 1805.

My Good Friends, the Chiefs & Sachems now assembled

I am happy to meet you here upon this day as usual, especially you who adhere to our Rules and Customs, altho' many who call themselves warriors have not thought proper to attend.

I now publickly return you who are here present my thanks for being so punctual in attending this our annual meeting and for not being led astray by those who have thought proper to withdraw themselves.

Your steady attention to what was agreed upon, since we have been settled here, gives me the highest satisfaction, and I hope and trust this uniform good conduct will in the end be crowned with the success such a good example deserves.

The approbation which you have upon every occasion expressed of my conduct as Agent in disposing of the Lands demands my warmest thanks; The purchase money of one of the Townships is nearly paid up & the Interest will in future be a regular and certain income, altho' reports have been circulated to the contrary.

Altho I despise the calumny that has been cast upon me I must observe, what you well know to be true, that whenever my conduct has been called in question thro' the designs of a party I have been always ready to vindicate it by demanding a fair examination, and which cannot in justice be denied me. I considered myself to be under the protection of the Laws, and from what little knowledge I have of them am confident they will not suffer me to be condemned unheard, and without the form of a trial.

The great business that has been lately transacted at Buffaloe Creek in the United States and afterwards at Niagara, altho contrary to our customs, is only of a private and local nature, if however their schemes should be countenanced by the authority of the Indn. Department it be but common justice to afford me an opportunity of vindicating myself.

Let us suppose for a moment that the allegations alleged against us were matter of fact, in that case it would be obvious to the weakest capacity, that the delinquents should be tried where the crimes were committed; how preposterous must be the conduct of those who would trouble His Majesty or the British Government with what could and ought to be settled here.

It is confidently reported that Mr. Norton who went to England about a year ago, carried three letters from me to some great persons in that Country on the subject of Indian affairs, I do now publickly declare, and can at any time prove that those letters were of an introductory nature, and did in no wise relate to our indian affairs.

It has been asserted that I have expended a considerable sum of the public money. I have been long in the service of the six nations, and besides a voyage to England, I have been five times to Quebec, once to Philadelphia, and to new England, besides many journeys within the province. It cannot be reasonably supposed that I could travel to those places at my own expence, I think that about five hundred pounds would be about equivalent to these expences and I am willing to balance accounts with the Indians for that sum, and if I have expended mor I will refund it.

Friends, Brothers, Sachems & Warriors

I again repeat my obligations for your steady adherence to our ancient customs, accept my warmest thanks, for your confirmation of my Rank amongst you, and be assured that nothing shall ever prevent me from exerting myself for your true interest.

signed. Jos. Brant.

My Friend.

I almost forgot to remind you, that these dissatisfied people, did not lose their possessions in the United States, as we the Mohawks did ours by the revolutionary war, they have since sold their land at their leisure, and after receiving sufficient for their support, the Senecas receive from the United States six thousand five hundred Dollars in Specie annually, also an annuity of four thousand five hundred Dollars in goods, for giving up their right of Soil, on the south side of Lake Ontario as far as Cayhaga — The Onondagas receive annually two thousand five hundred Dollars, and the Cayugas two thousand three hundred Dollars, and some of the Senaca Chiefs besides the general sum receive regularly a sum of money privately from the States.

(signed) Jos. Brant

Grand River May 1st 1805

Brothers

At our usual annual meeting at our Council House Henry Tegareghokin principal Chief and first sachem of the Mohawk nation, Speaker.

In consequence of some late extraordinary transactions at a pretended Council at Buffaloe Creek, and afterwards at Niagara, we think it necessary to inform the public of our sentiments in regard to those affairs. in order to do this, it will be necessary to mention some things that have happened many years ago.

At the commencement of the late troubles between Great Britain and the late Colonies, the Mohawk and some others mindful of the engagements of their ancestors, took a decided and active part in favor of His Majesty; and at the hazard of their lives brought off Colonel Johnson & the Indian Department thro' a hostile country, from the Mohawk rive to Lower Canada.

In the Year 1775, Sir Guy Carlton, one of His Majesty's generals, and then Commander in Chief of that provin of Quebec promised the Indians in general, that any loss they might sustain by the war which had now commenced, should be fully & amply compensated. Confiding in His Excellency's promise, the Mohawks exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities; they were also instrumental in confirming others of the six Nations in their attachment to the King, and their conduct during the War is still fresh in our memory.

The promise of Sir Guy Carlton was confirmed by his successor, General Haldimand, and at the Peace a Deed was executed by him for the lands we now possess on the Grand River. This ground was at first intended for those Indians who had lost their lands on the Mohawk & Susquehanna Rivers, and at their request, extended to such others of the six Nations as wished to settle there. At this time we were invited to remain within the American territories; but such was our attachment to the King our Father, that we preferred retiring to an uncultivated wilderness in Upper Canada, with our brother Soldiers and fellow sufferers the Loyalists.

At the time we obtained our Grant from His Excellency General Haldimand, we represented to him the advantage it would be to us to have a few white families settled among us, in order to shew our people the benefits of agriculture and the advantage of having good roads to which His Excellency readily assented, and there are now a sufficient number settled for these purposes.

After several years residence on the Grand River, we considered it to be for the interest of our people, that part of our lands should be sold, and the proceeds put to interest. we accordingly with the counsel and approbation of the Chiefs sold part ~~the~~ of the said lands, and received some of the Interest, which was applied to sundry public uses for the benefit of our people.

The purchaser's inability to make the payments as stipulated, caused some of the Mohawks old women to murmur, and some young men not capable of distinguishing right from wrong, or judging of the nature of disappointments, began also to be dissatisfied, Some malicious person fanned the flame of discontent, and actually impressed on the minds of our weaker brethren a belief. that we in conjunction with Captain Brant our principal Chief and Warrior embezzled their money.

Conscious that in all our transactions we had adhered to the strictest rules of justice, we for a time disregarded their confounded aspersions, when we found however that our very silence was construed into guilt, and the evil spread wider and wider, we convened a Council of all the Sachems at the Mohawk Village, in June 1804. at which the Commandant of Fort George, and the Depy superintendent Genl. assisted at this Council, all the Acts of our Chiefs were approved and ratified, and all the former cases of controversy were to be buried in oblivion.

Nothing however was sufficient to satisfy the Malcontents, like the Jacobins of France, they panted for nothing less than a total change in the whole order of things, an abolition of all the Customs and institutions their Ancestors, and to accomplish this, it was necessary in some way or other to sacrifice our much esteemed Brother and principal Chief Captain Brant, and the other Chiefs who adhered to him, and his council. Defeated however in their malicious scheme in a Council of the nation, who are the only competent judges of their Chiefs, who know and acknowlege his great merit and usefulness to the nation, who had often witnessed and admired his valor in the field and his wisdom in Council. They repaired to Buffaloe Creek, within the limits of the United States, and held a council with the Senecas & others, what was transacted at that strange self-created council it is impossible for us to say. but as the leaders do not tell us of anything we concluded the found their powers too weak [illegible] inadequate to the task they had undertaken; not yet discouraged they repaired with all speed to the Kings Council first at Niagara to regulate our affairs, and make Chiefs for our nations. Articles of impeachment were there drawn up without directing us to appear at their tribunal and without even the form and ceremony of a trial, we were deposed, and five new Chiefs, with the Titles of Warrior Chiefs appointed in our stead — Permit us to ask what right the Senecas have to intermeddle in our affairs, let us ask this Legislators from whence they derived the right of putting down, and raising up Chiefs at their pleasure is it from our customs, or the customs of our ancestors, can any Chief or Sachem be made except by the Chiefs & Sachems of his Nation and at their Council fire, and is not merit the only ladder by which they attain to that honor and distinction, and can these warrior Chiefs claim any for themselves.

We earnestly hope that the superintendant for Indian affairs will discourage and frown upon these unjust and unwarrantable proceedings. we hope he will endeavour to promote a spirit of peace & harmony amongst His Majesty's Indian Allies and that he will most calmly look on and suffer those who have often shed their blood, and who always be ready to do it for the service of the King, to become the sport of a few designing men. we hope the eyes of our people may be opened, and that they may see the evil consequences, discord and disunion, and to distinguish their real from their pretended friends. Such proceedings as we have now stated appear like the act of a mob; who imagine that members authorize them to trample upon honor & justice if any of our proceedings are wrong, or that we have acted against the Interest of the King our Father we earnestly request that we may be properly informed of it, that in our power it may be rectified.

As the proceedings in the late Council at Niagara appears to be levelled chiefly against Capt. Brant, permit me in a few words to state some of his services by his going to England he was highly instrumental in obtaining for us the lands, and also a remuneration for our losses during the war, which was paid in money and Goods at Blackrock. how often has he been to

Quebec, to the westward and the United States upon our service, and have we ever contributed one Shilling to bear his expences, and shall we after he is grown old in the public Service be led away by designing men no we cannot be so ungratiful, we hope the time is not far distant when the eyes of our brethren may be opened, and that we may yet live in that unity that has always been recommended by our ancestors and by our brethren the British we therefore brothers confirm the Rank that Captain Brant has heretofore held amongst us and to which we adhere as long as we live.

Present at this Meeting

The principal Chiefs of the Mohawks, the Onandegas, the Cayangas, and the Aghgwagas or Oneidas, and all the Delawares.

Grand River. May 1st 1805.

At our usual Annual Meeting at our Council House.

Brothers Henry Tekarahogen, principal Chief and first Sachem of the Mohawk Nation speaks.

In consequence of some late extraordinary transactions at a pretended Council at Buffalo Creek and afterwards at Niagara, we think it necessary to inform the public of their sentiments in regard to these affairs; in order to do this it will be necessary to mention some things that have happened many years ago

Brothers. At the commencement of the troubles between Great Britain and the late Colonies the Mohawks and some others mindful of the engagement of their ancestors took a decided and active part in favor of his Majesty and at the hazard of their lives, brought off [illegible] Johnson and the Indian Department through a hostile country from the Mohawk River to Lower Canada.

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Brothers. The purchasers inability to make the payments as stipulated caused some of the Lower Mohawks and old women to murmur and some young men not capable of distinguishing right from wrong, or of judging of the nature of disappointments began also to be diſsatisfied; some malicious person fanned the flame of discontent and actually impreſsed on the minds of some of our weaker Brethren a belief that, We, in conjunction with Captain Brant our principal Chief and Warrior had embezzled their money

Brothers. Conscious that in all our transactions we had adhered to the strictest rules of justice, we for a long time disregarded these unfounded asperseions, when we found however that our very silence was construed into guilt and the evil spread wider and wider, we convened a Council of all the Sachems at the Mohawk village in June 1804, at which the Commandant of Fort George and the Deputy Superintendant General assisted. At this Council all the Acts of our Chiefs were approved and ratified and all the former cases of controversy were to be buried in oblivion. Nothing however was sufficient to satisfy the malcontents, like the Jacobins of France they panted for nothing less than a total change in the whole order of things, an abolition of all the customs and institutions of their ancestors and to accomplish this, it was necessary in some way or other to sacrifice our much esteemed Brother and Principal Chief Captain Brant and the other Chiefs who adhered to him and his Council. Defeated however in this malicious scheme in a Council of the nation who are the only competent judges of their Chiefs who know and acknowledge his great merit and usefulness to the Nation who had often witnessed and admired his valor in the Field and his wisdom in the Council, they repaired to Buffalo Creek within the limits of the United States and held a Council with the Senecas and others. What was transacted at that strange self created Council it is impossible for us to say, but as the leaders do not tell us of any thing we conclude they found their powers too weak and inadequate to the task they had undertaken, not yet discouraged they repaired with all speed to the King's Council Fire at Niagara to regulate our affairs and make Chiefs for our Nations. Articles of impeachment were there drawn up without citing us to appear at their tribunal, and without even the form and ceremony of a trial, we were deposed and five new Chiefs with the title of Warrior Chiefs appointed in our stead. Permit us to ask what right the Senecas have to intermeddle in our affairs, let us ask these august Legislators from whence they derived the Right of pulling down and raising up Chiefs at their pleasure; is it from our customs or the customs of our Ancestors, can any chief or Sachem be made except by the Chiefs and Sachems of his Nation and at their Council fire and is not merit the only ladder by which they attain to that honor and distinction and can these Warrior Chiefs claim any for themselves.

Brothers. We earnestly hope that the Superintendant of Indian affairs will discourage and frown upon these unjust and unwarrantable proceedings, we hope he will endeavor to promote a spirit of peace and harmony amongst His Majestys Indian allies and that he will not calmly look on, and suffer those who have often shed their blood, and who will always be ready to do it for the service of the King, to become the sport of a few designing men; we hope the eyes of our people may be opened and that they may see the evil consequence of discord and disunion and to distinguish their real from their pretended friends; — such proceedings as we have now stated appear like the act of a mob, who imagine that numbers authorise them to trample upon honor and justice; if any of our proceedings are wrong or that we have acted against the interest of the King our Father, we earnestly request that we may be informed of it, that if in our power it may be rectified.

Brothers. As the proceedings in the late Council at Niagara appear to be levelled chiefly against Captain Brant, permit me in a few words to state some of his services by his going to England he was highly instrumental in obtaining for us the lands and also a remuneration for our losses during the war which was paid us in money and goods at Black Rock; how often has he been to Quebec to the Westward and to the United States upon our Service, and have we ever contributed one shilling to bear his expences, and shall we after he is grown old in the public service be led away by designing men; No, we cannot be so ungrateful, we hope the time is not far distant when the eyes of our

Brethren may be opened and that we may yet live in that unity that has always been recommended by our Ancestors and by our Brethren the British; We therefore Brothers confirm the Rank that Captain Brant has heretofore held amongst us and to which we will adhere as long as we live.

Present at this meeting
The Principal Chiefs of the Mohawks, the Onondagos, the Cayugas, and the Oghgwagos or Oneidas and all the Delawares.

Grand River Claims.

The Report

of the Honorable John Henry Dunn, the Honorable George Herchmere Markland and William Hepburn Esquire, the Trustees appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of the Six Nations Indians, to investigate and report for his information on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the said Six Nations Indians and situated on the Grand River.

The Trustees on laying their Report before your Excellency for your information and consideration, think it proper and satisfactory, briefly to advert to the principles by which they have been guided in the present enquiry and in coming to their decisions upon the various claims submitted to their investigation and they would in the outset observe, that the several claims classed in manner hereinafter referred to being *equitable* only and not in any light to be viewed as *legal* rights, the Trustees have considered the present inquiry simply as a mode adopted by your Excellency, of satisfying yourself through their medium by a calm and impartial investigation into the nature of those claims, how far the Crown is equitably and conscientiously bound to sanction them, and not imposing on the Trustees the strictness of a legal investigation, which indeed, the actual situation of the Indians with respect to the Crown entirely precludes, inasmuch as after giving the most extensive effect possible to the grant of Sir Frederick Haldimand, hereinafter alluded, it confers an equitable title merely upon the Indians in the Grand River Lands, leaving the legal title still vested in the Crown.

The Trustees are satisfied from copies laid before them of the correspondence in the year 1797 between the late President Russell and Capt. Joseph Brant deceased, as well as of a Power of Attorney, dated 1st October 1804 and executed, it appears by the Sachems and Chiefs at a Council especially convened for the purpose, that Captain Joseph Brant was the accredited Agent of the Six Nations Indians, and invested with full power on their behalf to obtain Deeds from the Crown conveying Tracts of land granted to them on the Grand River by the late Governor Sir Frederick Haldimand in the year 1784 and which grant it would seem from the correspondance above alluded to was confirmed by the Home Government during the Duke of Portlands Administration. It also appears from the Copy of the Power of Attorney, that Captain Joseph Brant had also full power, on behalf of the Indians, to sell such parts of their lands for their benefit as he should think fit, and the Trustees consider that having such authority, he had a right to grant leases of those lands for 999 years (a term equivalent to a fee simple) if he so thought proper; and this mode of conveying them he most usually adopted.

Numerous claims have been submitted to the Trustees and taken into their careful consideration, and the documents accompanying them have been thoroughly investigated, from which it appears that some of the claimants seek a confirmation from Government of their alleged

Grand River 3d May 1805—

Sir

Altho I have but a small acquaintance with you yet from your Politeness to me I am induced trouble you with a few lines—

Understanding that my public Character has been made very free with at a Council at Neagara at which no Opportunity was afforded me of Vindicating my self, and at which I hear the Officers at Fort George were present, it will be a satisfaction to me that both sides of the Question should be known for which purpose I enclose you the proceedings of a Council that was held here by the Chiefs the first of this month — please return me the papers, and believe me Sir, with great esteem

Your Very Obedt Servt
Jos. Brant

Doctr. Walsh

Doctr. Welsh
49th Regt —

Fort George

To the Governor and People of the State of New York

Brothers, At the time when you purchased our Country, you told us that you would brighten the chain of friendship, and keep it clean from rust, and unspotted. You told us that your people would settle through our Country, that you would then take us under your care and protection, and would protect our persons and property, and take us by the hand as brothers; and that we should remain so for three generations. We wish you to remember this, and not forget it. You told us, at that time, that our peace and friendship was to be fixed, and remain firm as a rock, and immoveable. You told us to look towards you for protection, and not to look back where we came from. We have kept this on our part. — Brothers, we now look to you for protection agreable to your promise. We thank you for taking us under your protection, at that time, as well as the Oneidas and Cayugas. After this agreement was made, you told us that you had people among you that were bad people. — There were likewise bad people among us the red people — You likewise told us that if your people did any thing that was wrong, or interfered or meddled with our property, to let you know it. You told us we might easily do it by writing to you; as there was a man amongst us, that understood our language and could communicate to you any thing we had to say. We find it true — We find that you have bad people among you. — And that your people instead of cutting timber on your large tract of land, that is much larger than ours, go upon our little strip, and there cut and destroy our timber. Your people not only go on to our lands, and

To the Governor and People of the State of New York

Brothers, At the time when you purchased our Country, you told us that you would brighten the chain of friendship, and keep it clean from rust, and unspotted. You told us that your people would settle through our Country — that you would then take us under your care and protection, and would protect our persons and property, and take us by the hand as brothers; and that we should remain so for three generations. We wish you to remember this, and not forget it. You told us, at that time, that our peace and friendship was to be fixed, and remain firm as a rock, and immoveable. — You told us to look towards you for protection, and not to look back where we came from. — We have kept this on our part. — Brothers, we now look to you for protection, agreable to your promise. — We thank you for taking us under your protection, at that time, as well as the Oneidas and Cayugas. — After this agreement was made, you told us that you had people among you that were bad people. — There were likewise bad people among us the red people — You likewise told us that if your people did any thing that was wrong, or interfered, or medled with our property, to let you know it. You told us we might easily do it by writing to you; as there was a man amongst us, that understood our language and could communicate to you any thing we had to say We find it true — We find that you have bad people among you. — And that your people instead of cutting timber on your large tract of land, that is much larger than ours, ~~they~~ go upon our little strip, and there cut and destroy our timber — Your people not only go on to our lands, and cut and destroy our timber; but they forbid our hunting and we have already been fired upon, when peacably in our camps and at our fires. — We the same people that you talked to a[illegible] yet here alive, and not very old. We wish you to take up the chain of friendship again, and brighten it, It seems to grow rusty in many places. There is another thing, brothers, that lies heavy on our minds. Four years ago, somewhere about Canasaraga one of our nation was lost. He was lost among your people.— He was quite an old man, not capable of doing any mischief or injury to any person— He must have been killed by some of your people. We have long been expecting that you would come and wash the blood from our beds, and wipe the tears from our eyes.— Brothers we are interrupted at our fishing places— Your people that are settled near them forbid our fishing at our old eel wires, and wantonly tear them up and destroy them.— If we have done any thing Brothers, to you, or in anywise have broken the chain of friendship, let us know it. We will find means to make you redress, and make your minds easy— We believe that you have forgotten the agreement that you have made. Our women can not pass and repass peaceably throu your streets.— This is not the case w When ever we meet any of your people, we meet them in friendship. We aim ever to treat them as friends when they come among us. And when we go among your people, we shall expect the same treatment from you.— Brothers we wish the privilege of settling Ephraim Webster on our land, as our Interpreter. We likewise wish that some person may be appointed to hear our complaints that lives near by us. It is very inconvenient for us to go so great a distance as to Albany every time your people impose upon us by cutting our timber or otherwise. It is our wish, brothers, if agreable to you that [illegible] may be appointed to hear our complaints, and to obtain redress for our injuries. Brothers we are well— We remain on our lands at Onondag We have discontinued the use of ardent spirits, as a thin calculated to injure us, and to lead us to injure your people. We are teaching our young men the art of agricul We have made some progress already, and hope, that [illegible] time our children become men, we shall be able to support ourselves by cultivating our lands.— Brothers we wish you to inform us, whether you can do any thing for our relief. If you can whether you wish to have some of [illegible] to Albany and see you face to face, or [illegible] some person to us.— Brothers we wish if it is consider that our money may in future be paid to us in [illegible] and not in bills— When it is paid in bills it is difficu for us to divide it among our people.— [illegible] the Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga nation.—

tear them up and destroy them — If we have done any thing Brothers, to you, or in anywise have broken the chain of friendship, let us know it. We will find means to make you redress, and make your mind easy — We believe that you have forgotten the agreement that you have made. Our women can not pass and repass peaceably through your streets. — This is not the case w[illegible] When ever we meet any of your people, we meet them in friendship. We aim ever to treat them as friends when they come among us. And when we go among your people, we shall expect the same treatment from you. — Brothers we wish the privilege of settling Ephraim Webster on our land, as our Interpreter. We likewise wish that some person may be appointed to hear our complaints that lives near by us. It is very inconvenient for us to go so great a distance as to Albany every time your people impose upon us by cutting our timber or otherwise. It is our wish, brothers, if agreable to you that Medad Curtis may be appointed to hear our complaints, and to obtain redress for our injuries. Brothers we are well — We remain on our lands at Onondaga We have discontinued the use of ardent spirits, as a thing calculated to injure us, and to lead us to injure your people. We are teaching our young men the art of agricult We have made some progress already, and hope, that in time our children become men, we shall be able to support ourselves by cultivating our lands — Brothers we wish you to inform us, whether you can do any thing for our relief. If you can whether you wish to have some of us come to Albany and see you face to face, or whether you will send some person to us — Brothers we wish if it is consistent that our money may in future be paid to us in [illegible] and not in bills — When it is paid in bills it is difficult for us to divide it among our people — Witness the Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga nation —

[illegible] X [illegible]

Tuteny + [illegible]

[illegible] + [illegible]

Yenmo X Tabaik

Gonno + Sat[illegible]

[illegible] + [illegible]

o the honnorable the Legeslature of the State of New York

We the Subscribers; Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation; having been requested to Lease unto Mr John Thuniston of the Town of Camden County of Oneida and State aforesaid a tract of land lying and being on Fish Creek in said County and Town of Camden within the bounds reserved for the fishery said tract being west of Gild's bridge — Considering that it will not injure our fishery and that it will be a great advantage to the white people and no disadvantage to us, to have some person on the spot above mentioned for the purpose ~~above mentioned~~ of keeping a public house & Since it has become a road much travelled by the white people

We are willing and anxious to give him the said Thuniston a lease of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land for the term of twenty one years or more; if the Legislature shall think proper at twenty dollars rent per annum

Subject to such restrictions as the Legislature shall think proper

Given under our hands and seals this 21st day of January 1806

In presence of
Daniel Waldo

Marden x White
Nicholas x Shakoken
Joseph x Kaiongjontye
Marden x Kinney
Isaac Webster
Thomas x Shanonto

— of Oneida Nation

In Assembly
Feby 6th 1800
Read & Referred
to Mr Rea
Rathbun
Jennings

john X aughy 35
john X Skanonto,
Avan X smith,
lucy + Dinney,

Rowsly + tikentongo

Oneida Feby 27th 1806

Brother Tayler,

Attend to our words - we have something to say to you - And what we say to you, we wish might be communicated to Our Brothers who sit round the council-fire of the People of the State of New York - We addreſs you particularly, becauſe you know us, you are acquainted with our affairs - You know our Voice - We know yours - You sit by the side of the Council-fire and know all the Great-men who sit around it - We believe you are diſposed to help us, and we doubt not your willingneſs. Our present uneaſineſs arises from the old source of our trouble, namely our Lands, which the folly of a few of our people & the desire of gain in some of the white people, conspire to filch away from us - Capt. Hendrick, who was formerly One of our Chiefs & whom we have deposed for his bad conduct, is endeavoring to open the door for the disposal of the Stockbridge-lands - He places himself at the head of thoſe new-comers from Jersey, who conſist of Indians, Mulattoes & some white women, connected with Indians, and endeavors to make our Brothers the Great-men of the State of New York believe that it is the wish of the Stockbridge Indians to dispose of their Lands - This Brother, is not true - The Stockbridge people do not wish to diſpose of any more of their Lands - That small part which has been applied for the uſe of a Miſsionary & School, which was done by the general approbation of our tribe, is all we shall ever willingly part with - We have too much affection for our Children, & regard to Posterity to deprive them of the only source from which Indians must, in future derive their food & clothing, as all kinds of Game are now gone from the Country - We beg you Brother to pay no attention to any thing which Capt. Hendrick may say, or which may come in his name - He has now before the Legislature a Petition for Liberty to convey, by ~~durable~~ durable Leaſe, to John Sergeant Junr a piece of Land containing almost the whole of Our fruit-trees and another tract, in an oppoſite part of the Township, to John Gregg Junr. The Petition is probably signed by his adherents, who make no part of the of the Stockbridge Nation, and have no right to interfere in our Land-matters — We wish You to tell this to our Brother, Governor Lewis, and to the rest of the great Men, who sit round the council fire at Albany, and to intreat them in our names to turn a deaf Ear ~~to any~~ and every application which may be made them for permission to buy ~~or~~ Lease any part of our Land

Brother, We also desire You to send us a Copy of a certain Record which You once shewed to Solomon, Capt. Hendrick's brother, in presence of Col. Lewis — We suppose it to be the deed of Seſsion by which the Stockbridge people hold their Land, by which it will appear that they have no right to dispose of any part of the Land

Brother, We salute You, and hope that the Great Spirit will preserve You in peace & health of Body & mind till it shall please him to call You home to himself

Oghnonragawas his X mark
Sagoyonntha his X mark
Geatyoghquegh his X mark
Aghsaraghgwa his X mark
Nenonwaneronaſagunen his X mark
Dawit his X mark
Jontutsegh his X mark
Moses his X mark

Speech of the Oneida & Stockbridge Indians to John Tayler Esqr

Otatsheghti his X mark
Onwaghregh his X mark
Rawhistonisk his X mark
Thonigendahagon ~~mark~~ his X mark
Tadeharengh his his X mark
Dehaghsongorangh his X mark
Kaaraghgwase his X mark
Tekarentoterhon his X mark
Jaroſaragh his X mark
Shoquaghneghga his X mark
Degagothare his X mark
Karanito his X mark
Thanaaroa his X mark
Deghhogutathe his X mark

addreſs of the Oneida
Nation
27 Feby 1806

John Taylor Esqr
Albany

From the Oneida Indians
Relative to the Stockbridge
Tribe. selling the Lands
1806.

Vernon N.Y. July 12

12½

Mr. Jasper Parish

Canandaigua

Rev. J. Seargeant
Letter July 11, 1806

N. Stockbridge July 11th. 1806

Sir

The Stockbridge Indians propose to send a Deligation among the western Indians within 6 or 8 weeks and wish for the patronage of Goverment, that they may have an order as on a former occation to draw provisions at the different Posts of the United States. on which subject I am requested to write, previous to which I wish you to inform the Secretary of War, that you have received from me satisfaction with regard to a certain letter &c

I wish to promote this Mission as report tells us the western Indians put on warlike appearances, and threaten the distruction of our Forts.

I wish you to favour the cause so far as to do me the favour to write the proposed letter to the Secretary immediately and forward the same either inclosed to me unsealed or otherwise as you think most proper, you will be so good as to let me hear from you as soon as is conve iant. I shall send this letter to the office to day. if the postage ant paid, you will charge it to me and I will settle with you when we meet again from your very humble servant

John Sergeant

Mr Parrish

NEW YORK
STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY
16245

1806

This Indenture made Eighteenth — day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, between Erastus Granger of the County of Genesee and State of New York, agent of Indian affairs for the northern Department including the seneca nation of Indians, and Successor of Israel Chapin Esquire late Superintendant of Indian affairs for said Department, of the first part; and Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua in the County of Ontario and state of New York late of Suffield in the state of Connecticut Esquire of the second part.

Whereas the said Party of the second part for securing to the Seneca nation of Indians, an annuity of Five hundred dollars, did by Indenture bearing date on the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, mortgage unto the said Israel Chapin late agent or superintendant and to his succesors in office, for the use of said Indians, all the lands owned by him the said party of the second part and situate in Township No. nine in the seventh range of Townships in said County of Ontario and also certain other lands situate in Township No. Ten in the third range of said County. as by a reference to said mortgage which is recorded in Lib. 2nd fol. 245 &c of the records of Mortgages of said county, will appear. and Whereas the said party of the second part did also on the twenty sixth day of august one thousand eight hundred and one for the further security of said annuity, assign and set over to the said Israel Chapin agent as aforesaid and his succesors in office a certain bond and mortgage, bearing date on the day and year last aforesaid, executed by John Couts of Geneseo in the County of Ontario, to the said party of the second part, for the payment of Two thousand dollars, as by the said last mortgage which is registered with said assignment in Book 4th fol. 78 &c. of the records of mortgages for said county will appear. Now therefore this Indenture Witneſseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration ~~of the aſsignment of the mortgage last mentioned, and also in consideration~~ of one thousand dollars which the said party of the second part hath this day secured to the said party of the first part in the public debt or six per cent stock of the United states, for the use of said Seneca Nation of Indians, hath remised, released, acquitted and conveyed and he doth hereby remise, release, acquit and convey, unto unto the said party of the second part all the lands situated in said township number nine in the seventh range, mentioned and intended to be conveyed by the said first mentioned mortgage from the said Party of the second part to the said Israel Chapin, so far as the same are pledged by the said mortgage. It is however expreſsly understood that this release is not to affect the lands situated in Township No. Ten in the third range and described in said mortgage, nor is it to in any way to invalidate the said mortgage from said Coats to said Phelps and aſsigned by him to the said Chapin and his ſucceſsors, But the lands specified in the said last mentioned mortgage, are by virtue thereof, altho' situated in said Township No. nine in the seventh range, to be still holden and pledged to the said Granger and his succeſsors in office for the payment of the monies therein mentioned to the use of the said Indians. In witneſs whereof the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first written

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of.
Peter B. Porter witness to execution
by O. Phelps

Oliver Phelps

Erastus Granger. Agent &c.

to

Oliver Phelps

Release

I rejoice to meet you — Since ~~the~~ U S the U S have formed Treaty it has been Customary to meet in Council — I ~~there~~ have been abroad — thanks the great Spirit — thanks him for favors — thanks him for the day &c — there was a time when you Met as Enemies — peace prefferable to war. —
no people prosperous in war.
Speach from the Secy of War — ~~be~~ United

I speaks as a friend — Shall speaks freely —
It is my duty
Some bad practices — Drinking — Idleness —
too many horses — to many Dogs. wander about to much ill — ~~they out money for trifles~~ — must settle down to prosper. sledges —
take up to much time in Council

Invited Chiefs to attend but do not — understand some difficulties — must meet & remove them

the Oneiday Business — opinion & reasons. —
they are friends — too far from us surrounded whites — no friend near them — takes up time to travel to Councils
~~they ought to pay~~
thank them for sowing Wheat & other improvements

Brothers of the Senecas I have brought your Money — no Complaints for damage —

Brothers of the Cayugas

Brothers of the Onondagas

[1807?] [10-21-13?]
[11-27-15?]

Minutes of a
Speech deliv'd
Indians

Gentlemen

Pursuant to the Concurrent Resolutions of the two Houses of the 16th Ult°. I have contracted with the Cayuga tribe of Indians for the purchase of their two Reservations amounting to three thousand two hundred acres of Land, at one dollar and fifty cents per Acre, to be paid them at Canandarqua on delivery of the title deed duly executed by the persons authorized by the customs of their Tribe to sell their Lands.— Jasper Parish Esqr. superintendant of Indian affairs, having rendered considerable service in effecting said purchase, has been encouraged to expect from the Bounty of the Legislature a suitable compensation for such service—

Certain Chiefs of the Oneida Nation are now at the seat of Government offering for sale about twenty thousand Acres of their reserved Lands.— I wish the Sense of the Legislature on this subject.

Morgan Lewis

Albany
March 6th 1807

Mr Lewis, Sept 2.
August an officer
in the Revolution &c

(1) (Copies of Original Duplicate Receipts).

Recd of Messrs. Leroy Bayard & McEvers and Thos. Morris Esqr by the hands of Erastus Granger, the sum of two hundred & fifty dollars being in full for my annuity for the year 1808 due me by an agreement with Robert Morris at big tree in September 1797.. Signed duplicates.

Cornplanter his mark X

In presence of
Jasper Parrish.

(2)

Recd of the United States by the hand of Erastus Granger Indian Agent the sum of Eighty Dollars in payment for a horse stolen from me some years since by a White person — being the sum allowed me by the Secy of War — and have signed duplicate rects

Buffalo May 12th 1810

Red Jacket X his mark

witness
Jacob Taylor.

(3) I acknowledge to have received of Messrs Le Roy, Bayard and Mc Evers and Thomas Morris Esqr by the hand of Erastus Granger Esqr the sum of One hundred Dollars in full for my annuity for 1811.— by an agreement entered into with Robert Morris at Big Tree in the year 1797.— and have signed duplicate receipts

Buffalo May 29th - 1812. Young King.

In presence of
Robert Cook
Elijah Leech

(Fac simile of signature.)

(4) I do acknowledge to have rec^{d} of Messrs LeRoy Bayard & M^{c} Evers, and Tho^{s} Morris Esq^{r} by the hand of Erastus Granger, one hundred Dollars, being in full for my annuity for 1814 - by an agreement entered into at big tree with Robert Morris in Sep. 1797 - signed duplicate receipts Buffalo Nov. 27th 1815.

In presence of
Jasper Parrish

Little Billey his mark X

(5)

I acknowledge to have received of Messrs LeRoy, Bayard & M^{c} Evers and Tho^{s} Morris by the hands of Erastus Granger Fifty Dollars being in full of my annuity for the year 1806 due me by an agreement entered into with Robert Morris Esquire at big tree in September 1797 signed duplicate receipts.

Pollard his mark X

In presence of
Jasper Parrish.

(6.)

$ 56.94 Recd from John Gregg & Henry D. Gibson by Wm. S. Burling fifty six dollars and ninety four cents, being the amount of the annuity due from the said Gregg & Gibson to my husband Col. John Pollard at the time of his death on the 10th of April 1841.

Buffalo Creek Reservation June 28th 1843.

Catharine S. her X mark Pollard.

In presence of

Peter Wilson

Asher Wright.

(This fixes date of Pollard's death.
"Col. John Pollard.")

Authorising the Secretary to Record the within Instrument of Writing Nov: 29. 1797. Jos: Ogden Hoffman Atty. Genl. —

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the Original (word "next" at 25th line page 189 interlined) Compared therewith this 1st day of December 1797. By Me

Lewis A. Scott Secretary

This Indenture made the twenty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five Between Cornelius Dockstader Henry Hatinef Kreins Shugoyentha Nikues Shenonwanen Rut Natoni Kuragnasi Wirongh Thayuterthe gritel Sara Sara'sian Shenter Shorrane Moses Shentasoirane on the behalf of themselves and others part of the Oneida Nation of Indians distinguished by the name of Cornelius's (or the Pagan) party of the first part and Tsiun Skimonton, Yrriores Hunentshontye Ellitenis Sotshin Barthustreukurorens Niknik Tehotskurawen Tomistighnighyo Set Kuronyoutze Kuriyo Shoneuhes in behalf of themselves and others of the same nation of Indians distinguished by the name of the Skanendo or Christian party) of the second part Whereas the said parties of the first and second parts are seized in fee as tenants in Common of the lands known and distinguished by the name of the Oneida Reservation and have mutually agreed to make a division and partition thereof in manner following that is to say that all that part of the said Reservation lying on the East side of the Oneida Creek and beginning at the mouth of the first Creek that empties into the Oneida Creek from the East South of the Genesee Turnpike road thence up along the said Creek emptying into the Oneida Creek till where it intersects the west bounds of the Land along the said road heretofore Ceded to the people of the State of New York thence Northerly two miles along the said west bounds and the continuation thereof then westerly on a straight line parallel to the General course of the said Creek emptying into the Oneida Creek two miles and then with a straight line two miles to the place of beginning, excepting the tract of land hereinafter particularly described and set apart for the above named Cornelius Dockstader) And also that all the remainder of the Oneida Reservation west of the Oneida Creek not herein after alloted to the said parties of the first part and all the lands belonging to the Oneida Nation along the Fish Creek which empties itself into Wood Creek shall be alloted to and Conveyed to the said parties of the second part their heirs and aſsigns forever as tenants in common To hold the ſame in Severalty in full of their share of the lands comprehended in the said Oneida Reservation; And that all the land in the ſame reservation west of the Oneida Creek and South of a straight line commencing on the said Creek at a point equally distant from where the Genesee turnpike road croſses the said Creek and the North bounds of New Stockbridge and running thence westwardly parallel to the general course of the said Turnp [illegible] heretofore ceded to the people of the State of New York. And also that all the land within the said reservation lying on the East side of the said Oneida Creek and not herein before alloted to the said parties of the second part shall be alloted to and conveyed to the said parties of the first part their heirs and aſsigns for ever as Tenants in Common to hold the same in severalty in full of their share of the lands comprehended in the said Oneida Reservation And whereas the said Cornelius Dockstader has agreed to convey unto the said parties of the second part their heirs and aſsigns for ever as tenants in Common his house and barn at the Oneida Castle and in consideration thereof the said parties of the first part and of the second part have agreed to convey unto the said Cornelius Dockstader his heirs and aſsigns for ever in severalty the following tract of land comprehended in the tract first above mentioned and agreed to be alloted to the said parties of the second part and especially excepted thereout bounded on the north by the said turnpike road on the East by Land belonging to Frederick Young on the South by the aforesaid Creek emptying into the Oneida Creek and extending so far west as to contain one hundred acres of land; Now therefore this Indenture witneſseth that the said parties of the first part for the purpose of carrying the above recited agreement into effect and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said parties of the ſecond part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said parties of the ſecond part their heirs and aſsigns All the share in the lands in the Oneida reservation and along the Fish Creek alloted to and agreed to be conveyed as aforesaid unto the said parties of the ſecond part together with the hereditaments and appurtenances to the premises belonging or appertaining and the reversions ~~and~~ remainders rents issues and profits thereof and also all the Estate and title both at Law and in equity of them the ſaid parties of the first part in or to the ſame: To have and to hold the premises unto the said parties of the ſecond part their heirs and aſsigns to the ſole use of the said parties of the ſecond part their heirs and aſsigns forever as tenants in Common: And this Indenture farther witneſseth that the said parties of the ſecond part for the purpose of carrying the above recited agreement into effect and in consideration of the ſum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said parties of the first part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained sol released and confirmed and by these presents D bargain sell release and confirm unto the ſaid parties of the first part their heirs and aſsigns All the share in the lands in the Oneida Reservation alloted to and agreed to be conveyed as aforesaid unto the ſaid parties of the first part together with the hereditaments and appurtenances to the premises belonging or appertaining and the reversions remainders rents iſsues and profits thereof and also all the Estate and title both at Law and in equity of them the ſaid parties of the second part in or to the ſame To have and to hold the premises unto the ſaid parties of the first part their heirs and aſsigns to the ſole use of the said parties of the first part their heirs and aſsigns for ever as tenants in Common. And this Indenture farther witneſseth that the said Cornelius Dockstader in pursuance of the agreement above recited and for and in consideration of the release hereinafter made to him and of one dollar to him in hand paid by the ſaid parties of the ſecond part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell release and Confirm unto the said parties of the ſecond part their heirs and aſsigns the house and barn of him the Said Cornelius Dockstader at the Oneida Castle together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining and also all his Estate and title both at Law and in equity in and to the ſame To have and to hold the premises unto the ſaid parties of the second part their heirs and aſsigns to the sole use of the said parties of the ſecond part their heirs and aſsigns forever as tenants in common. And this Indenture farther witneſseth that the said parties of the first part excepting the said Cornelius Dockstader and the ſaid parties of the second part in pursuance of the agreement above recited and for and in consideration of the Release made as aforesaid by the ſaid Cornelius Dockstader and of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said Cornelius Dockstader at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the ſaid Cornelius Dockstader his heirs and aſsigns the tract of one hundred acres of land above described together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging and the reversions remainders rents iſsues and profits thereof and also al estate and title both at Law and in equity in and to the ſame To have and to hold the premises unto the ſaid Cornelius Dockstader his heirs and aſsigns to his and their sole use for ever In Witneſs whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and year above written. Henry X Platup (LS) Kremis X Shugoyontha (LS) Nikras X Skagoyntoan (LS) hutoni X Kuragwase (LS) Wigh X thoyulathe (LS) Gritel X Sura Sun (LS) tsian X Shentasorrane (LS) Moses X thorcurishun (LS) Cornelus X Doxtader (LS) Wighron L thoyutuhe (LS) Lewis X Cook (LS) Peter X Sataqaoneſs (LS) Peter X Chunghsckta (LS) Tsian X Skuneaton (LS) Gwaores X aneutſhont (LS) Mutenis Srotskin (LS) Bur X thaswen Kurora Nik X tehotskurawe (LS) Rowis X tinigh (LS) Yoset X Kuronyont (LS) Kunyost Shonuwens (LS) Gsetel Kunaturoks (LS) hutou hashegwaris (LS) Beter X Tetasonyoren (LS) Daniel X Thonajanhe (LS) Sealed and delivered in the presence of Angel DeFerriee Zacheus S. Gillet. Oneida County ſs. Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of Feby in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & ſeven before me James Dean one of the Judges of the Court of Common pleas in & for Sd County personally appeared Martinus Thotshuha Lewis Denny, Peter Kanatarok Henry Olathrop Nicholas Sagogoyoutho, William Thoqatathe, Peter Sarasau, Cornelius Dockstader, Peter Satekarenhtoni, Peter Tekaſhonyoron, Peter Atoqengowa, Daniel Thonnjanhe and Peter Anoughsoktoa, Chiefs and warriors of the Oneida and Tuscarora Tribes of Indians who are personally known to me and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing Instrument in writing to be their free and voluntary act for the uses & purposes therein Specified and did then further ſeverally declare that they would freely & chearfully ratify the contract should the other Section of their nation or Tribe at any time hereafter sell & convey to the people of the State of New York any part or the whole of the Land aſsigned by the foregoing Instrument to such section or party of the nation - Having examined Sd. Instrument & finding therein no material rasures or interlineations I do allow the ſame to be Recorded.

James Dean

The preceding Indenture was Recorded at the request of the Surveyor General the 10th. day of March 1807 Examined and Compared with the Original by/.

Ben. Ford
Dep. Sec'ry

Monday May 25th 1807 met a few of the Chiefs in Council —
after paying them a Compliment — Farmer's Brother
~~[illegible]~~ spoke. —— and observed that they came together at my
request — he thanked the great Spirit for favors &c. —
Red Jacket spoke ~~& that I~~ observed ~~that~~ I had informed
~~them~~ ~~that~~ I had some Communications to make, but they
had not all come together, therefore I must defer for the
present, you are ~~now~~ appointed, & must wait our
Motion. —— we cant do business like white people
— our customs require time. — you must have patience

Mr. Parrish replied. ——
Red Jacket spoke again. — you recommended a sale
of the Tonewanda Reservation to the Oneidas, and gave your
Reasons. — I thought it best, and have taken some
pains, and now am blamed. I want you to give your
Opinion, whether you have altered your Minds
or not. —— Red Jacket proceeded, and gave his rea-
-sons for concentrating the Indians —

Granger. — I have long since made up my opinion
on the subject of selling to Oneidas; am ready to give
it at this time with my reasons, or, at the general
Council. — concluded to defer any opinion on
the subject untill the Indians were all together.

(Enos had a heifer which belonged to a squaw. They got it away.
Enos now claims another.
Skinner milks William's cows.
John Brown has got a steel trap from a Tuscarora Indian.
Brown lives 4 Mile Creek or Johnson's Creek.
William Howel has got a hog belonging to a Tuscarora . . . .)

June 29th, 1807
E. Granger

11. Proposal to consolidate Oneidas on reservations in Western New York. May 25, 1807.

Interpreter's notes of a meeting between Granger and a few chiefs at Buffalo, May 25, 1807. Granger and Red Jacket exchanged views, but they deferred business until a later date.

Monday, May 25th, 1807 met a few of the Chiefs in Council. After paying them a compliment, Farmer's Brother spoke, and observed that they came together at my request. He thanked the Great Spirit for favors.

Red Jacket spoke, and observed I had informed them I had some communications to make. But they had not all come together; therefore I must defer for the present. "You are appointed, and must wait our motion. We cannot do business like white people; our customs require time. You have patience . . . "

Red Jacket spoke again. "You recommended a sale of the Tonewanda Reservation to the Oneidas, and gave your reasons. I thought it best, and have taken some pains, and now am blamed. I want you to give your opinion, whether you have altered your mind or not." (Red Jacket proceeded, and gave his reasons for concentrating the Indians.) [That is, Senecas and Onondagas on the Tonawanda Reservation would join the Iroquois on the Buffalo, Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations.]

[Granger's response] "I have long since made up my opinion on the subject of selling to Oneidas; am ready to give it at this time with my reasons, or at the general council." (Concluded to defer any opinion on the subject until the Indians were all together.)

12. A home for the Oneidas; bad practices among the Indians. [1807]

At a General Council some time after May 25, 1807, Granger chided and praised the Indians upon their behavior. He recommended the sale of the Tonawanda Reservation to the Oneidas and offered his reasons. The Oneidas subsequently moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Presumably, there was no attendance problem. Granger distributed the annuity.

Minutes of a Speech delivered [to the] Indians [by] E. Granger:

I rejoice to meet you. Since the United States have formed treaties it is customary to meet in Council. I have been abroad (thank the great spirit;

(Enos had a heifer which belonged to a squaw. They got it away.
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thank him for favors; thank him for the day, etc.).

There was a time when you met as enemies. Peace prefferable to war. No people prosperous in war. (Reported speech from the Secretary of War — be united).

I speak as a friend; shall speak freely; it is my duty. Some bad practices: Drinking, idleness, too many horses, too many dogs. Wander about too much; lay out money for trifles. Must settle down to prosper; take up to[o] much time in council.

Invite chiefs to attend [councils], but do not . . . .

(The Oneida business: opinion and reasons.) They are friends; too far from us; surrounded [by] whites; no friend near them. Takes up time to travel to councils. They ought to pay (for Tonawanda land).

Brothers of the Seneca, Brothers of the Cayugas, Brothers of the Onondagas, I have brought your money.

13. Policy of the Indians in the event of war, 1808.

At a council called for the distribution of the annuity in 1808, Granger used the occasion to review American and Iroquois relations with Great Britain and each other. He characterized the relationship of British to Americans as that of master toward servant. If war came, and the Iroquois heeded a call from Great Britain for help, their destruction would follow. He remained hopeful that their long peace would endure.

[September, 1808]

[Granger to the Council:]

Brothers, Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, I am happy to meet with you at this time in Council. I thank the Great Spirit . . . .

In casting my eyes around I behold my friends from a distance . . . .

This day has been agreed on for meeting. We come to your Council fire as friends. We represent the United States and you the Six Nations. I thank the Great Spirit that he has inclined the United States and the Six Nations to continue in peace for a long time. Peace [is] prefferable to war . . . . The United States wish peace with all the World.

Brothers, Our forefathers came from Great Britain. They claimed us as children. We looked up to them for a long time as our fathers. But a length they conducted as masters, treated us [as] servants. We complained . . . the war followed . . . .

Twenty-four years we have had peace . . . .

There will be war unless [the British] make satisfaction.

Brothers, You was advised not to go to war with us, but you refused to listen. (State to them how they suffered.)

All our enemies will feel the weight of our strong arm. Be not deceived. If we go to war with Great Britain, and you join them, [your] destruction will follow.